

Teaching NeuroImages: Gasperini syndrome

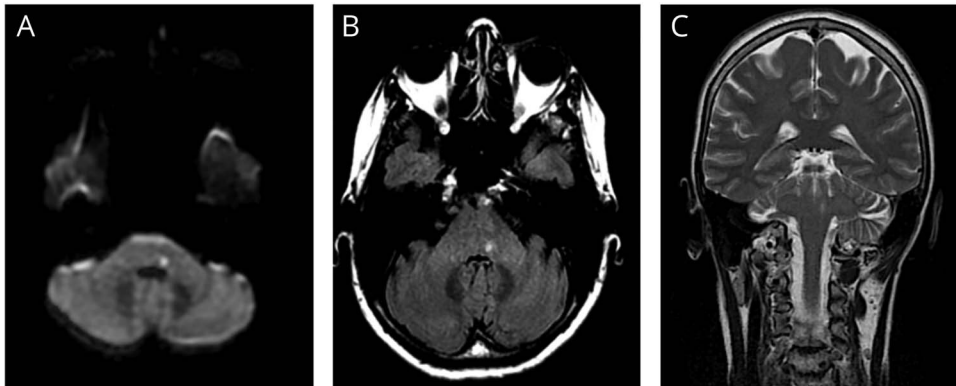
Raffaele Iorio, MD, PhD

Neurology® 2018;90:e261. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000004836

Correspondence

Dr. Iorio
raffaele.iorio@
policlinicogemelli.it

Figure 1 Brain MRI



Brain MRI shows restricted diffusion in the caudal portion of the left pons (A) with corresponding hyperintensity on axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (B) and coronal T2-weighted images (C).

A 62-year-old woman acutely developed left facial weakness, diplopia on left gaze, and right-sided numbness including her face. Brain MRI revealed an ischemic lesion of the lower pontine tegmentum (figure 1).

Gasperini syndrome is a rare crossed brainstem syndrome characterized by ipsilateral impairment of the VI, VII, and occasionally VIII cranial nerves and contralateral sensory loss. The syndrome, initially described by Ubaldo Gasperini in 1912, results from a lesion of the caudal pons tegmentum^{1,2} (figure e-1, links.lww.com/WNL/A47). The most frequent cause is the occlusion of the long circumferential branch of the anterior inferior cerebellar artery.

Study funding

No targeted funding reported.

Disclosure

R. Iorio reports no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Got to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

References

1. Tacik P, Alfieri A, Kornhuber M, Dressler D. Gasperini's syndrome: its neuroanatomical basis now and then. *J Hist Neurosc* 2012;21:17–30.
2. Hayashi-Hayata M, Nakayasu H, Doi M, Fukada Y, Murakami T, Nakashima K. Gasperini syndrome, a report of two cases. *Intern Med* 2007;46:129–133.

MORE ONLINE

→ **Download teaching slides:**

links.lww.com/WNL/A124

From the Institute of Neurology, Fondazione Policlinico Universitario "Agostino Gemelli," Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy.

Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

Copyright © 2018 American Academy of Neurology

Copyright © 2018 American Academy of Neurology. Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.

Neurology®

Teaching NeuroImages: Gasperini syndrome

Raffaele Iorio

Neurology 2018;90:e261

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000004836

This information is current as of January 15, 2018

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: http://n.neurology.org/content/90/3/e261.full
References	This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: http://n.neurology.org/content/90/3/e261.full#ref-list-1
Subspecialty Collections	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): All Cerebrovascular disease/Stroke http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_cerebrovascular_disease_stroke All Clinical Neurology http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_clinical_neurology
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise

Neurology® is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2018 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

