

# Ophthalmic artery MRI in an arteritis-related central retinal artery occlusion

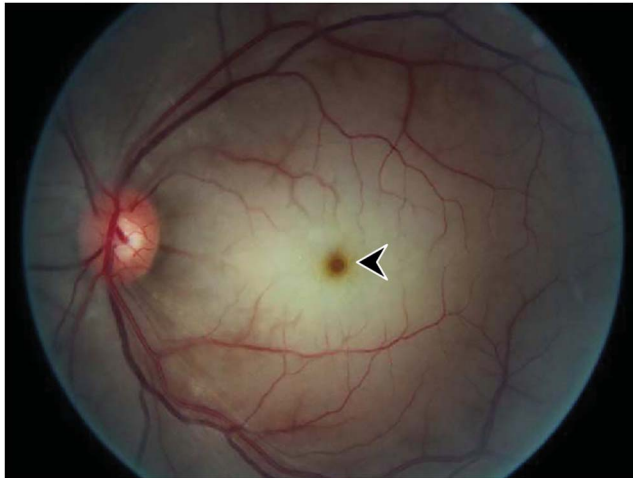
David Weisenburger-Lile, MD, Michael Obadia, MD, Armelle Cahuzac, MD, and Augustin Lecler, MD

*Neurology*® 2018;90:188-189. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000004864

## Correspondence

Dr. Weisenburger-Lile  
david.wl@orange.fr

**Figure 1** Fundus aspect of a central retinal artery occlusion



Fundus photograph demonstrates a cherry-red spot (arrowhead) and a diffuse pallor of posterior pole.

A 45-year-old woman with a cutaneous lupus without antiphospholipid antibody, treated by prophylactic anticoagulation, presented with an acute and severe painless vision loss of the left eye. Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO) was diagnosed on ophthalmologic examination (figure 1). MRI suggested a primitive inflammation of the ophthalmic artery (figure 2). There was no evidence of a cardiac or carotid emboli or a vasculitis. She was treated with antiaggregant without success.

In CRAO, a hypersignal diffusion of the papilla and the optic nerve on MRI has been reported,<sup>1,2</sup> but direct observation of an arteritis is unusual.

## Author contributions

D. Weisenburger-Lile: writing the manuscript and data collection. M. Obadia, A. Cahuzac, A. Lecler: critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content. A. Lecler: MRI acquisition. A. Cahuzac: ophthalmologic exploration.

## Study funding

No targeted funding reported.

## Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to [Neurology.org/N](http://Neurology.org/N) for full disclosures.

## References

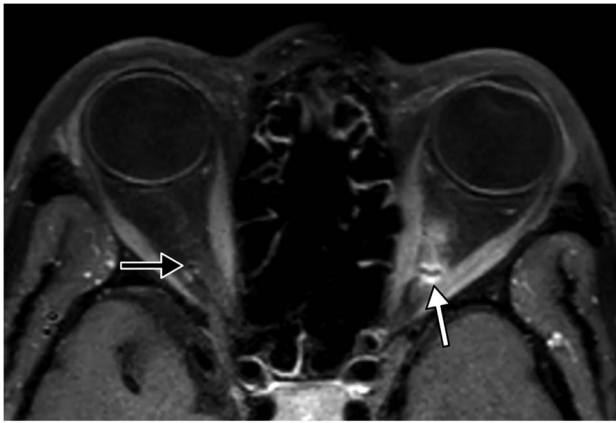
- Hua L, Patel K, Corbett JJ. Bilateral central retinal artery occlusion in a patient with systemic lupus erythematosus. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2015;24:e139–e141.
- Kilani R, Marshall L, Koch S, Fernandez M, Postel E. DWI findings of optic nerve ischemia in the setting of central retinal artery occlusion. *J Neuroimaging* 2013;23:108–110.

From the Department of Neurology, Stroke Center (D.W.-L., M.O.), and Departments of Ophthalmology (A.C.) and Radiology (A.L.), Fondation Ophtalmologique Adolphe de Rothschild, Paris, France.

---

**Figure 2** MRI aspect of a primitive inflammation of the ophthalmic artery

---



High-resolution postcontrast T1-weighted MRI shows an enhancement and a thickening (white arrow) of the left ophthalmic artery wall. The right ophthalmic artery is normal (black arrow).

---

---

## Subspecialty Alerts by E-mail!

Customize your online journal experience by signing up for e-mail alerts related to your subspecialty or area of interest. Access this free service by clicking on the “My Alerts” link on the home page. An extensive list of subspecialties, methods, and study design choices will be available for you to choose from—allowing you priority alerts to cutting-edge research in your field!

---

---

## Visit the *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> Website at [Neurology.org/N](http://Neurology.org/N)

- More article-based content on home pages
- Streamlined menus and navigation
- Enhanced blog sections for specialty areas
- Same experience on desktop, tablet, and mobile devices
- Audio summaries of current issues
- Improved article reading experience; links more evident (pdf, analytics, social media)
- *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> *Clinical Practice* initiative “Practice Current” global surveys will be accessible across sites

**f** Find *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> on Facebook: <http://tinyurl.com/neurologyfan>

**t** Follow *Neurology*<sup>®</sup> on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/GreenJournal>

---

# Neurology<sup>®</sup>

## Ophthalmic artery MRI in an arteritis-related central retinal artery occlusion

David Weisenburger-Lile, Michael Obadia, Armelle Cahuzac, et al.

*Neurology* 2018;90;188-189

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000004864

**This information is current as of January 22, 2018**

<b>Updated Information &amp; Services</b>	including high resolution figures, can be found at: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/90/4/188.full">http://n.neurology.org/content/90/4/188.full</a>
<b>References</b>	This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/content/90/4/188.full#ref-list-1">http://n.neurology.org/content/90/4/188.full#ref-list-1</a>
<b>Subspecialty Collections</b>	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): <b>All Neuro-ophthalmology</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_neuroophthalmology">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_neuroophthalmology</a> <b>Lupus</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/lupus">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/lupus</a> <b>MRI</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri</a> <b>Visual loss</b> <a href="http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/visual_loss">http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/visual_loss</a>
<b>Permissions &amp; Licensing</b>	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions">http://www.neurology.org/about/about_the_journal#permissions</a>
<b>Reprints</b>	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: <a href="http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise">http://n.neurology.org/subscribers/advertise</a>

*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 Copyright © 2018 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.

