Mystery Case: Superior oblique myokymia

An uncommon cause of intermittent diplopia

Isis B.T. Joosten, MD, and Janneke G.J. Hoeijmakers, MD, PhD

Neurology® 2018;90:e814. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000005028

A 31-year-old man presented with intermittent vertical diplopia, lasting for seconds to hours. He described a sensation of movement of his right eye, comparable to that of involuntary eyelid contractions. Fatigue induced the symptoms. Self-recorded videos (videos 1 and 2, links.lww.com/WNL/A195 and links.lww.com/WNL/A196; video legends, links.lww.com/WNL/A269) showed involuntary paroxysmal, intorsional movements of the right eye, consistent with superior oblique myokymia.1,2 This condition can be caused by trochlear neuropathy, for example due to microvascular compression, tumor in the tectal region, or trauma.1,2 Brain MRI did not reveal any abnormalities. Carbamazepine, which is recommended as first-line treatment,1,2 only slightly reduced the symptoms, making this essentially benign condition quite disabling.

Author contributions
Isis Joosten wrote the manuscript. Janneke Hoeijmakers evaluated the patient and finalized the manuscript.

Study funding
No targeted funding reported.

Disclosure
I. Joosten reports no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. J. Hoeijmakers reports travel funding and speakers honorarium from Pfizer Inc. (2016 Congreso Argentino de Neurologia) and a grant from the Princes Beatrix Spierfonds (W.OK 17-09). Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

References
Mystery Case: Superior oblique myokymia: An uncommon cause of intermittent diplopia
Isis B.T. Joosten and Janneke G.J. Hoeijmakers
Neurology 2018;90:e814
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000005028

This information is current as of February 26, 2018

Updated Information & Services  including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/90/9/e814.full

References  This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/90/9/e814.full#ref-list-1

Subspecialty Collections  This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
All Clinical Neurology http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_clinical_neurology
All Neuro-ophthalmology http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_neuroophthalmology
Diplopia (double vision) http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/diplopia_double_vision

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.