An 8-year-old boy, born to nonconsanguineous parents, presented with a history of 2 unprovoked generalized seizures in the preceding 5 years. The examination was unremarkable. An awake EEG showed occasional bifrontal sharps. Based on the MRI brain (figure, A–D) and the detection of a pathogenic variant\(^1\) (c.262C>T[p.Arg88Cys], exon 1) on GFAP gene sequencing, a diagnosis of Alexander disease was confirmed. The child remained asymptomatic during a 3-year follow-up period.

Alexander disease is an astroglialopathy, characterized by megalencephaly, pyramidal signs, progressive psychomotor retardation, ataxia, pseudobulbar signs, and seizures.\(^2\) However, a rare

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\(^2\) Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.
patient may be paucisymptomatic for several years.\textsuperscript{2} The imaging findings are distinctive and allow for directed genetic testing and confirmation.

**Author contributions**

I.K.S.: patient management, literature review, initial draft manuscript preparation. L.S.: concept and design of the study, analysis of the radiologic data, critical review of manuscript, final approval of the version to be published. A. Kasinathan: patient management, literature review, initial draft manuscript preparation. A. Kaur: patient management, literature review, initial draft manuscript preparation. N.S.: clinician-in-charge, concept and design of the study, critical review of manuscript for important intellectual content, final approval of the version to be published.

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**References**

Teaching NeuroImages: Distinctive imaging in a paucisymptomatic child with leukodystrophy

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