Teaching NeuroImages: Imaging features of DCC-mediated mirror movements and isolated agenesis of the corpus callosum

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Neurology® 2018;91:e886–e887. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000006085

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Figure T1-weighted MRI and color fractional anisotropy (FA) maps

MRI shows complete (A, B) and partial (C, D) isolated agenesis of the corpus callosum with radial gyri and absence of the cingulate gyrus (arrowheads, A), unfused and thickened septum pellucidum (arrows, B and D) and Probst bundles (asterisks, B and D). Neurotypical (E) and DCC+/− (F) color FA maps show decreased corticospinal decussation (bottom inset: yellow/crossed, purple/uncrossed) and corresponding fiber orientation distribution (top insets).

Two unrelated children were prenatally diagnosed with isolated agenesis of the corpus callosum (iACC) in otherwise uneventful pregnancies. Postnatal clinical assessments identified mirror movements in these offspring, their siblings, and their respective mothers. MRI (figure) showed characteristic features of complete (A, B) and partial (C, D) iACC, and abnormal crossing of the corticospinal tracts (E, F) on diffusion imaging. Sequencing revealed monoallelic missense mutations in the axon guidance receptor DCC.1 The association of iACC and abnormal corticospinal decussation is unique to only a handful of genes known to cause agenesis of the corpus callosum,2 and can provide a clinical clue towards a genetic diagnosis.

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**Author contributions**
Dr. Edwards: study concept and design, analysis and interpretation. Dr. Marsh: study concept and design, analysis and interpretation. Dr. Lockhart: critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Dr. Richards: critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, study supervision. Dr. Leventer: study concept and design, acquisition of data, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, study supervision.

**Study funding**
No targeted funding reported.

**Disclosure**
The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

**References**
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DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000006085

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