Teaching NeuroImages: X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy

Spinocerebellar variant

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A 29-year-old previously healthy man presented with 2 months' history of progressive dysarthria and unsteady gait. Examination revealed dysmetria, lower limbs hyperreflexia, and ankle

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Figure MRI brain of the patient

Axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images show hyperintensity over bilateral middle cerebellar peduncles (A) and cerebellar white matter (B). The cerebral cortex is spared, as shown on axial T2 images (C, D).

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clonus. MRI showed symmetrical T2/fluid-attenuated inversion recovery hyperintensity over bilateral middle cerebellar peduncles and cerebellar white matter but sparing the cerebral cortex (figure). Very long-chain fatty acids were detected in blood. Genetic testing showed hemizygous p.Arg554His mutation in the *ABCD1* gene, confirming the diagnosis of adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD). ALD is an X-linked peroxisomal disorder.¹ Lesions are typically found in the cerebral white matter. The spinocerebellar variant is a rare phenotype and has been estimated to account for 1%–2% of ALD.²

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Appendix Authors

Name	Location	Role	Contribution
Lisa W.C. Au, MD	Chinese University of Hong Kong, HKSAR	Author	Designed and conceptualized study, analyzed the data, drafted the manuscript for intellectual content
Anne Y.Y. Chan, MD	Chinese University of Hong Kong, HKSAR	Author	Major role in the acquisition of data
Vincent C.T. Mok, MD	Chinese University of Hong Kong, HKSAR	Author	Revised the manuscript for intellectual content

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