A 76-year-old man presented with 4 days of hiccups. The patient denied dizziness, sensory changes, or weakness. Antiemetics, muscle relaxants, and antiepileptic treatments were ineffective. Seven days later, brain MRI with diffusion-weighted imaging revealed tiny ischemic lesions located in the nucleus ambiguous and vagal nucleus at right dorsolateral medulla (figure). The patient’s hiccups lasted 2 weeks. Most hiccups with stroke are reported as one of the symptoms of lateral medullary syndrome. The mechanism of hiccup is imbalance and involuntary inspiration by destruction of the expiratory area in the medulla and is related in the nucleus ambiguous and dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus nucleus.

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**References**

Teaching NeuroImages: Isolated and persistent hiccup by tiny ischemia at dorsolateral medulla
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