A 15-year-old healthy, active girl presented with acute bilateral upper extremity tingling and hand weakness while playing golf; within several hours, she developed numbness and weakness in all limbs. She denied preceding trauma and bowel/bladder incontinence. Examination showed global weakness, normal tone and reflexes, a C5 sensory level, and decreased light touch/temperature/pinprick in all limbs. Neuroimaging revealed an anterior spinal artery cervical cord infarct (figure), along with a degenerative disk, attributed to fibrocartilaginous embolism.
Despite being a rare cause of spinal cord infarct, adult and pediatric neurologists should include fibrocartilaginous embolism as a possible etiology in patients with ischemic myelopathy.\textsuperscript{1,2}

**Study funding**
No targeted funding reported.

**Disclosure**
F.A. Nascimento is a member of the Neurology\textsuperscript{®} Resident & Fellow Section Editorial Team. W. Lindsey, J.V. Hunter, and S. Risen report no relevant disclosures. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

### References

### Appendix
**Authors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F\textsuperscript{á}bio A. Nascimento, MD</td>
<td>Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX</td>
<td>Designed and conceptualized study, analyzed and interpreted the data, drafted the manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilfreda Lindsey, MD</td>
<td>Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX</td>
<td>Analyzed and interpreted the data, drafted the manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill V. Hunter, MD</td>
<td>Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX</td>
<td>Analyzed and interpreted the data, revised the manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Risen, MD</td>
<td>Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX</td>
<td>Designed and conceptualized study, analyzed and interpreted the data, revised the manuscript, supervised the study, final approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright © 2020 American Academy of Neurology. Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.
Teaching NeuroImages: Spinal cord infarct due to fibrocartilaginous embolism in an adolescent
Fábio A. Nascimento, Wilfreda Lindsey, Jill V. Hunter, et al.
Neurology 2020;94:e2495-e2496 Published Online before print May 7, 2020
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000009600

This information is current as of May 7, 2020

Updated Information & Services including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/94/23/e2495.full

References This article cites 2 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:
http://n.neurology.org/content/94/23/e2495.full#ref-list-1

Subspecialty Collections This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
All Cerebrovascular disease/Stroke
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/all_cerebrovascular_disease_stroke
Embolism
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/embolism
Infarction
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/infarction
Spinal cord infarction
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/spinal_cord_infarction
Stroke in young adults
http://n.neurology.org/cgi/collection/stroke_in_young_adults

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