Teaching NeuroImages: Reversible neuroimaging findings during treatment of infantile spasms with vigabatrin

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Neurology® 2020;95:e2314-e2315. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000010370

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Figure Reversible abnormal MRI findings during treatment of infantile spasms with vigabatrin

Diffusion-weighted imaging showed symmetrical signal change in bilateral thalami (A, B), globus pallidi (B, C), cerebral peduncles (D), central tegmental tracts (D-F), and dentate nuclei (F). Apparent diffusion coefficient maps showed corresponding changes (not pictured). Follow-up imaging 4 months later showed resolution of the changes seen earlier (not pictured).

A 10-month-old boy with global developmental delay presented to clinic with a few months of infantile spasms occurring multiple times a day. His seizures continued despite vigabatrin (dosed at 133 mg/kg/d), levetiracetam, and steroid therapy. On vigabatrin, routine follow-up MRI showed abnormal signal change (figure), which may occur in 30.9% of patients.¹ Risk is associated with a high peak dose but not cumulative.² These findings are largely asymptomatic although rarely patients can present with hyperkinetic disorders.² The imaging findings resolved on 4-month follow-up after tapering vigabatrin. At 18 months of age, the patient continues to have 1 seizure every 2 weeks.

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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.

Study funding

No targeted funding reported.

Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to [Neurology.org/N](https://www.neurology.org/N) for full disclosures.

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Name	Location	Contribution
David Dongkyung Kim, MD	Western University, London, Canada	Involved in the concept and writing of the manuscript
Amit Kumar Sharma, MD	Western University, London, Canada	Involved in the concept and writing of the manuscript

Appendix *(continued)*

Name	Location	Contribution
Manas Sharma, MD	Western University, London, Canada	Involved in critical revision and study supervision
Andrea Andrade, MD	Western University, London, Canada	Involved in critical revision and study supervision

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David Dongkyung Kim, Amit Kumar Sharma, Manas Sharma, et al.
Neurology 2020;95:e2314-e2315 Published Online before print July 16, 2020
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000010370

This information is current as of July 16, 2020

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