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Teaching NeuroImages: A case of Lance Adams syndrome with see-saw nystagmus

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See-saw nystagmus (SSN) is a rare ocular manifestation and is characterized by cyclic movement of the eyes with a conjugate torsional component and a disjunctive vertical component. We present a 29-year-old woman with alcohol withdrawal seizure resulting in anoxic brain injury secondary to respiratory failure. On exam, she has multifocal myoclonus, dystonia and SSN (video,http://links.lww.com/WNL/B200). The proposed mechanism is inactivation of the torsional eye-velocity integrator, the interstitial nucleus of Cajal, with sparing of the torsional fast-phase generator, the rostral interstitial nucleus of MLF. This is a unique case of Lance Adams Syndrome[1,2] combined with SSN.

Appendix 1: Authors

Name	Location	Contribution
Gabriela Keeton, MD	University of Kentucky	Drafting and revision of case write up, organized different components for submission
Tarek Ali, MBBS	University of Kentucky	Revision for intellectual content
Padmaja Sudhakar, MD	University of Kentucky	Revision for intellectual content
Zain Guduru, MD	University of Kentucky	Drafting and revision of case write up, video editing and formatting

Video-http://links.lww.com/WNL/B200
Teaching Slides-http://links.lww.com/WNL/B202

References:

1. Lance JW, Adams RD. The syndrome of intention or action myoclonus as a sequel to hypoxic encephalopathy. Brain 1963; 86: 111-136.
2. Werhahn KJ, Brown P, Thompson PD, Marsden CD. The clinical features and prognosis of chronic posthypoxic myoclonus. Mov Disord 1997; 12: 216-220.

Video Legend
Title: A Case of Lance Adams Syndrome with See-Saw Nystagmus

Legend: 29yo woman with alcohol withdrawal seizure resulting in anoxic brain injury secondary to respiratory failure. Exam demonstrates multifocal myoclonus, dystonia, and see-saw nystagmus.

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