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Bing-Neel Syndrome: A Rare Mimic of Secondary Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus

Author(s):

Yosef Ellenbogen, MD¹; Afnan Al-Khotani, MD¹; David Tang-Wai, MD^{2,3}; Alfonso Fasano, MD^{2,3,4};
Ronit Agid, MD⁵; Mojgan Hodaie, MD^{1,3}

Corresponding Author:

Mojgan Hodaie
mojgan.hodaie@uhn.ca

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Affiliation Information for All Authors: 1. Division of Neurosurgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; 2. Division of Neurology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; 3. Krembil Brain Institute, Toronto, ON, Canada; 4. Edmond J. Safra Program in Parkinson's Disease and Morton and Gloria Shulman Movement Disorders Clinic, Toronto Western Hospital, UHN, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; 5. Division of Neuroradiology, Joint Department of Medical Imaging, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Contributions:

Yosef Ellenbogen: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data; Study concept or design

Afnan Al-Khotani: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data

David Tang-Wai: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Study concept or design

Alfonso Fasano: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Study concept or design

Ronit Agid: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Study concept or design

Mojgan Hodaie: Drafting/revision of the manuscript for content, including medical writing for content; Major role in the acquisition of data; Study concept or design

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An 80-year-old male, in remission from Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM), presented with 6-months of cognitive decline, broad-based shuffling gait, and nocturia. Serial CT head demonstrated progressive ventriculomegaly. MRI revealed abnormal FLAIR signal in the lateral ventricles with fluid-fluid levels and in peripheral sulci/basal cisterns. Pachymeningeal thickening/enhancement was noted at the frontal dura, cavernous sinus, and Meckel's caves (Figure 1). Spinal MRI revealed enhancement along the thoracic spinal cord/conus with a thickened cauda equina. Highly proteinaceous CSF (7.01g/L) formed a jelly-like precipitate moments after lumbar puncture (Video 1). CSF WBC was $27 \times 10^6/L$ (92% lymphocyte) and flow cytometric analysis confirmed recurrent CNS WM (Bing-Neel syndrome)^{1,2}.

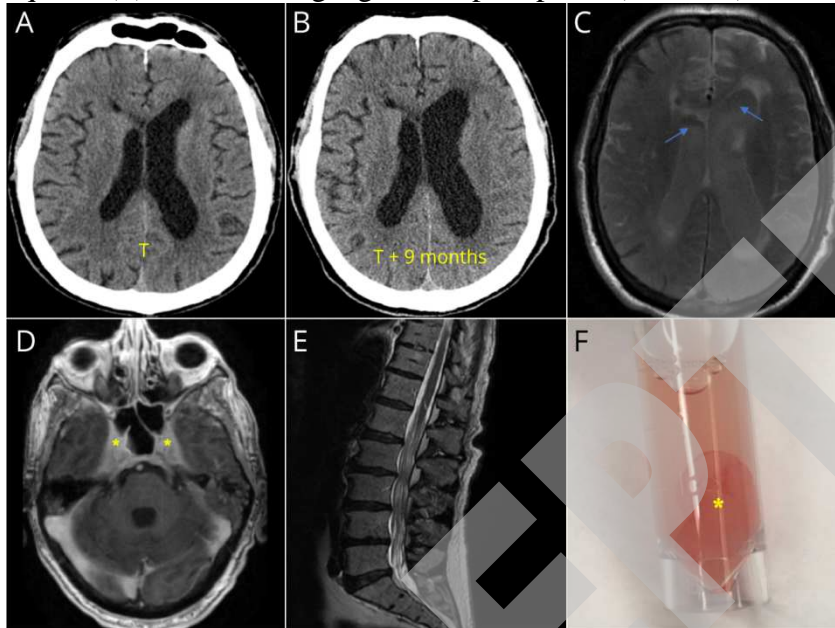
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Figure Legend:

Figure 1: (A, B) CT demonstrating progressive ventriculomegaly. (C) FLAIR MRI with hyperintensity within the subarachnoid spaces and fluid-fluid levels (arrows) within the lateral ventricles. (D) Contrast-enhanced T1 MRI demonstrating cavernous sinus thickening/enhancement (asterisks). (E) T2-weighted MRI demonstrating thickening of the cauda equina. (F) CSF showing a globular precipitate (asterisks).



Video 1: Video of solid precipitate forming out of the CSF moments after the lumbar puncture.

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