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

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Neurology® Published Ahead of Print articles have been peer reviewed and accepted for publication. This manuscript will be published in its final form after copyediting, page composition, and review of proofs. Errors that could affect the content may be corrected during these processes.
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Number of characters in title: 76
Abstract Word count: 0
Word count of main text: 100
References: 2
Figures: 1
Tables: 0
Neuroimage Legend Count: 50

Supplemental: Revised manuscript tracked


Study Funding: The authors report no targeted funding

Disclosures: The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript
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 27x10⁶/L (92% lymphocyte) and flow cytometric analysis confirmed recurrent CNS WM (Bing-Neel syndrome)¹,².

References

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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Neurology published online October 11, 2021
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000012917

This information is current as of October 11, 2021

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