


NeuroImages

**Miller Fisher syndrome: MRI findings**

C.A. Garcia–Rivera, DO, D. Zhou, MD, P. Allahyari, R. Niknam, D. Dougherty, MD, J. Morgan, MD, A. Flanders, MD

A 57-year-old man presented with new-onset diplopia. This progressed to complete ophthalmoplegia, facial diplegia, and ataxic gait. Examination demonstrated bilateral 3rd, 6th, and 7th cranial neuropathies, areflexia or hyporeflexia of all deep tendon reflexes, and gait ataxia. CSF demonstrated elevated protein levels with no cells. An MRI of the brain showed enhancement of oculomotor, abducens, and facial nerves bilaterally with no brainstem abnormalities (figure). Miller Fisher syndrome (MFS) was diagnosed.

MFS is thought to be a clinical subtype of the Guillain–Barré syndrome and is characterized by the neurologic signs of ophthalmoplegia, gait ataxia, and areflexia. Facial paresis also frequently occurs in MFS. Abnormal gadolinium enhancement of cranial nerves in MFS has rarely been documented in the literature. MRI of the brain with a double dose of gadolinium may be a good confirmatory test for a diagnosis of MFS in the correct clinical setting.


Copyright © 2001 by AAN Enterprises, Inc. 1755
Miller Fisher syndrome: MRI findings

*Neurology* 2001;57;1755
DOI 10.1212/WNL.57.10.1755

This information is current as of November 27, 2001

**Updated Information & Services**
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
http://www.neurology.org/content/57/10/1755.full.html

**References**
This article cites 3 articles, 2 of which you can access for free at:
http://www.neurology.org/content/57/10/1755.full.html#ref-list-1

**Citations**
This article has been cited by 1 HighWire-hosted articles:
http://www.neurology.org/content/57/10/1755.full.html#otherarticles

**Subspecialty Collections**
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
**Guillain-Barre syndrome**
http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/guillainbarre_syndrome
**MRI**
http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri

**Permissions & Licensing**
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
http://www.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions

**Reprints**
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
http://www.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus