Teaching NeuroImages: Hemorrhagic cavernoma with secondary development of hypertrophic olivary degeneration

Hypertrophic olivary degeneration (HOD) is secondary degeneration of the inferior olivary nucleus (ION) due to a primary lesion in the dento-rubro-olivary pathway. This pathway is known as the Guillain and Mollert triangle, containing the dentate nucleus and the contralateral red and inferior olivary nuclei (figure e-1 on the Neurology® Web site at www.neurology.org). The commonest presenting symptom is palatal myoclonus occurring 8–12 months after the primary insult. MRI of the ION initially has normal results (figure 1). Three phases of HOD exist on MRI: hyperintense signal change without hypertrophy, hyperintense signal change with hypertrophy (figure 2), and regression of hypertrophy with persistent hyperintense signal.1

From the Departments of Neuroradiology (I.C., P.B., S.L.) and Neurosurgery (S.M.), Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.

Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.

Supplemental data at www.neurology.org

© 2013 American Academy of Neurology

© 2013 American Academy of Neurology. Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.
AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Dr. Crosbie: study design, drafting of manuscript and subsequent revisions. Dr. McNally: directly involved in patient care, diagnosis, and management. Dr. Brennan: interpretation of data and manuscript revision. Dr. Looby: interpretation of data and manuscript revision.

STUDY FUNDING
No targeted funding reported.

DISCLOSURE
The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.

REFERENCE
Teaching NeuroImages: Hemorrhagic cavernoma with secondary development of hypertrophic olivary degeneration
Ian Crosbie, Stephen McNally, Paul Brennan, et al.
Neurology 2013;80:e199-e200
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0b013e3182918c91

This information is current as of May 6, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Information &amp; Services</th>
<th>including high resolution figures, can be found at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/content/80/19/e199.full.html">http://www.neurology.org/content/80/19/e199.full.html</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Material</td>
<td>Supplementary material can be found at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/content/suppl/2013/05/05/80.19.e199.DC1.html">http://www.neurology.org/content/suppl/2013/05/05/80.19.e199.DC1.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>This article cites 1 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/content/80/19/e199.full.html##ref-list-1">http://www.neurology.org/content/80/19/e199.full.html##ref-list-1</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subspecialty Collections</td>
<td>This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): Intracerebral hemorrhage <a href="http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/intracerebral_hemorrhage">http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/intracerebral_hemorrhage</a> MRI <a href="http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri">http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/mri</a> Myoclonus <a href="http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/myoclonus">http://www.neurology.org/cgi/collection/myoclonus</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissions &amp; Licensing</td>
<td>Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions">http://www.neurology.org/misc/about.xhtml#permissions</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprints</td>
<td>Information about ordering reprints can be found online: <a href="http://www.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus">http://www.neurology.org/misc/addir.xhtml#reprintsus</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neurology © is the official journal of the American Academy of Neurology. Published continuously since 1951, it is now a weekly with 48 issues per year. Copyright © 2013 American Academy of Neurology. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0028-3878. Online ISSN: 1526-632X.