Intraneural ganglion cyst of the tibial nerve

A 59-year-old man with knee arthritis suddenly developed left posterior thigh pain and complete paralysis of his foot. EMG/nerve conduction studies localized the lesion to the distal sciatic nerve in the thigh (absent motor units from the short head of biceps femoris but normal vastus lateralis). Imaging demonstrated an intraneural ganglion cyst in the tibial nerve extending up to the sciatic nerve (figure 1), which was resected (figure 2). Synovial fluid escaped from a capsular defect, tracking up a tibial articular branch of the sciatic nerve, causing secondary compression of the peroneal division.1,2

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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.
Intraneural ganglia typically involve the peroneal nerve.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
Nivedita Uberoi Jerath: design, conceptualization of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, drafting and revising the manuscript. Joseph J. Chen: analysis and interpretation of the data. Benjamin J. Miller: analysis and interpretation of the data. Chandan Gopal Reddy: design, conceptualization of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, drafting and revising the manuscript.

STUDY FUNDING
No targeted funding reported.

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

REFERENCES
Teaching NeuroImages: Intraneural ganglion cyst of the tibial nerve

Neurology 2014;82:e174-e175
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000000429

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