

Thalamic Bilateral Lesions Due to Occlusion of the Artery of Percheron

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Clinical Image

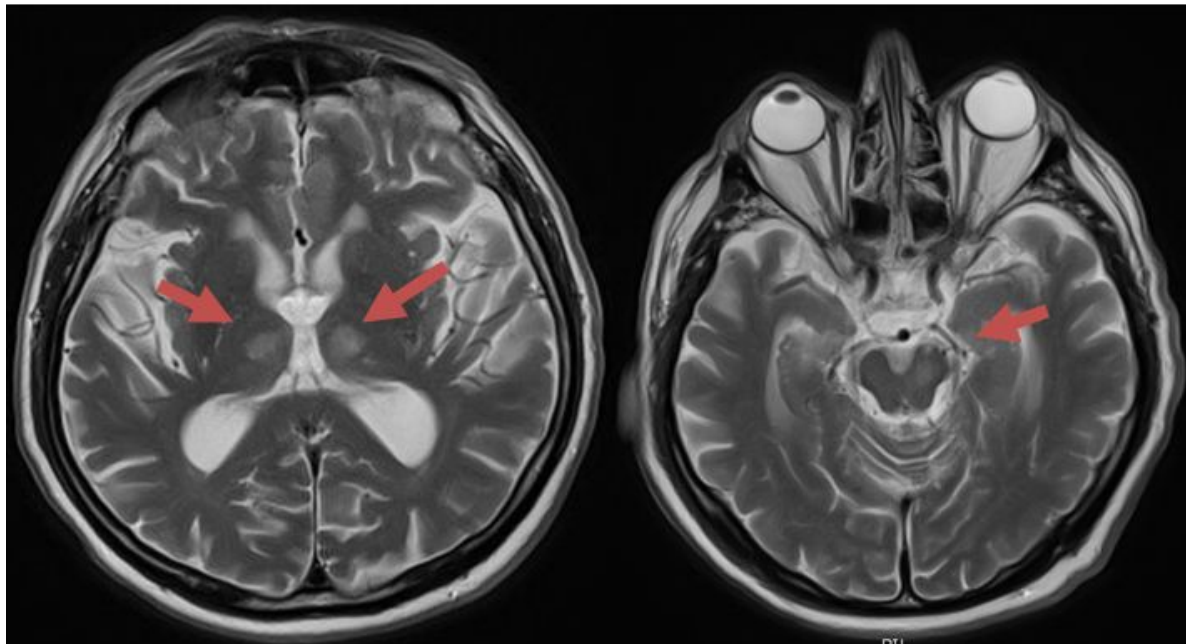


Figure 1: Brain MRI.

85-year-old man who was admitted to the ICU with a sudden deterioration in the level of consciousness. Once stabilized, a multimodal cranial CT was performed, without an image of ischemic pathology subsidiary of an endovascular treatment. After withdrawal of sedation, the patient presented a fluctuating state of consciousness, accompanied by palpebral ptosis and fluctuating right hemibody motor deficits too. Therefore, a new imaging study (brain MRI: Figure 1) was performed, confirming bilateral thalamic subacute ischemic

lesions in the territory of Percherón artery, with possible atherothrombotic etiology.

Percheron's syndrome or synchronous bilateral thalamic infarction is considered infrequent and difficult to diagnose due to its clinical variability. It is necessary to characterize it by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).