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When stroke runs in the family

A 54-YEAR-OLD MAN presented to our hospital with acute-onset left-sided weakness and right facial droop. Three days earlier he had also had migraine-like headaches, which he had never experienced before. He also reported a change in behavior during the past week, which his family had described as inappropriate laughter.

He had no history of hypertension, diabetes, or dyslipidemia. He did not smoke or drink alcohol. However, he had an extensive family history of stroke. His mother had a stroke at age 50, his brother a stroke at age 57, and his sister had been admitted for a stroke 1 month earlier at the age of 52.

On examination, he had weakness of the left arm and leg, right facial droop, and hyperactive reflexes on the left side. He had no sensory or cerebellar deficits. He had episodes of laughter during the examination.

Behavioral changes such as inappropriate laughter are nonspecific and can be associated with any subcortical frontoparietal and temporal infarction.

Computed tomography of the brain without contrast (**Figure 1**) showed patchy confluent areas of low attenuation in both cerebral hemispheres. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed an 8-mm focus of mild restricted diffusion in the right lateral thalamus, indicating acute infarction, and axial T2 fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images (**Figure 2**) showed confluent and symmetric white matter hyperintensities in the frontoparietotemporal region. The extent of these white matter changes, especially in the temporal lobe, were not typical of the microvascular disease changes seen in elderly individuals with risk factors for stroke. Microvascular disease may present the same way, but not as extensively and this was not consistent with the patient's relatively

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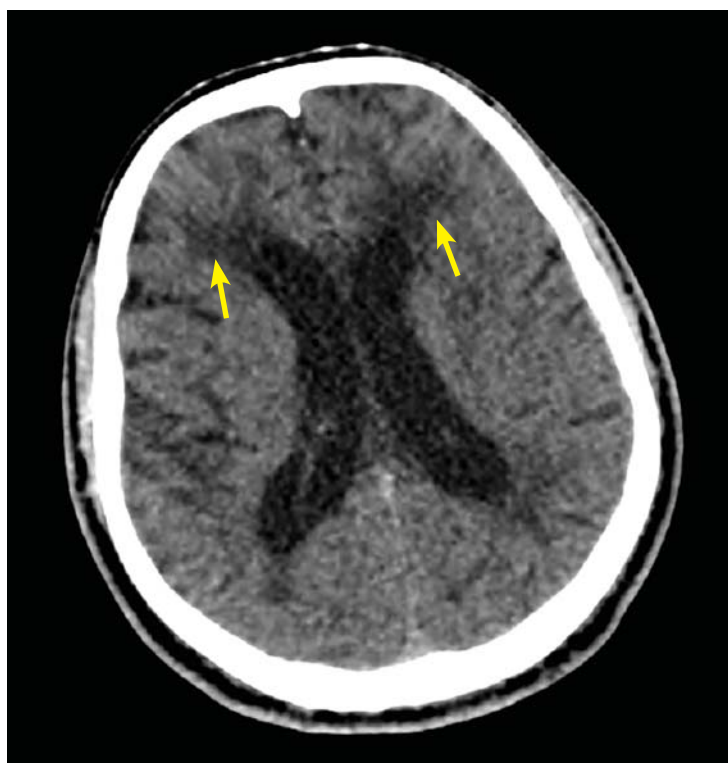


Figure 1. Computed tomography of the brain without contrast showed patchy confluent areas of low attenuation in both cerebral hemispheres (arrows).

young age. The imaging findings suggested cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL).

We learned that the patient's sister had undergone a workup showing mutations in the *NOTCH3* gene and a skin biopsy study consistent with CADASIL.

Our patient was started on antiplatelet and high-intensity statin therapy. His symptoms improved, and he was discharged to an acute inpatient rehabilitation facility. He was referred to a CADASIL registry.

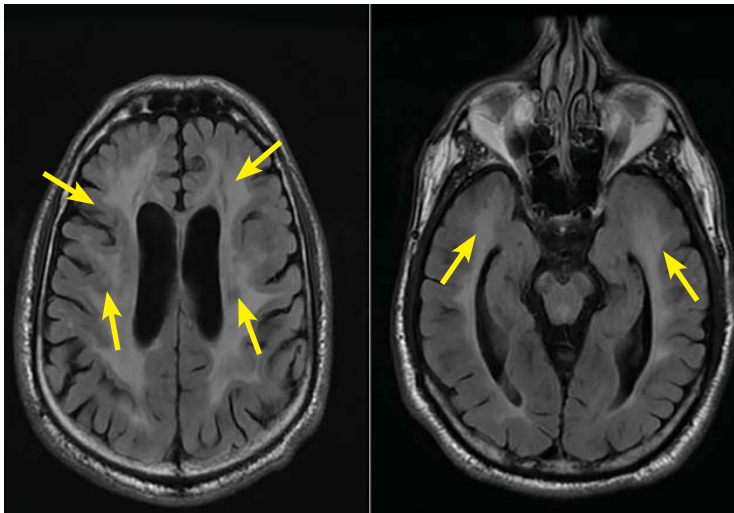


Figure 2. Magnetic resonance imaging with axial T2 fluid-attenuated inversion recovery showed confluent and symmetric white matter hyperintensities in the frontoparietotemporal region (arrows). These changes, especially in the temporal lobe, were atypical of microvascular disease given the patient's age.

STROKE AND HEREDITY

CADASIL is a rare hereditary vascular disorder inherited in an autosomal dominant manner. It is the most common inherited form of small-vessel disease and results from a mutation in the *NOTCH3* gene that leads to degeneration of smooth muscle in cerebral blood vessels. It can manifest as migraine with aura, vascular dementia, cognitive impairment, or ischemic stroke.

The diagnosis is based on a clinical picture that typically includes stroke at a young age (age 40 to 50) in the absence of stroke risk factors, or frequent lacunar infarction episodes that can manifest as migraine, lacunar infarct, or dementia.¹ Some patients, such as ours, may have subtle nonspecific behavioral changes such as inappropriate laughter, which may herald the development of an infarct.

Characteristic findings on MRI are white matter hyperintensities that tend to be bilateral and symmetrical in the periventricular areas. Symmetrical involvement in the temporal lobes has high sensitivity and specificity for CADASIL.² Biopsy study of the skin, muscle, or sural nerve shows small-vessel changes that include thickening of the media, granular material positive on periodic acid-Schiff staining, and narrowing of the lumen. However, the gold standard for diagnosis is confirmation of the *NOTCH3* mutation on chromosome 19.^{1,2}

There is no known treatment for CADASIL.

REFERENCES

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