



“ Guillain - Mollaret ”

1

(olivary nucleus) 1887
 Oppenheim (1, 2), 1931 Guillain and Mollaret (inferior olivary nucleus), (dentate nucleus), Guillain - Mollaret (Fig. 2).

가 T2

(Fig. 2).

(cerebellorubral tract)

가 4

가 가

(1, 2),

(3).

1

가

59

T2

(inferior cerebellar peduncle)

(Fig. 1). 4

(1 -

4).

T2

“ Guillain - Mollaret ”

(Fig. 3),

가

(2).

1가

2

2005 3 2

2005 9 12

Goto Kaneko (2, 3, 6). 가 ,) 3 가 ,) 8.5 (astrocyte) 가 (1-3, 5, 8). 가 ,) 9.5 (gemistocytic astrocyte)가 가 가 ,) 가 (olive amiculum)

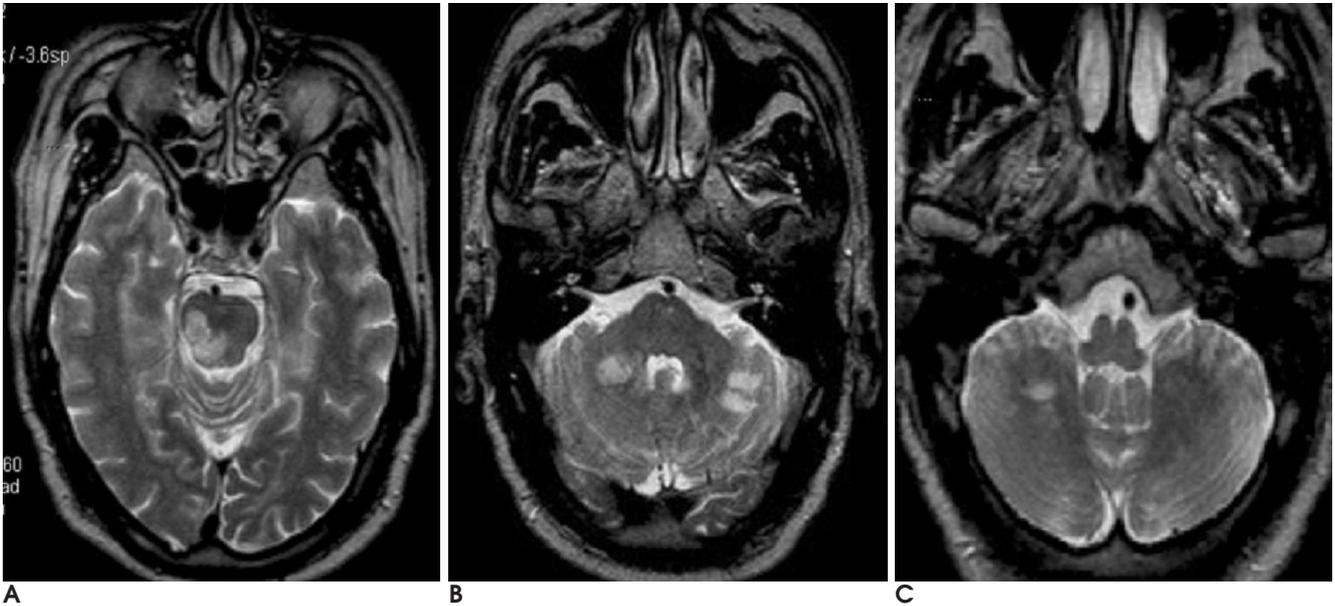


Fig. 1. A 59-year-old man with left side weakness. **A, B.** T2-weighted axial image shows high signal intensity at the right brainstem and dentate nucleus, left cerebellar hemisphere. **C.** T2-weighted axial image shows no abnormal signal intensity or size change in medulla oblongata.

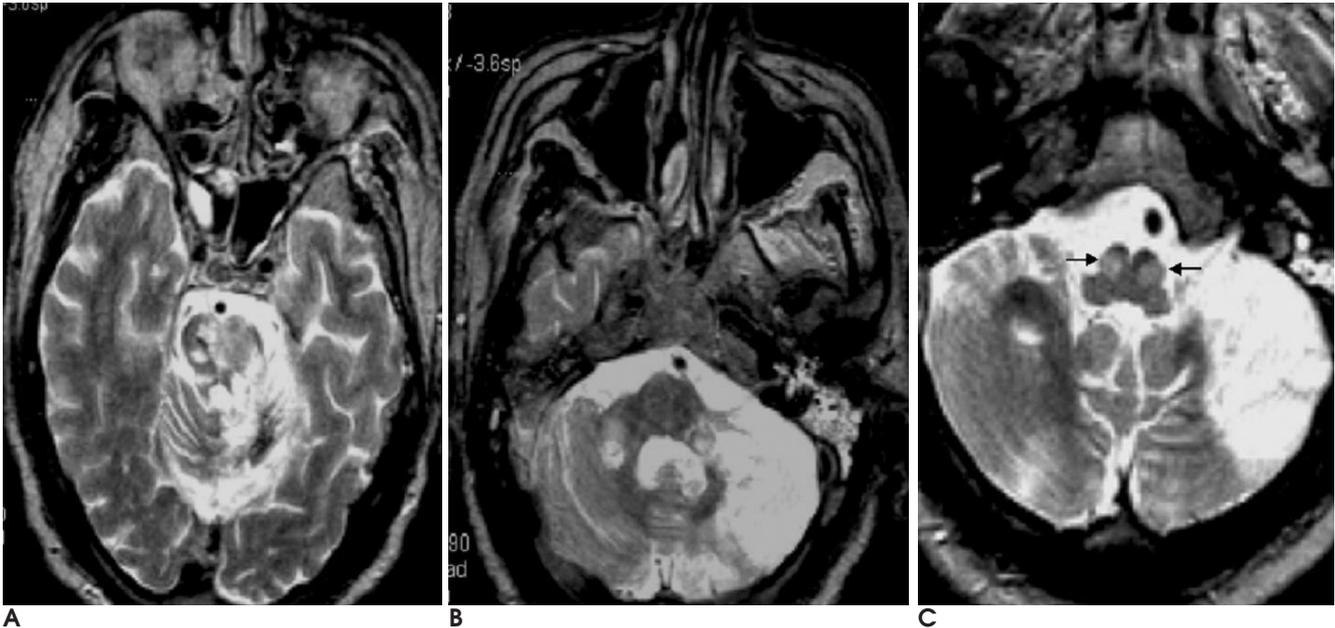


Fig. 2. After 4 months later. **A.** T2-weighted axial image shows high signal intensity at brainstem, more widespread in extent. **B.** T2-weighted axial image shows high signal intensity at right dentate nucleus, and left cerebellum. **C.** T2-weighted axial image shows bilateral high signal intensity and hypertrophy in both inferior olivary nucleus (arrow).

Bilateral Hypertrophic Degeneration of the Inferior Olivary Nucleus secondary to Infarction of the Brainstem and Cerebellum: A Case Report¹

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Hypertrophic olivary degeneration (HOD) is regarded as a secondary degenerative change subsequent to the formation of lesions in the "Guillain-Mollaret Triangle," and this is the result of the loss of transsynaptic neurologic input to the inferior olivary nucleus. HOD usually occurs unilaterally, but bilateral hypertrophic olivary degeneration is known to be rare. We experienced one case of this lesion, and we report here on the bilateral HOD that was secondary to infarction of the brainstem and cerebellum.

Index words : Brain, abnormalities

Brain, atrophy

Brain, infarction

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