

“ Guillain - Mollaret ”

, , 1 .

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

가 T2

(Fig. 2).

(cerebellorubral tract)

가 가

가 4

(1, 2),

(3).

1

가

59

가

T2

(inferior cerebellar peduncle)

(Fig. 1). 4

(1 -

4).

T2

(Fig. 3),

“ Guillain - Mollaret ”

가

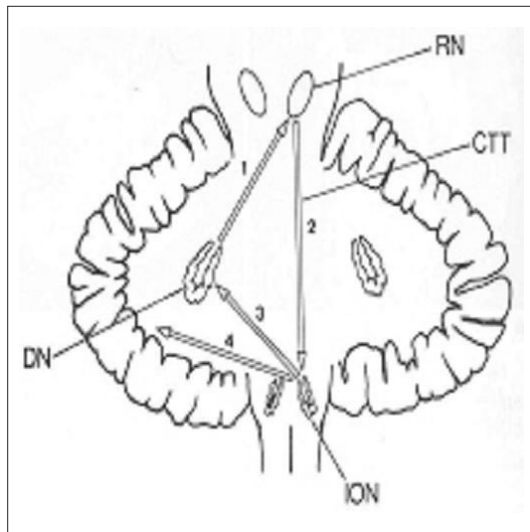
(2).

1가  
2

2005 3 2

2005 9 12





**Fig. 3.** Drawing shows the triangle of Guillain-Mollaret. (RN: red nucleus, CTT: central tegmental tract, DN: dentate nucleus, ION: inferior olivary nucleus)

(1 - 3, 10).  
(symptomatic palatal tremor)  
(essential palatal tremor)

Guillain - Molaret  
(3, 10).

Guillain - Mollaret

가  
(gliosis)  
(1, 2),  
(3, 7).  
Jellinger  
12 - 20  
(early vacuolation)  
가 3 가  
Goto Kaneko  
(1, 8).  
Birbamer MR  
(3, 9). 가)  
가 , )  
T2 , )  
가 가  
가 가  
가 가  
(9).  
가  
(3),  
, 4 MR  
가 Goto  
가

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## **Bilateral Hypertrophic Degeneration of the Inferior Olivary Nucleus secondary to Infarction of the Brainstem and Cerebellum: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>**

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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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