Longitudinally extensive spinal cord infarction in CADASIL

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INTRODUCTION
Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) is a hereditary small-vessel disease caused by mutations in the NOTCH-3 gene. Characteristic features include early onset lacunar stroke, migraine usually with aura and cognitive impairment with early onset subcortical dementia.1 Pathological studies show involvement of small arteries throughout the body,2 although these symptoms are typically confined to the central nervous system.

CASE REPORT
A 48-year-old woman presented with a rapidly progressive spastic paraparesis. Following the sudden onset of severe back pain, she experienced left leg spasms and hyperacute left leg weakness that progressed over 12 h. Over the subsequent 24 h, her right leg was similarly affected and she developed urinary retention.

She had no past history of neurological or psychiatric illness and took no regular medication. Her family history was noteworthy: her maternal grandmother developed migraines at the age of 40 and her son had migraines. Experiencing migrainous headaches from paraparesis later in life; her mother developed migraines at the age of 40 and was also extending into the central grey matter. There was no significant cord enlargement (figure 1). MR brain imaging showed widespread T2 hyperintensities throughout the white matter with marked involvement of the anterior temporal lobes, as well as in the basal ganglia, thalamus, midbrain and pons (figure 1). Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was acellular, with normal protein, glucose and cytology and negative PCR for viruses. There were no oligoclonal bands in the CSF NOTCH-3 gene analysis showed heterozygosity for the c.268C>T (p.Arg90Cys) mutation, a previously reported pathogenic CADASIL mutation.4

In view of an initial differential possibility of an inflammatory event, the patient received a short course of high-dose corticosteroids followed by an oral taper over 6 weeks. Aspirin was also commenced. She improved within the first week and could walk a few months later. Repeat MRI approximately 1 month after her initial presentation showed the spinal cord lesion had improved.

DISCUSSION
We report an unusual case of genetically proven CADASIL presenting in the 5th decade with posterior spinal cord infarction. There was no evidence of inflammation within the CSF, and the acute onset, as well as MRI, favoured an ischaemic aetiology.

Spinal cord infarction represents only around 1% of ischaemic strokes. The vascular anatomy of the spinal cord consists of one anterior spinal artery and two posterior spinal arteries, supplied in the
cervical region from the vertebral arteries and in the lumbar region from intercostal arteries, mainly via the Adamkiewicz artery. Most commonly affected are the anterior and lower regions of the spinal cord.\textsuperscript{5, 6} The posterior spinal cord contains longer perforating arteries that might be more susceptible to the effects of CADASIL vasculopathy. This explains the clinical (predominantly dorsal column involvement and motor deficit) and imaging features compared with those in the more common anterior spinal cord infarction (predominantly spinothalamic tract involvement and motor deficit). The stepwise progression could be explained by sequential involvement of perforating spinal cord arteries. Her clinical improvement is likely attributable to the combination of corticosteroid-responsive peri-ischaemic inflammatory changes and natural recovery.

Spinal cord involvement in CADASIL is well recognised but rare. In a UK cohort of 200 patients, there were no cases of spinal cord infarction.\textsuperscript{1} An anterior spinal cord infarct occurred in an Irish patient with probable CADASIL who had a history of severe migrainous headaches.\textsuperscript{7} A cervical spinal cord MRI study showed no abnormalities in 25 symptomatic CADASIL patients.\textsuperscript{8} However, compared with 14 healthy controls, patients with CADASIL showed

**Figure 1** MR scans of brain and spine: (A) sagittal T2 image showing signal change in the posterior spinal cord between C3 and T6. (B) Axial T2 image highlighting the posterior nature of the signal change at level T3. (C) Coronal FLAIR MR scan of brain showing widespread white matter hyperintensities with marked involvement of the anterior temporal lobes, suggesting cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL). FLAIR, fluid attenuated inversion recovery (sequence).
impaired magnetisation transfer, suggesting there were diffuse spinal cord changes beyond the resolution of conventional MRI. In 2011, two sisters with a novel cysteine altering NOTCH-3 mutation were found to have spinal cord pathology. Both had a previous history of migraines, and one of them experienced a relapsing–remitting brainstem–cord syndrome.

More recently, a 53-year-old woman was described as having a NOTCH-3 missense mutation and a progressive paraparesis, developing over 6 months and responding to corticosteroids.

The present case highlights the importance of brain imaging and of taking a detailed family history in cord pathology as well as the need to consider CADASIL in the differential diagnosis of spinal cord infarction—particularly posterior cord infarction—even with no previous history of migraines or other features more typical of CADASIL.

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