25th Annual Conference of INDIAN SOCIETY OF NEURORADIOLOGY

ISNR 2024 HYDERABAD 8th 9th 10th March

[A CASE OF DYKE-DAVIDOFF MASSON SYNDROME (DDMS)]

[Dr N Chirag Gowda, 3rd year JR, D.Y.Patil Medical college, Kolhapur]

[Dr Pramod Nagure(SR),Dr Yash Nagaria(JR3),Dr Utsavi Modi(JR3),Dr Suraj JaiswalJR2),D.Y.Patil Medical college, Kolhapur]

INTRODUCTION

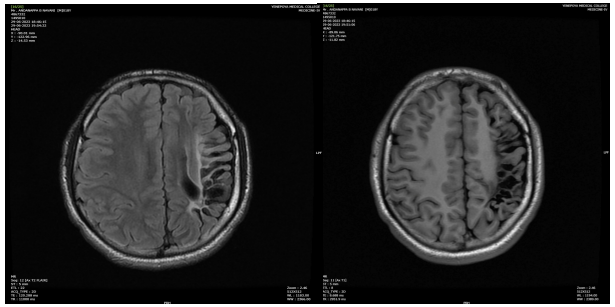
- It is a rare condition which may be congenital or develop in early childhood.
- It was first described by Dyke, Davidoff and Masso in 1933.
- The syndrome is characterized by facial asymmetry, seizures, hemiplegia or contralateral hemiparesis, and mental retardation of variable severity.
- It has a male predominance.
- It can be congenital or acquired secondary to alteration in the cerebral perfusion during prenatal, perinatal or early childhood periods.
- A diagnosis is usually made during late childhood, adolescence or adulthood.

AIMS / OBJECTIVES

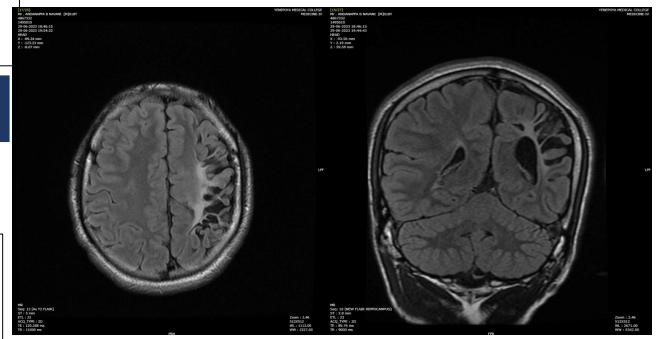
To illustrate the imaging findings of dyke-davidoff masson syndrome on MRI

MATERIALS / METHODS

3T Brain MRI with contrast and MR angiography was performed.

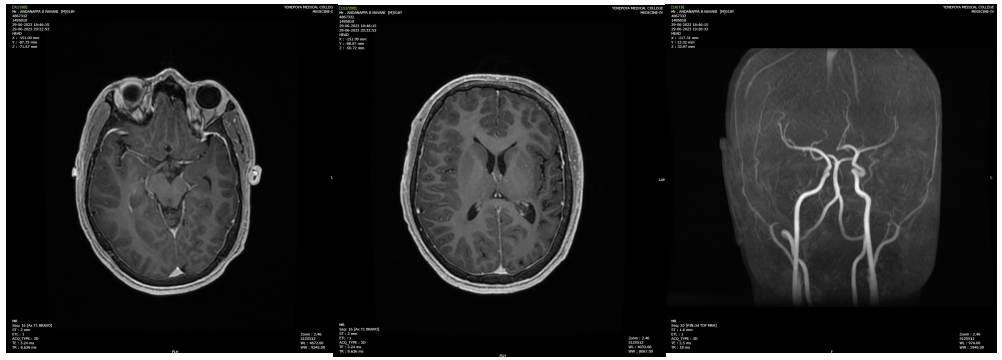


Hemiatrophy of left cerebral hemisphere with thickening of adjacent calvarium.



Compensatory hypertrophy of right cerebral hemisphere

RESULTS & DISCUSSION



Hemiatrophy of midbrain on left side and left basal ganglia, Non visualization of A1 segment of right anterior cerebral artery - ? Hypoplastic / thrombosed

Differential diagnosis

- Hemimegalencephaly
- Sturge-Weber syndrome:
- Rasmussen encephalitis: tends not to have calvarial changes
- Fishman syndrome
- Silver-Russell syndrome

CONCLUSION

- DDMS should be considered in patients clinically presenting with seizures, facial asymmetry, contralateral hemiparesis intellectual disability.
- Cross sectional imaging gives characteristic features that help narrow down the diagnosis.