Primary central nervous system lymphoma presenting as choreoathetosis

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DESCRIPTION
A 49-year-old man developed right hemiparesis and choreoathetosis involving his right upper and lower extremities. His choreoathetosis worsened with attempts at action or posture. Neurological examination showed mild dysarthria, and right upper motor neuron facial palsy. His gait was almost normal. There was no loss of pain sensation or proprioception. Brain MRIs showed high-intensity areas in the left cerebral peduncle, subthalamic nucleus, thalamus and adjacent posterior limb of internal capsule (PLIC) on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images (figure 1). Coronal T1-weighted images showed contrast-enhancing lesions in PLIC that extended into the cerebral peduncle (figure 2). A brain biopsy revealed a primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) of the diffuse large B-cell type. The patient was started on three cycles of methotrexate-based chemotherapy followed by whole-brain radiotherapy at a dose of 56 Gy including a boost to the tumour site showing radiological responses. His movement disorders completely resolved following the treatment.

In an MRI study of PCNSL at presentation, 15.7% of all lesions involved the basal ganglia and thalamus.1 Furthermore, choreoathetosis associated with PCNSL are uncommon. Poewe et al2 reported the case of a patient presenting with arm chorea due to lesions in the contralateral caudate, putamen, a large part of the thalamus and the subthalamic nucleus. Tan et al3 reported the case of a patient with isolated choreoathetosis due to lesions in the globus pallidus and subthalamic nucleus, extending into the substantia nigra. In this patient, his choreoathetosis may be due to the interruption of the basal ganglia-thalamocortical circuitry.
Learning points

▸ We report an unusual presentation of primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) manifesting as choreoathetosis with basal ganglia-thalamocortical circuitry.
▸ When confronted with a patient with choreoathetosis, PCNSL involving the basal ganglia should be considered in the differential diagnosis.
▸ PCNSL is commonly found near the subarachnoid space.

REFERENCES