Atypical TGA

CPT RACHEL ROSENBAUM DO
PGY3, NEUROLOGY
MADIGAN ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
TACOMA, WA
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Outline

CASE REPORT
TRANSIENT GLOBAL AMNESIA
GLOMUS JUGULARE TUMOR

Case Report

PRESENTATION
PHYSICAL EXAM
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
IMAGING

Transient Global Amnesia

CLINICAL PRESENTATION
EPIDEMIOLOGY
PATHOGENESIS
IMAGING

Transient Global Amnesia

• Clinical Presentation
  ○ Reversible anterograde amnesia of abrupt onset
  ○ Can have some retrograde amnesia
  ○ Accompanied by frequent, repetitive questioning
  ○ Typically lasts less than 24 hours, with many resolving in under 8 hours
  ○ A short gap remains for the initial episode

• Epidemiology
  ○ Typically seen in patients >50 years old
  ○ Males and females equally affected
  ○ Incidence of 5-10/100,000 per year (in all age groups) and 23-32/100,000 per year in those >50 years of age
Transient Global Amnesia

- Pathogenesis
  - Under investigation
  - Has had an association with insufficient jugular vein valves, however it is unclear if this is causal

Imaging

- Conflicting studies re: DWI abnormalities in the hippocampal region
- Time-of-flight MR angiography has been used to assess venous structures and assess for abnormal retrograde venous flow

DEFINITION

Glomus Jugulare Tumor

- Definition
  - Tumor that arises from the paraganglia or glomus cells located in the adventitia of the jugular bulb located beneath the floor of the middle ear
  - Also referred to as Paraganglioma

Epidemiology

- Incidence of 1 in 1.3 million people
- Affect women more than men
- Mean age at presentation 40-60 years old

Clinical Presentation

- Otologic
  - Unilateral, pulsatile tinnitus
  - Hearing loss
  - Aural fullness
- Neurologic
  - Swallowing difficulties, hoarseness and dysphonia
  - Shoulder weakness, lingual paralysis
  - Horner’s sign
- Cervical
  - Retromandibular or subdigastric mass

Diagnosis

Treatment
Glomus Jugulare Tumor

• Diagnosis
  o Cochleovestibular testing
  o Urinary cathecholamine levels
  o CT scan
  o MRI

• Treatment
  o Surgery
  o Radiotherapy
  o Decision-making for treatment
    • Age of patient
    • Natural history and growth rate
    • Presence of symptoms
    • Tumor size and extent of disease

Resources