Bright tongue sign: a diagnostic marker for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

Sinal da língua brilhante: um marcador diagnóstico para esclerose lateral amiotrófica

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A 53-year-old woman complained about a 2-year-history of progressive tetraparesia with global brisk reflexes, global amyotrophy and fasciculations. As her clinical picture suggested a motor neuron disease, she performed electroneuromyography (ENMG) unvealing anterior horn compromise and brain MRI study with the so-called "bright tongue sign"¹ (Figure), in this context suggestive of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). ALS represents the most common form of neurodegenerative motor neuron disease². Although clinical and ENMG findings are highly suspicious, neuroimaging studies commonly present with typical features representing compromise of pyramidal tracts³, sometimes with signs of fatty replacement in the chronic denervated target musculature¹.



Figure. Sagittal T1-weighted brain MRI discloses abnormal diffuse hyperintensity of the tongue musculature (A), correspondent to severe atrophic tongue (B). Normal tongue MRI feature is showed (C).

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