

Cerebellar lesion (by common)

- 1- most common trauma in RTA
- 2- fracture of posterior cranial fossa
- 3- demyelination (MS “young age and female”)
- 4- tumor in posterior cranial fossa or in the cerebellum itself (very rare but meningioma is common)
- 5- PICA occlusion
- 6- Degeneration (multiple system atrophy)
- 7- Paraneoplastic syndrome (female 60 year old with ovarian cancer loss of weight MRI brain normal)
- 8- Abscess
- 9- Space occupying lesions (tumor, abscess, TB, metastases to cerebellum)
- 10- Medication (phenytoin- alcoholism)
- 11- May be rare in celiac disease
- 12- Lung cancer with MRI lesion visible (metastasis)
- 13- Parkinsonian and cerebellum signs (multisystem)
- 14- Ischemia

Examination:

HIPDRSAN

- 1- Hypotonia (upper: flex and extend elbow then rotate wrist and shoulder) both sides
- 2- Intentional Tremors “during movements” (touch my finger the touch the chest with patient index “finger nose test” and change my finger location each time)
- 3- Past pointing (dysmetria like finger nose test “finger chest test”)
- 4- DDK (rapid alternating movement)
- 5- Rebound phenomena (extend fully arm then push arm down and the patient arm will bounce upward)
- 6- Staccato speech (greet patient then see if he responds, tell him to read quran “he doesn't know when to stop and wrong tone maybe high voice”)
- 7- For LL: Ataxia (do not do it except if the examiner said do it) wide base gait but when he falls he will fall on the affected side (ipsilateral)
- 8- Nystagmus (finger in middle then the patient follows your finger to the lateral of patient face) horizontal nystagmus
- 9- For LL: heel to shin exam (cannot do it while eyes closed or open but if cannot do it only in closed eye then it is sensory ataxia not cerebellar)
- 10- Never do Romberg test in this patient because he will fall anyway

*Question case: Patient with abnormal speech, tremor (but the patient was sitting with no tremors) then it is a cerebellum case .. tendency to fall

*Always stay on the right of the patient and examine both sides

*when adductors stronger than abductors (scissoring gait) it is UMNL