

“Boomerang sign” in the splenium of the corpus callosum

A middle-aged man with type 2 diabetes was brought to hospital with a history of loss of consciousness for an unknown period of time. He had refractory hypotension and hypoglycaemia. A magnetic resonance imaging scan showed an infarct in the splenium of the corpus callosum (Figure). The splenial infarct resembled a “boomerang”, which is characteristic.¹

Strokes involving the splenium of the corpus callosum are associated with hypoperfusion,² and can be seen in association with metabolic changes such as hypoglycaemia, hyponatraemia, hypernatraemia, and renal failure.¹

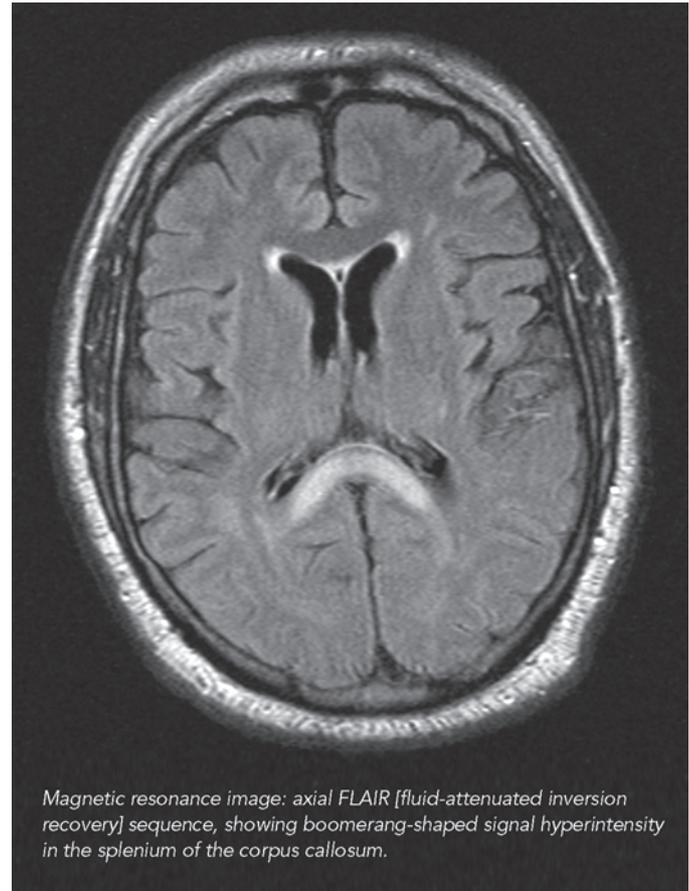


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1 Doherty MJ, Jayadev S, Watson NF, et al. Clinical implications of splenium magnetic resonance imaging signal changes. *Arch Neurol* 2005; 62: 433-437.

2 Chrysikopoulos H, Andreou J, Roussakis A, Pappas J. Infarction of the corpus callosum: computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. *Eur J Radiol* 1997; 25: 2-8. □



Magnetic resonance image: axial FLAIR [fluid-attenuated inversion recovery] sequence, showing boomerang-shaped signal hyperintensity in the splenium of the corpus callosum.