Clinical vignette: A rare case of dizziness and falls

Ravneet Grewal

Peggy Beeley

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/hostpitalmed_pubs

Recommended Citation

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Internal Medicine at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Hospital Medicine by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.
Case Description
A 64 y/o Hispanic male was brought to the hospital by his family with confusion & hallucinations. His vital signs were within normal limits except for positive orthostasis. Pertinent exam findings included scanned speech, head titubation, gaitelabral sign & positive grasp reflex, increased tone in upper extremities and truncal rigidity. Cerebellar signs were also abnormal with ataxic gait. Initial work up included infectious, neoplastic, and metabolic causes, all of which were negative. Several days into the hospitalization, additional history was obtained from the family. The patient had a history of long standing progressive deterioration in gait and balance. He also had increasingly frequent falls. Also mentioned, were changes in mood, behavior, and a history of urinary incontinence. Complicating these findings was a history of drugs and alcohol use by the patient years before. The patient has a sister with a similar condition and features, but the sister does not have any history of drug or alcohol abuse and functions at a higher level despite her older age. Based on history and physical exam, the diagnosis of probable MSA with predominant cerebellar ataxia was made. An MRI of the brain showed cerebellar atrophy with pontine flattening. The patient was treated with atypical antipsychotics while receiving supportive care including physical and occupational therapy.

Conclusion
This case illustrates the presence of familial MSA with genetic predisposition. MSA is a rare condition that may not be easily recognized. There is only one known study from Germany suggesting that genetic predisposition in MSA does occur. In addition, our case stresses the importance of good history and physical exam to diagnose this condition. Although unusual, Internists should familiarize themselves with MSA and the various presentation of the disease.