



NEUROLOGICAL ILLNESS IN PREGNANCY

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE



Edited by
Autumn Klein

M. Angela O'Neal
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WILEY Blackwell

This book is dedicated to Autumn Klein's daughter, Cianna.

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Principles and practice

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Chapter 6

Figure 6.1 Illustrative case posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome. FLAIR MR sequence with axial cuts. Arrows indicate vasogenic edema predominantly affecting the posterior cerebral regions with sparing of the paramedian occipital cortex.

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Chapter 7

Figure 7.1 Progestin-releasing intrauterine device, containing levonorgestrel. Courtesy of Association of Reproductive Health Professionals (AHRP). Reproduced under the Creative Commons License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

Figure 7.2 Copper T 380A Intrauterine Device. Courtesy of Association of Reproductive Health Professionals (AHRP). Reproduced under the Creative Commons License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

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Chapter 13

Figure 13.1 (a) T1 axial post contrast MRI showing an enhancing meningioma in the left cavernous sinus (white arrow). (b) T1 axial post contrast MRI 5 years later showing enlargement of the meningioma (white arrow). **Vignette 1:** A 47-year-old peri-menopausal woman presented to her primary care physician with pain in her left eye. A brain MRI with contrast revealed a meningioma in the left cavernous sinus (Figure 13.1a). Given the challenging surgical location, unknown growth rate of the meningioma, and mild symptoms that were not necessarily related to the meningioma, follow-up MRI was recommended. Unfortunately, the patient failed to follow-up until approximately 5 years later when she presented with progressive diplopia and was found to have a third nerve palsy. Repeat brain MRI showed an increase in the size of the meningioma (Figure 13.1b). Debulking surgery was recommended given the expansion of the meningioma close to the optic chiasm and pressure on surrounding normal brain. Although this growth happened during menopause, an association is hard to prove.

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Chapter 14

Figure 14.1 Worsening of diabetic retinopathy during pregnancy. Retinal hemorrhages (straight white arrows) and cotton wool spots (white arrowheads) are present in both eyes. The right eye (left panel) also has retinal exudates nasal to the optic disc (gray arrow). The left eye (right panel) has neovascularization on the optic nerve (curved arrow).

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Chapter 18

Figure 18.1 Peripheral innervation of the female lower urinary tract. Reproduced from Reference 1 with permission of Elsevier.

Figure 18.2 The role of the autonomic and somatic nervous systems in bladder filling and storage, as well as voiding. Reproduced from Reference 1 with permission of Elsevier.