

In his serially published atlas of pathology, *Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humain* (1829-1842), French anatomist and pathologist Jean Cruveilhier (1791-1874) provided an early clinical-pathologic description of [Dyke-Davidoff-Masson syndrome](#). Cruveilhier's case was initially published around [1830](#), more than a century before the clinical and radiologic report of Dyke and colleagues in 1933 based on a series of patients studied with [pneumoencephalography](#). Although Dyke and colleagues were apparently unaware of Cruveilhier's prior description, Cruveilhier's case manifested all of the key osseous and neuropathological features of Dyke-Davidoff-Masson syndrome as later elaborated by Dyke and colleagues: (1) cerebral hemiatrophy with ex vacuo dilation of the [lateral ventricle](#), (2) ipsilateral thickening of the [diploë](#) of the [skull](#), and (3) ipsilateral hyper-pneumatization of the [frontal sinuses](#). In addition, Cruveilhier noted crossed cerebral-cerebellar atrophy in his case and correctly inferred a “crossed effect” between the involved cerebral [hemisphere](#) and the contralateral [cerebellum](#). Cruveilhier's pathological case from 1830 clearly anticipated both the cases reported more than a century later by Dyke and colleagues based on pneumoencephalography and the more recent [case reports](#) recognized with [computed tomography](#) or [magnetic resonance imaging](#) ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Lanska DJ. Cruveilhier's Unrecognized Case (c1831) of Dyke-Davidoff-Masson Syndrome. *Eur Neurol*. 2021;84(4):300-306. doi: 10.1159/000515808. Epub 2021 May 7. PMID: 33965957.

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