**Lemierre’s syndrome leading to cerebral venous thrombosis**

Síndrome de Lemierre como causa de trombose venosa cerebral

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A febrile 53-year-old man presented with a severe headache one month post-esophagectomy. Inspection highlighted inflammatory signs in the neck incision. Neurological examination was normal. Cerebrospinal fluid demonstrated increased protein levels (155 mg/dL) and mild pleocytosis (11 cells/mm³) with negative bacterial and fungi cultures. Blood cultures were positive for *Streptococcus mitis*. Vascular imaging of the head and neck revealed a central venous thrombosis, which together with the laboratory findings, matched the characteristics of Lemierre’s syndrome (Figure). Lemierre’s syndrome is a thrombophlebitis of the internal jugular vein commonly related to an infection. The patient had a good outcome after antibiotic and oral anticoagulant treatment.

**References**
