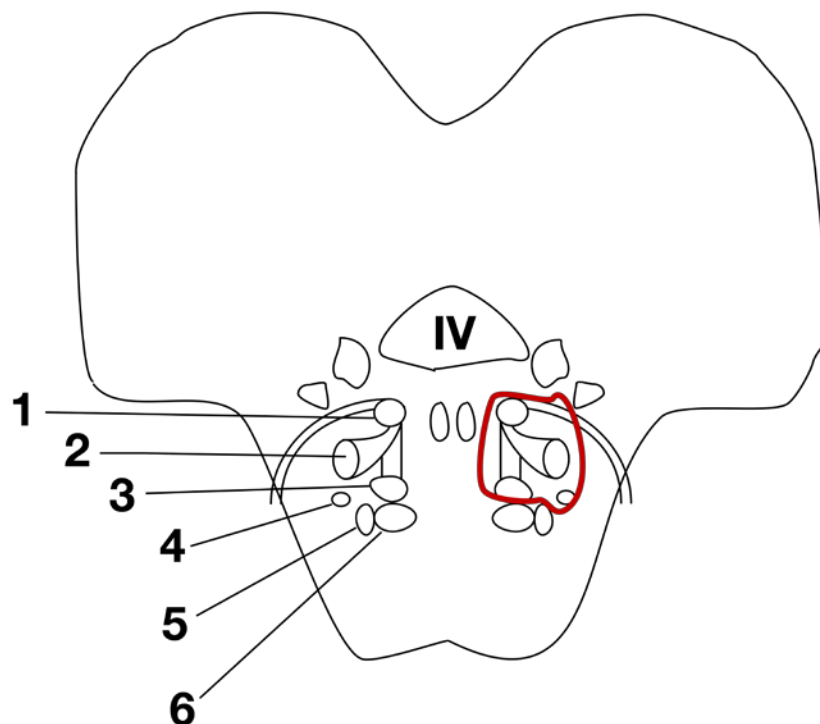


**Figure e-1. A schematic representation of a transverse section of the pons at the level of the patient's ischemic lesion.**



The core features of Gasperini's syndrome are ipsilateral peripheral facial weakness and abducens palsy due to the involvement of facial nerve and abducens nuclei (or abducens nerve) and contralateral loss of pain and temperature sensation due to involvement of the spinothalamic tract and the ventral trigeminothalamic tract.

Patient's ischemic lesion is delineated in red. 1. Abducens nucleus; 2. Facial nerve; 3. ventral trigeminothalamic tract; 4. lateral spinothalamic tract; 5. anterior spinothalamic tract; 6. medial lemniscus.