

MRI 1

: MRI 8
 , MRI , ,
 : 8 7 , T2
 , 가 가 7 6
 , T2
 가 , 4
 가 6 가 1 5
 . 8 1
 : MRI 가
 T2 , 가
 T2 MRI 가
 MRI

(Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy:
 OPCA) , (pyramidal tract), (ex-
 trapyramidal tract),
 (Multiple System Atrophy:
 MSA) (1). (inherited
 form) (sporadic form) , (olive),
 (pons)
 MSA
 (long tract sign)
 (cerebellar sign)가 CT MRI
 (2,3).
 OPCA 가
 (4-6), 가 가 MRI 8
 가 (2).
 OPCA MRI
 OPCA MRI

1989 1997 (long tract sign)
 (cerebellar sign)가 MRI
 OPCA 8 (4 , 4)
 32 58
 48.6 5
 5 23.5
 MRI
 OPCA 가 ,
 dilantin
 OPCA가
 GE Signa
 1.5T (General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, Wisconsin)
 T1 (TR 600,
 TE 30), T2 (TR 2000-2500, TE 80)
 (Proton Weighted Image, TR 2000-2500, TE 30)
 . 2 가 MRI

(mild degree) (severe degree)

T1

가

2

가

(Table 1). 1

T2

(trans-verse pontine fiber), (median raphe), (middle cerebellar peduncle), (basal ganglia), (substantia nigra), (red nucleus), (dentate nucleus)

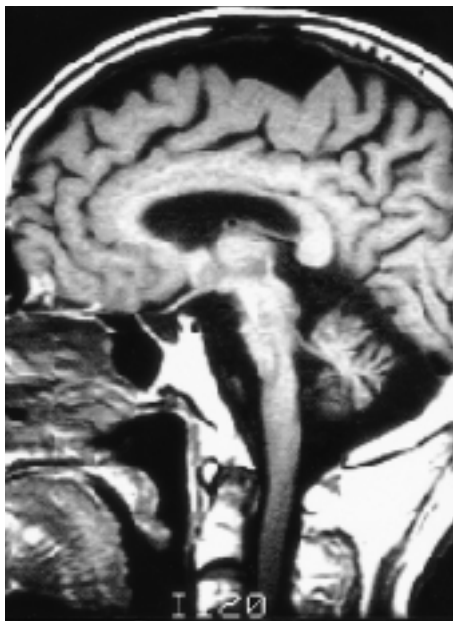
(trans-verse pontine fiber), (median raphe), (middle cerebellar peduncle), (basal ganglia), (substantia nigra), (red nucleus), (dentate nucleus)

8

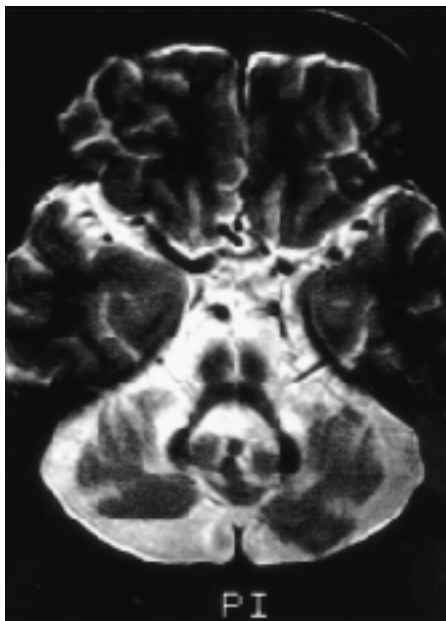
7

6

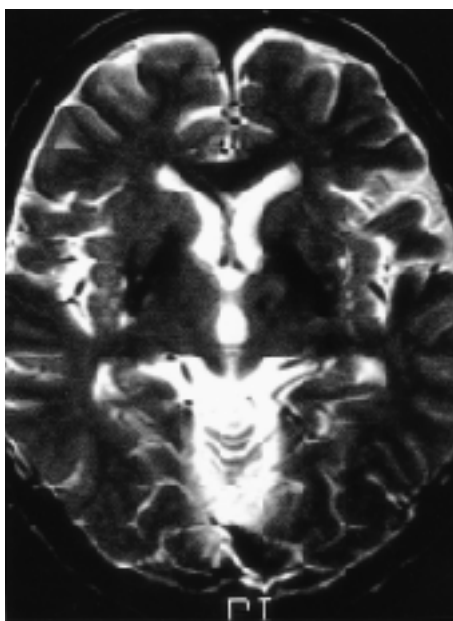
7



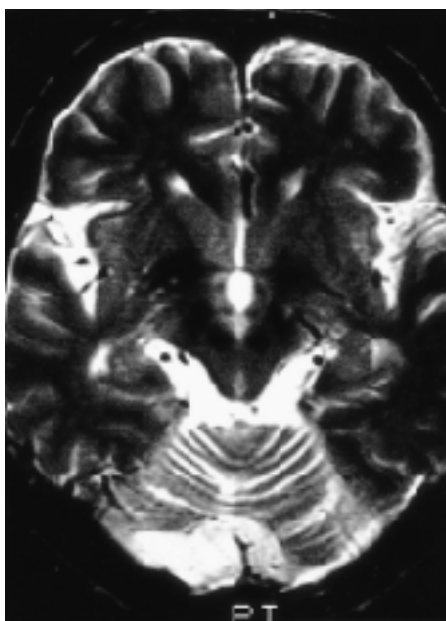
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. A. Sagittal T1-weighted image shows loss of ventral bulging of the olive and pons, indicating of severe atrophy. The atrophy of the cerebellum and cerebrum is also noted.

B. Axial T2-weighted image of pontine level shows high signal change of the transverse pontine fiber, median raphe and middle cerebellar peduncle.

C. Axial T2-weighted image shows prominent decreased signal intensity of the globus pallidus and putamen.

D. Axial T2-weighted image shows prominent decreased signal intensity of the red nucleus and substantia nigra.

(Table 2). 56.5 , 29.6 (terminal dysmetria)
(bilateral swaying gait)
7 T2
가 . 7 6 T2
가 . 56 , 5
4 T2 MRI
가 (Fig. 1). T2
T2 가 , , ,
가 1
가 , , 4 MRI
(Fig. 2). T2 가

Table 1. Clinical Manifestations of 8 Patients

No of Patient	Sex	Age at Onset	Duration of Disease	CN	Motor	Sensory	Cbll	Path Ref
1	F	45	15 months	-	-	-	+	-
2	F	32	5 years	+	+	+	+	+ *
3	M	58	12 months	-	-	-	+	-
4	M	44	2 years	-	-	-	+	-
5	F	53	3 years	-	-	-	+	-
6	M	48	12 months	-	-	-	+	+ ‡
7	M	54	2 years	-	+	-	+	-
8	F	55	5 months	-	-	-	+	-

CN: cranial nerve symptom

Motor: motor nerve symptom

Sensory: sensory nerve symptom

Cbll: cerebellar sign

Path Ref: pathologic reflex

*: Babinski sign(+)

‡: Hoffman 's sign(+)

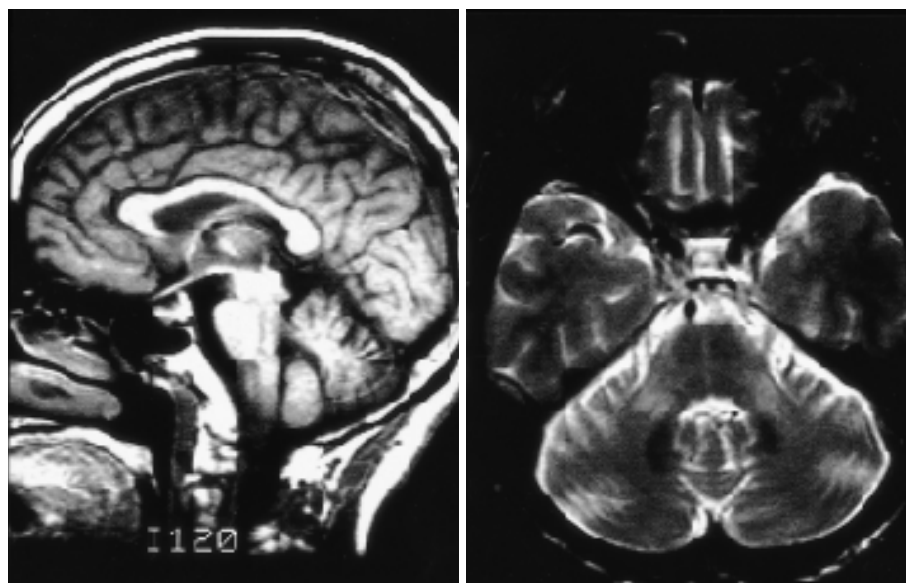


Fig. 2. A. Sagittal T1-weighted image shows mild atrophy of the olive, pons and cerebellum.

B. Axial T2-weighted image shows high signal change of the transverse pontine fiber, median raphe and middle cerebellar peduncle.

A

B

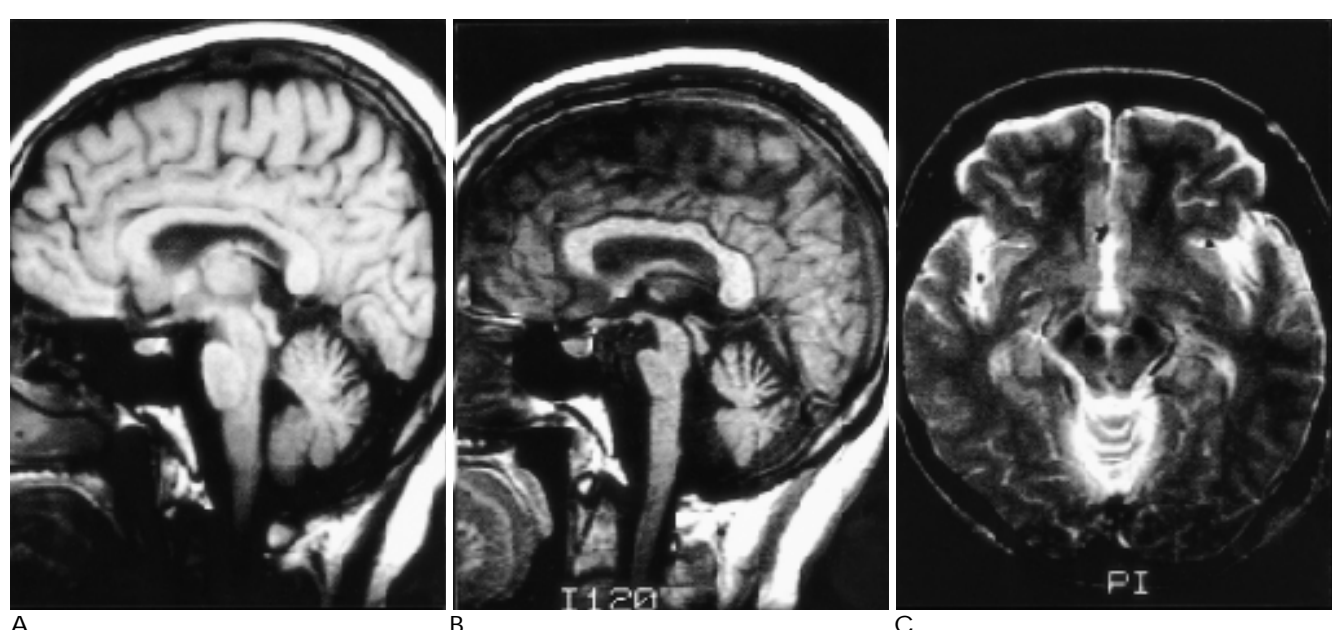


Fig. 3. A. Sagittal T1-weighted image shows mild atrophy of the olive, pons and cerebellum. B. On follow-up MRI after 4 years, sagittal T1-weighted image shows progressed atrophy of the olive, pons and cerebellum. Combined cerebral atrophy is newly noted. C. On follow-up MRI after 4 years, axial T2-weighted image shows prominent decreased signal intensity of the substantia nigra and red nucleus. This signal change was not apparent on the previous MRI.

Table 2. MRI Findings of 8 Patients.

	OPCA	High Signal Change on T2WI	Low Signal Change on T2WI
1	++	yes	yes
2	++	yes	yes
3	++	yes	yes
4	+	yes	no
5	++	yes	yes
6	++	yes	yes
7	++	yes	yes
8	+	no	no

OPCA: atrophy of the Olive, Pons and Cerebellum
++ : severe Atrophy
+ : mild Atrophy
*: cerebellar atrophy without atrophy of the olive and pons
High Signal Change on T2WI: high signal change of the transverse pontine fiber, median raphe and middle cerebellar peduncle on T2WI
Low Signal Change on T2WI: low signal change of the basal ganglia, substantia nigra, red nucleus or dentate nucleus

(Fig. 3).

Graham Oppenheimer 1969

(gliosis) , ,
MSA , OPCA
(Striatonigral degeneration,
Shy-Drager Syndrome, Idiopathic Orthosta-tic Hypotension or
Progressive Autonomic Failure) (1).
(Glial Cytoplasmic Inclusion)가
MSA (7). M-
SA 가 ,
(Parkinsonism) ,
(5).
OPCA ,
(ventral portion of pons), ,
가 , (teg-
mentum of pons) (3,4).
, dilantin ,
(3), 8 1
OPCA
OPCA MRI
(folia cerebelli) 가 ,
T2 가 ,

, T2
가
(2). MRI
(pontine nucleus)
(Purkinje cell)
(retrograde
degeneration)
(2,3).
8 7 1 6
T2
가
T2
(globus pallidus), (pars
reticularis of substantia nigra),
T2
(8). T2 (putamen)
(pars compacta of substantia ni-
gra)가
가
6 T2
가 . MSA
가
MRI
(8,9), OPCA
가
(10).
Savoirdo (2) 23 OPCA
MRI T2
가 6 T2
가 1
5
OPCA
MSA
(5). Gilman (11)
DTBZ(Dihydrotetrabenazine)
(Positron Emission Tomography: PET)
OPCA
(caudate nucleus), 가
T2
가

, OPCA가
T2
가
4
MRI
MRI
T2
가
OPCA
T2
가
MRI OPCA
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Brain MRI Findings of the Olivopontocerebellar Atrophy¹

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Purpose : To demonstrate the MRI findings of olivopontocerebellar atrophy.

Materials and Methods : We retrospectively reviewed the MRI findings of eight patients who had been diagnosed by clinical manifestation and the peculiar pattern of atrophy and signal change on MRI.

Results : Seven patients had an atrophy of the olive, pons and cerebellum and increased signal change of the transverse pontine fiber, median raphe and middle cerebellar peduncle on T2WI. Of these, six patients had severe atrophy of the olive, pons and cerebellum and decreased signal change of the basal ganglia, red nucleus, substantia nigra or dentate nucleus on T2WI. Additionally, four of six patients had a cerebral atrophy. Except one patient who had an urinary incontinence, these 5 patients had not been associated with extrapyramidal or autonomic symptom. The other patient with relatively short duration of the disease had only cerebellar atrophy without signal change on T2WI.

Conclusion : With progressing of the olivopontocerebellar atrophy, cerebral atrophy and decreased signal change of the basal ganglia, red nucleus, substantia nigra or dentate nucleus on T2WI is combined. Thus, MRI is essential in establishing the diagnosis and evaluating the severity of olivopontocerebellar atrophy.

Index words : Brain, atrophy

Brain, MR

Brain stem, abnormalities

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