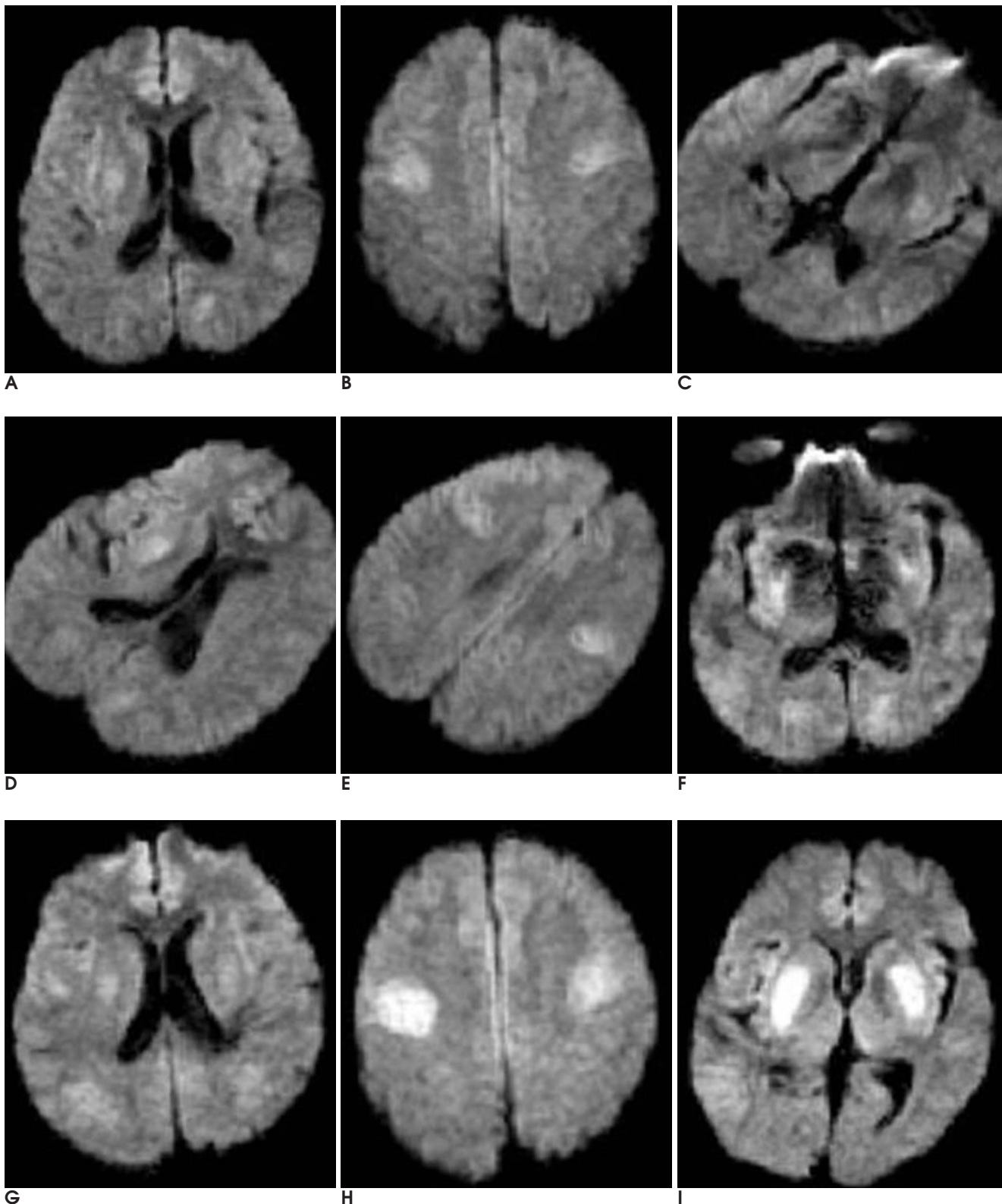




form encephalopathy) (transmissible spongio-
(sporadic)
1 - 2 (1).

(Creutzfeldt - Jacob disease,
CJD) (prion) MRI (CT)
(vacuolation), (astrocytosis), 1A, 1B). 2 (Figs.
(1). CJD 2 (irritability) (confusion),
(akinetic (Figs. 1C - 1E). 3
mutism) (MRI), 1
MRI
가 CJD 가 (possible 가
CJD) (probable CJD) 가 (Figs. 1F - 1H). 4
(2). MRI 14 - 3 - 3
CJD (periodic lateralized epileptiform discharge,
PLEDs) (epileptic spike)가 (Figs. 1K, 1L). 9
가 (DOPA)
55 가 MRI 가
, 7 5 (Figs. 1I, 1J).
, 1 12

CJD (Fig. 1M).
CJD (PrPCJD) , (transmissible spongiform



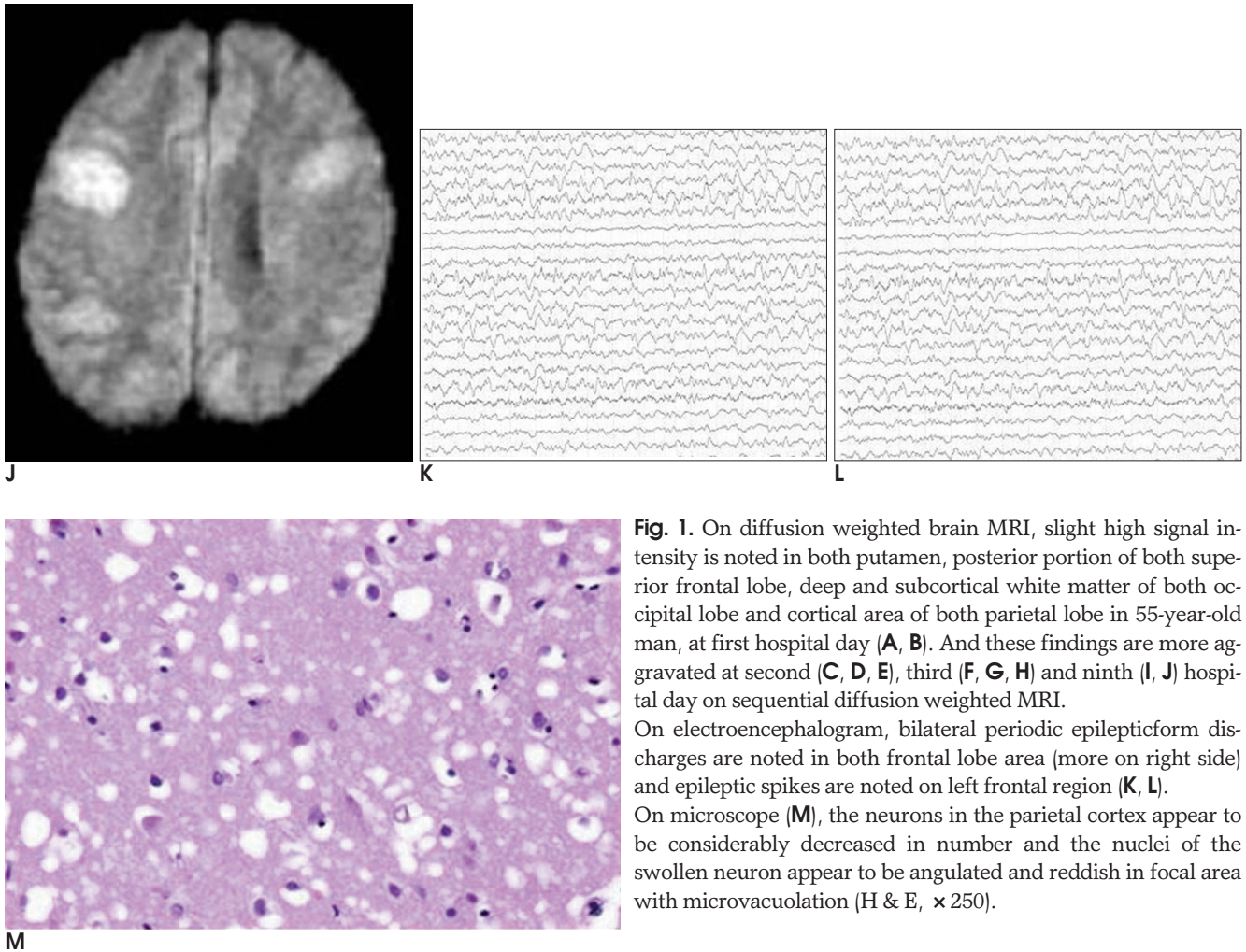


Fig. 1. On diffusion weighted brain MRI, slight high signal intensity is noted in both putamen, posterior portion of both superior frontal lobe, deep and subcortical white matter of both occipital lobe and cortical area of both parietal lobe in 55-year-old man, at first hospital day (**A, B**). And these findings are more aggravated at second (**C, D, E**), third (**F, G, H**) and ninth (**I, J**) hospital day on sequential diffusion weighted MRI.

On electroencephalogram, bilateral periodic epileptiform discharges are noted in both frontal lobe area (more on right side) and epileptic spikes are noted on left frontal region (**K, L**).

On microscope (**M**), the neurons in the parietal cortex appear to be considerably decreased in number and the nuclei of the swollen neuron appear to be angulated and reddish in focal area with microvacuolation (**H & E, $\times 250$**).

encephalopathy, TSE)

(1). TSE
CJD, Gerstmann - Straussler - Scheinker syndrome, fatal
familial insomnia, (kuru)

(scrapie),
(bovine spongiform encephalopathy), (variant) CJD

TSE (1).
CJD 가 CJD (85 -
90%), 가 가 CJD (familial type,
8 - 13%), CJD (iatrogenic type) (1).

CJD
1 - 2, 60 \pm 9,
, PrPres, western - blot

30% CJD (classic type, 70%)
(1).

2 가

, 가 가 ,

14 - 3 - 3
(1, 2). (definite CJD)
(90%)) ,

Western blot
(CJD 10%) .

(amyloid plaque)
(1 - 3).
CJD 67 - 79%가 MRI (T2
, FLAIR,)
가 .
(periaqueductal) ,
. T1

80% . T2 (3).
 CJD T2 (pulvinar sign) (4).
 가 MRI
 CJD 가 (neuritic process)
 . CJD (compartmentalization)
 MRI
 (5 - 7).
 MRI
 가 가 MRI
 CJD , p130, p131, 14 - 3 - 3
 1 - 2 , NSE, S - 100
 (1). CJD
 14 - 3 - 3 가
 CJD 94% 84%
 가 (8). 14 - 3 - 3
 CJD 가
 , CJD (sim -
 ple spike wave) (unusual complex
 waveforms) , CJD
 epileptiform discharge) (lateralized
 nous generalized discharge) (synchro -

- . CJD
 66% 94%
 14 - 3 - 3
 97% 65%
 98%, 79%가 (1, 7, 8).
 (12)
 MRI CJD
 MRI
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Rapidly Aggravated Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease: Autopsy-Proven Case¹

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Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD) is one of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, which is mediated by what has been known as "prion". It is a rare and fatal progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects the middle and old aged. There are a number of subtypes of CJD, one of which is the sporadic type characterized by rapidly progressing clinical symptoms, including progressive dementia, myoclonic jerk, and pyramidal or extrapyramidal syndrome. Patients usually end up dying within 1 to 2 years of contacting the disease. We report an autopsy-proven case of sporadic CJD with clinical symptoms that progressed within several days, along with dramatic changes on diffusion weighted magnetic resonance images.

Index words : Brain

Brain, MRI

Brain, infection

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