



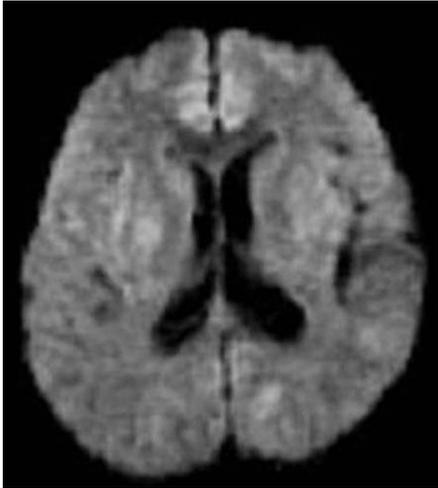
form encephalopathy (transmissible spongio-
(sporadic)
1 - 2 (1).

(Creutzfeldt - Jacob disease,
CJD) (prion) MRI (CT)
(vacuolation), (astrocytosis), 1A, 1B). 2 (confusion),
(1). CJD 2 (irritability) MRI
mutism) (akinetic (Figs. 1C - 1E). 3
(MRI), MRI
CJD) 가 CJD 가 (possible 가
(probable CJD) 가 (Figs. 1F - 1H). 4
(2). MRI 가 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

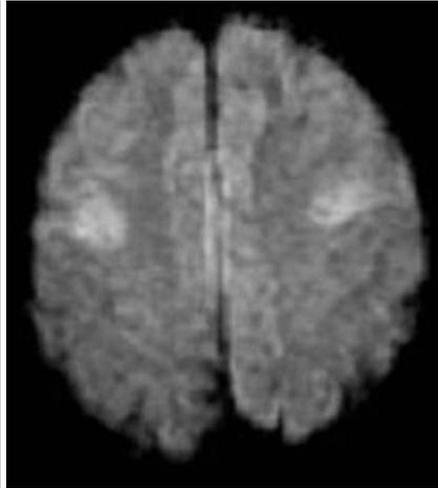
CJD
(Fig. 1M).

CJD
(PrPCJD)

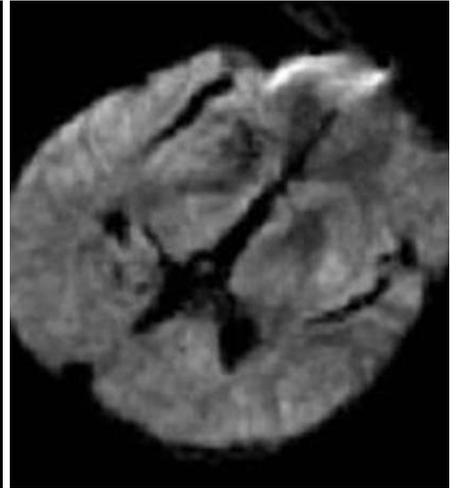
(transmissible spongioform



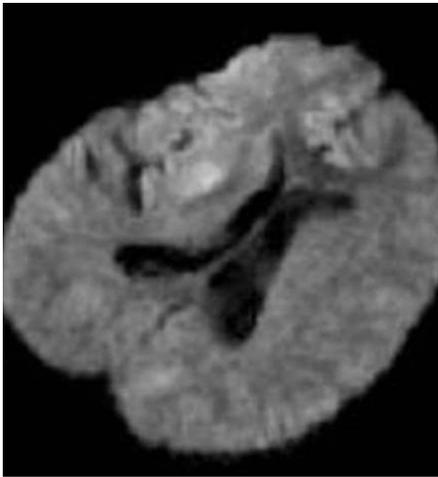
A



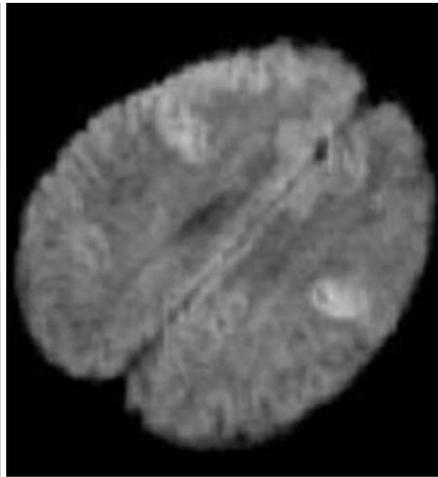
B



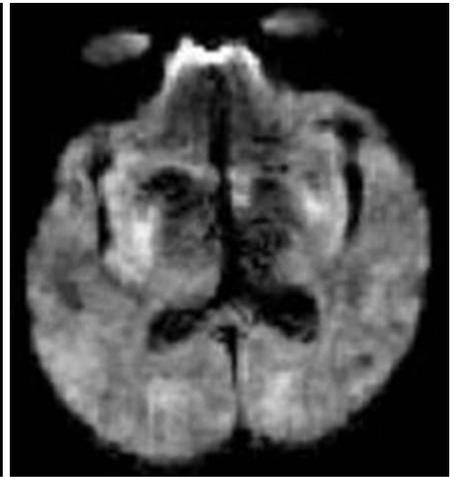
C



D



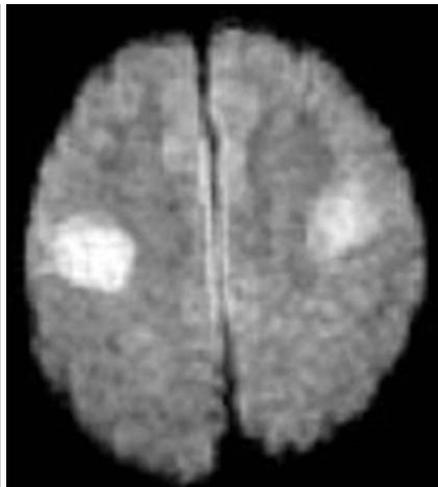
E



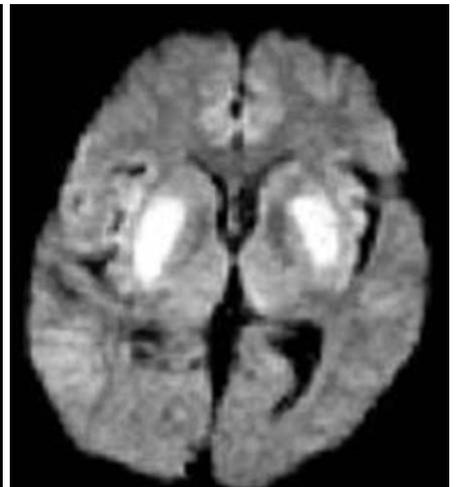
F



G



H



I

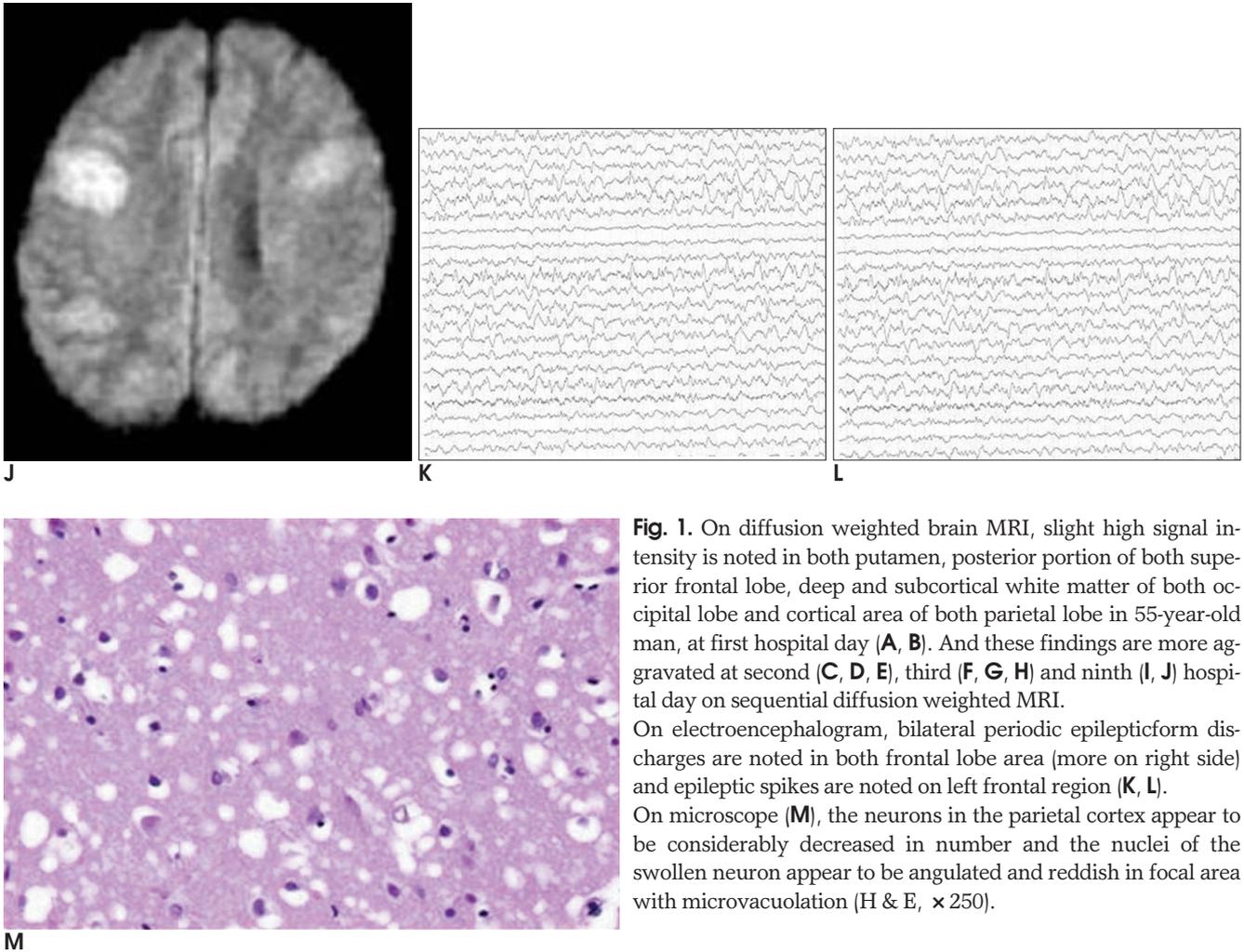


Fig. 1. On diffusion weighted brain MRI, slight high signal intensity is noted in both putamen, posterior portion of both superior frontal lobe, deep and subcortical white matter of both occipital lobe and cortical area of both parietal lobe in 55-year-old man, at first hospital day (A, B). And these 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 epilepticform 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, × 250).

encephalopathy, TSE)

(1). TSE

CJD, Gerstmann - Straussler - Scheinker syndrome, fatal familial insomnia, (kuru), scrapie, (bovine spongiform encephalopathy), (variant) CJD

TSE (1). CJD (85 - 90%), 가 가 CJD (familial type, 8 - 13%), CJD (iatrogenic type) (1). (CJD 10%)

CJD (amyloid plaque)

1 - 2, PrPres, 60 ± 9, western - blot, (1 - 3). CJD 67 - 79%가 MRI (T2, FLAIR, 가)

30% CJD (1). (periaqueductal), T1

2 가

가 가

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

(90%))

Western blot

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

: CJD 66% 94% 14-3-3 97% 65% 98%, 79%가 (1, 7, 8). 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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