



가 T2

가

(Idiopathic Parkinson's dis -

ease),

(spinocerebellar ataxia)

가

(1).

가

(dysdiadokinesia),
(dysmetria),
(intention tremor)
(dyssynergia)

(multiple system atrophy)

T2

(hot cross bun

(spinocerebellar ataxia type 2)

가 54/27 (:22 - 27)

sign)가

(2).

가

(3, 4).

(Fig. 1A), T1

(Fig. 1B).

1

1

1

, 1

2

7

5

2

47

1

20

, 15

tremor)

가

(resting
(rigidity)

1

2

2003 1 24

2003 7 11

가 8
(: 12),
50 - 60 mm Hg
RR 가 1.29 (: 1.45)
1
ocerebellar ataxia type 1)
가가 T2
(spin -
30 - 40 mm Hg
RR 가 1.01 (: 1.45)
가
(clinical probable mul -
tiple system atrophy - parkinson type)
T2
(Fig. 2A), T1
(Fig. 2B).

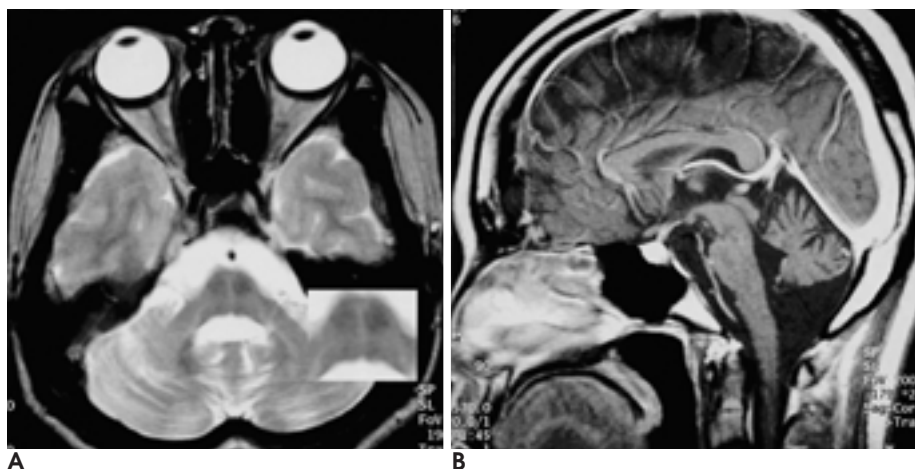


Fig. 1. A. Cruciform signal hyperintensities within the pons and atrophy of pons are demonstrated on the axial T2-weighted MRI of 20-year-old spinocerebellar atrophy type 2 patient (case 1) with a 5-year history of ataxia. **B.** In this patient, sagittal section shows atrophy of cerebellum and pons.

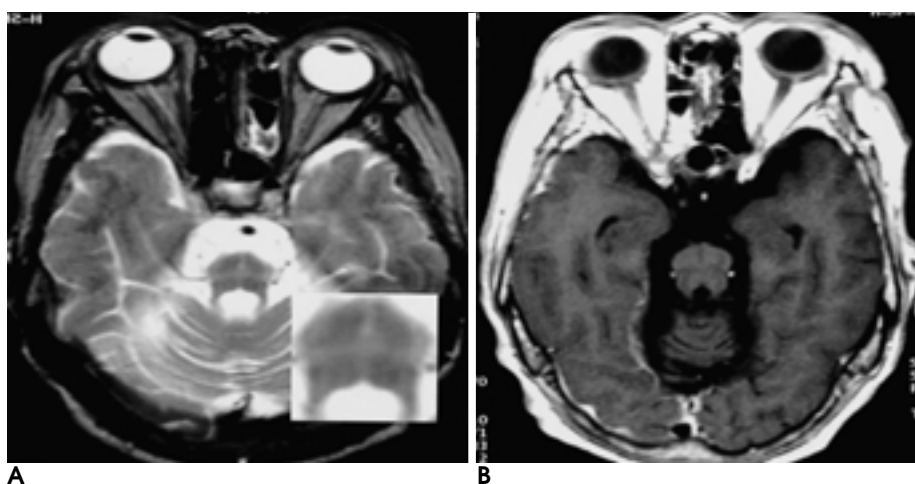


Fig. 2. A. Cruciform signal hyperintensities within the pons and atrophy of pons are demonstrated on the axial T2-weighted MRI of 67-year-old multiple system atrophy-cerebellar variant patient (case 3) with a 7-year history of ataxia. **B.** In this patient, the axial T1-weighted MRI shows atrophy of pons and cerebellum.

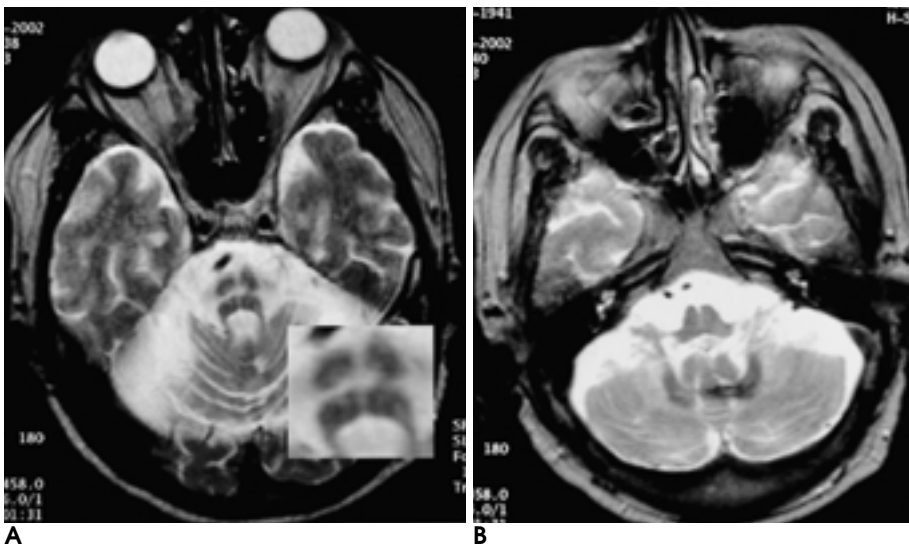


Fig. 3. A. Cruciform signal hyperintensities within the pons and atrophy of pons are demonstrated on the axial T2-weighted MRI of 61-year-old patient (vase 4) with a 7-year history of cerebellar hemorrhage. **B.** In this patient, axial T2-weighted image shows hypointense hemosiderin rim in cerebellar vermis and paravermian structure.

atrophy - Parkinson type) (6). 28%

(7).

10 - 20 mmHg T2 RR T2 (8).
(Fig. 3A), (Fig. 3B). bun sign) (hot cross
supranuclear palsy) 가 (progressive
(Hungting - (2).
(spinocerebel - 60%
lar ataxia) 가
(9).
(Idiopathic Parkinson's disease) 가 (3, 4).
76% 24% 1 2 4 7
(5). 3
(multiple system atrophy)
(multiple system atrophy - cerebellar type) (multiple system atrophy - corticospinal tract)

(pontocerebellar tract)

(ataxia),

(dysautonomia),

(parkinsonism)

가

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MRI in Movement Disorder Patients: "Hot cross bun" sign¹

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Clinically, multiple system atrophy is difficult to differentiate from other basal ganglia disorders such as idiopathic Parkinson's disease or other types of cerebellar ataxia. The " hot cross bun " sign is a radiological sign which, it has been claimed, is highly specific for multiple system atrophy, and we describe four cases in which this sign occurred. In one patient, multiple system atrophy was clinically diagnosed, but in the other three, the respective clinical diagnosis was spinocerebellar ataxia type 1, type 2 (genetically), and old cerebellar hemorrhage. We therefore suggest that the hot cross bun sign reflects degeneration of transverse pontocerebellar fibers and is not a pathognomic sign of multiple system atrophy.

Index words : Spinocerebellar ataxia
Cerebellar hemorrhage

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