

# **Neuroimaging – Movement disorders**

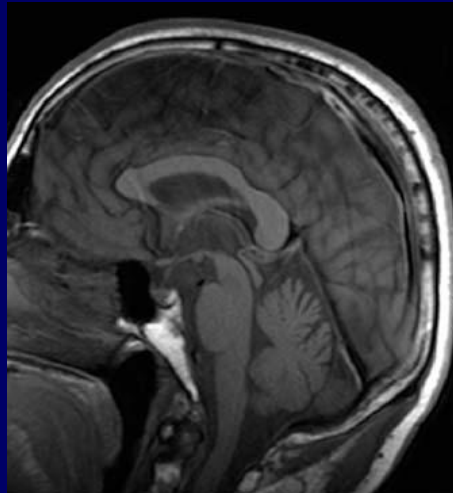
**Federica Agosta, MD, PhD**

**Neuroimaging Research Unit, Institute of Experimental  
Neurology, Division of Neuroscience, Scientific Institute and  
University “Vita-Salute” San Raffaele, Milan, Italy**

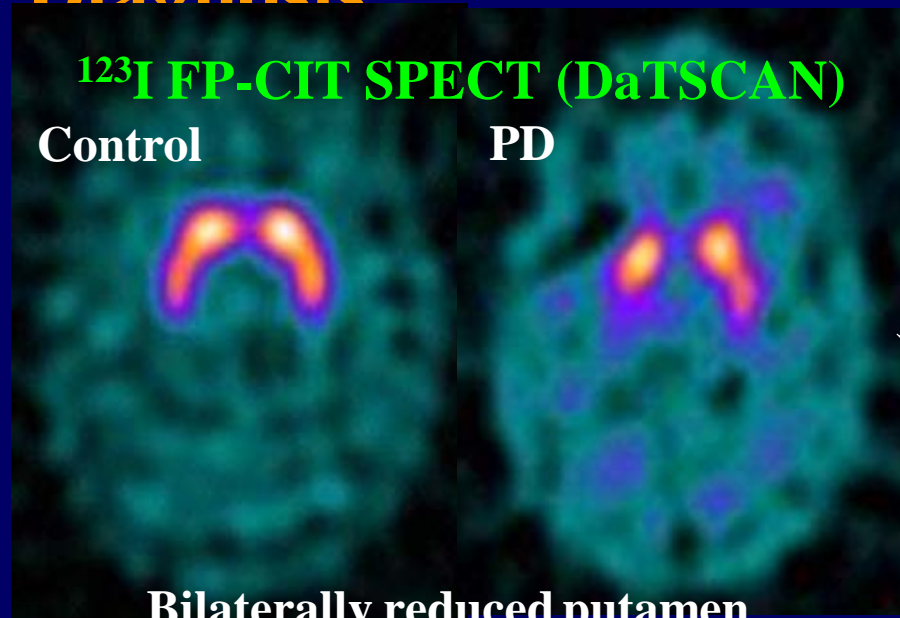
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / Diagnosis

### Conventional MRI



No specific MRI marker



<sup>123</sup>I FP-CIT SPECT (DaTSCAN)

Control

PD

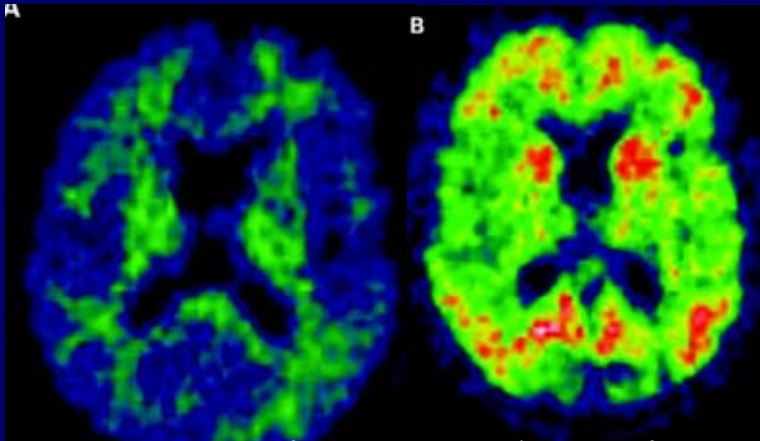
Bilaterally reduced putamen dopaminergic terminal function

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PIB  
PET

PDD

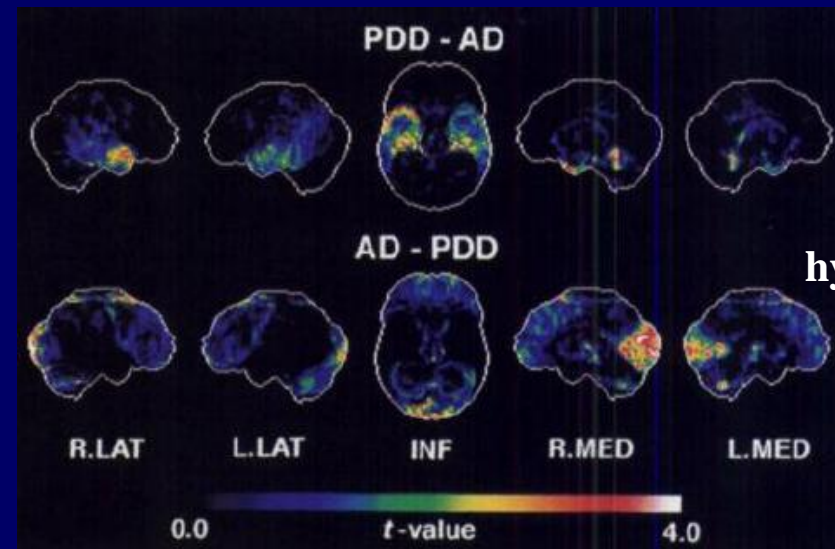
DLB



No amyloid

Amyloid

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PDD vs AD:  
occipital  
hypometabolism

Vander-Borghet et al., J Nucl Med 1997

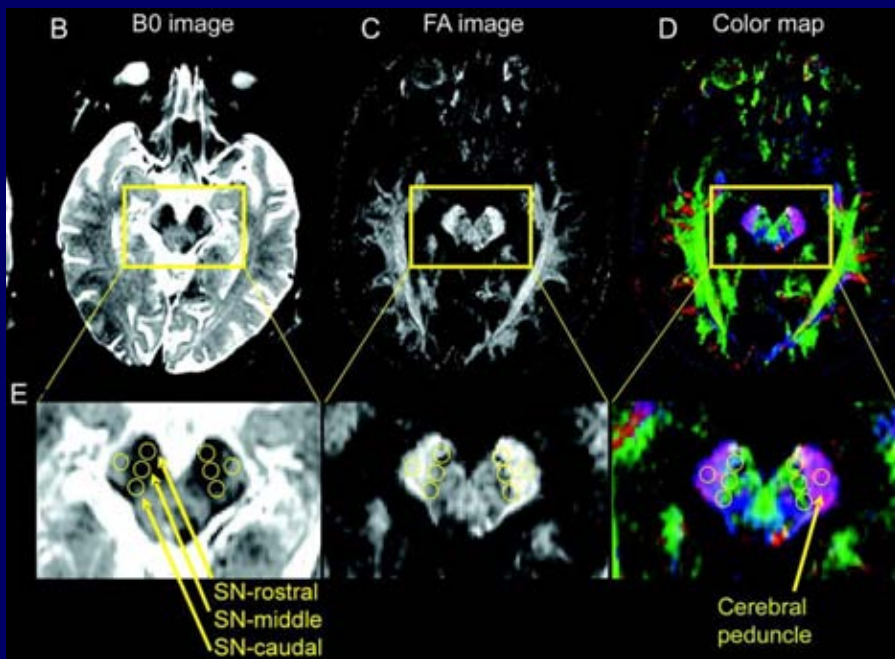
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / The future landscape of imaging biomarkers of PD

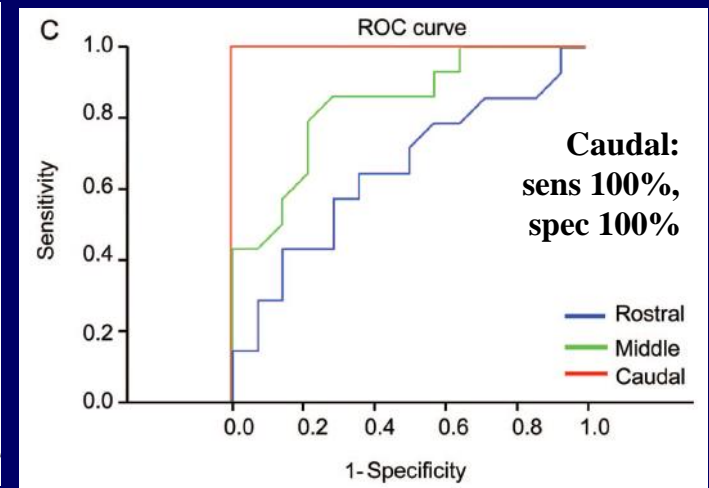
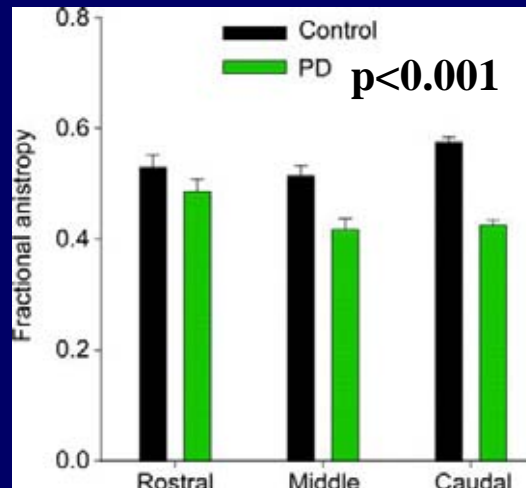
- **SN damage**
- **Progression of GM damage**
- **WM microstructural damage**
- **Cortical reorganization**
- **Imaging premotor stages of PD**

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / SN damage

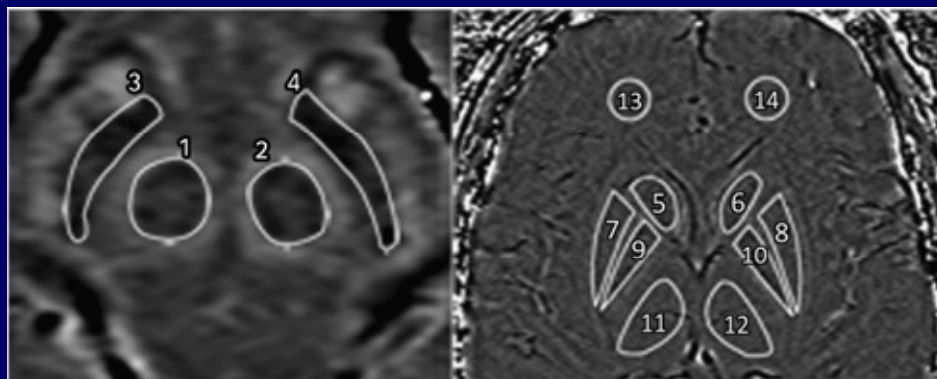


### DT MRI



Vaillancourt et al., Neurology 2009

### Susceptibility-weighted imaging



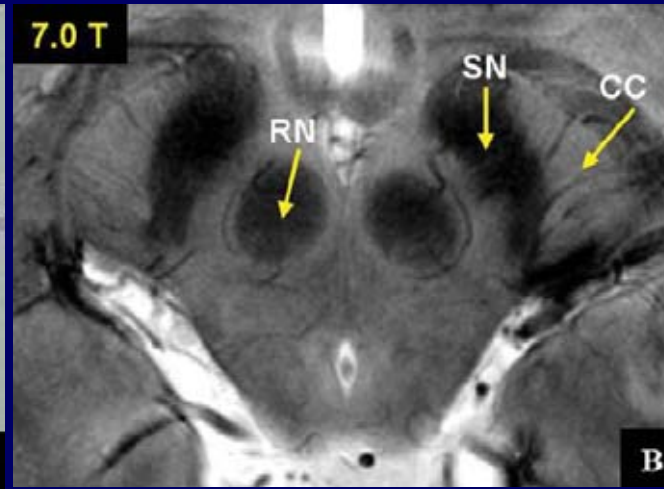
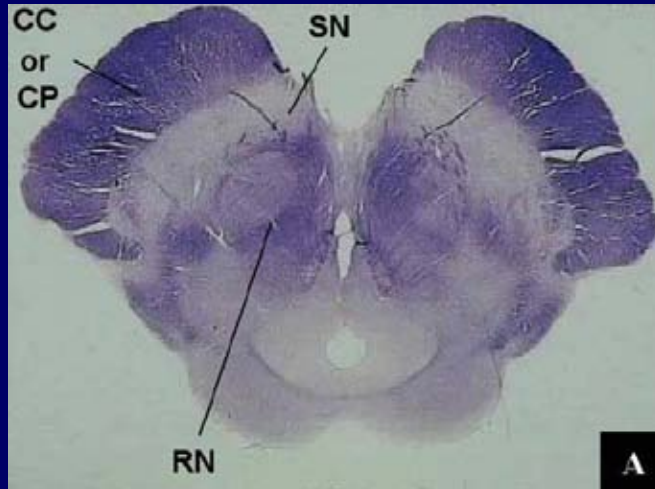
ROI	Most affected side	Healthy controls	t value	P value
RN	0.07386±0.02918	0.08011±0.02498	1.105	0.272
SN	0.15669±0.05371	0.12207±0.04155	-3.488	0.001
CA	0.03756±0.01354	0.03983±0.01240	0.836	0.405
GP	0.09088±0.05250	0.08845±0.05966	-0.204	0.839
PU	0.03538±0.02494	0.03739±0.03379	0.315	0.753
TH	0.01265±0.00476	0.01451±0.00701	1.440	0.153
FWM	0.00299±0.00647	0.00215±0.00486	0.616	0.540

DT MRI  
Vaillancourt et al., Neurology 2009

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / SN damage – Ultra-high field MRI

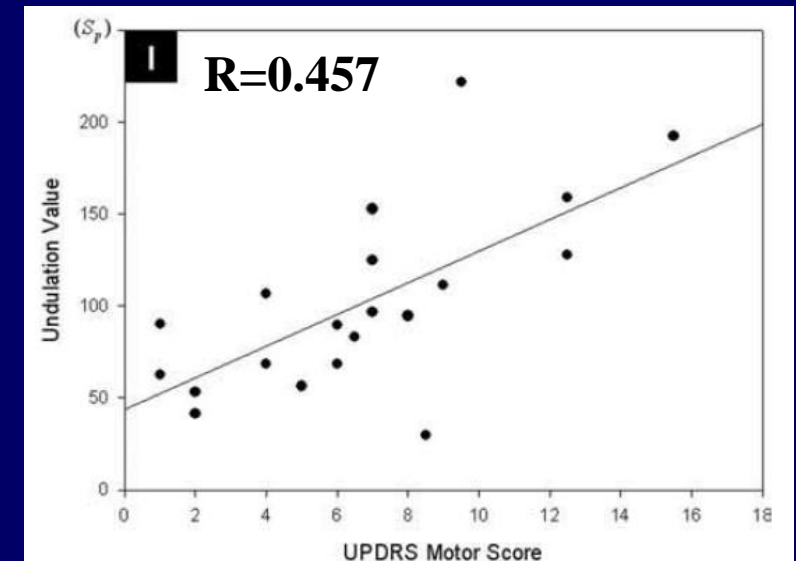
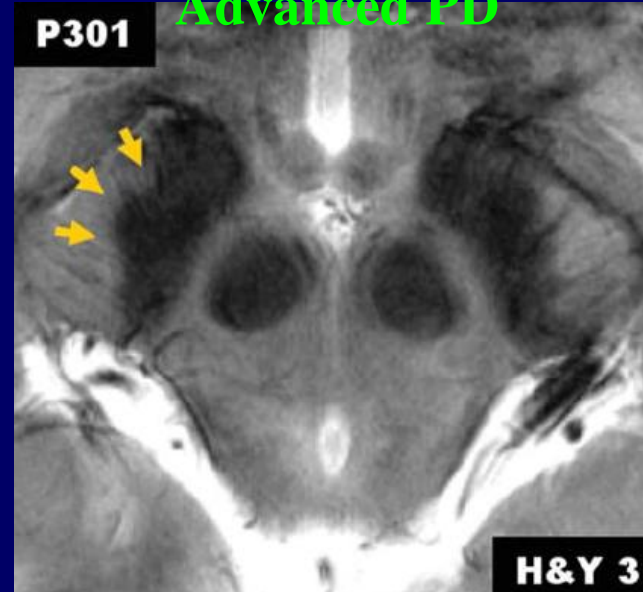
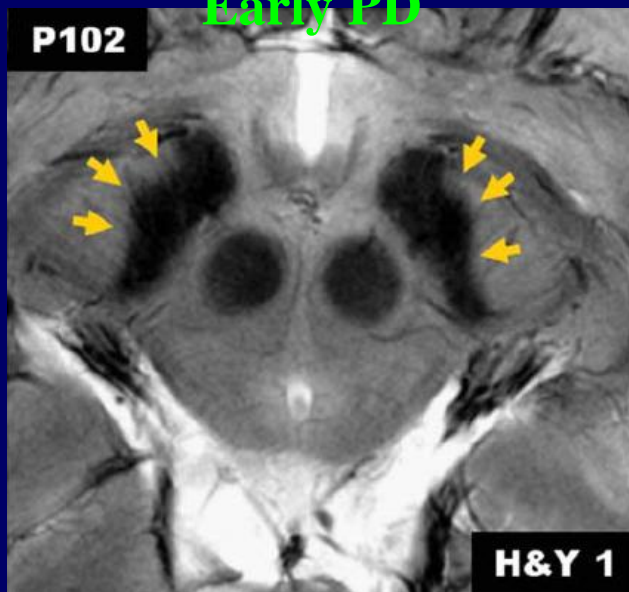
7.0 T



SN: substantia nigra  
RN: red nucleus  
CC: crus cerebri

Early PD

Advanced PD



Sensitivity 90%, specificity 100%

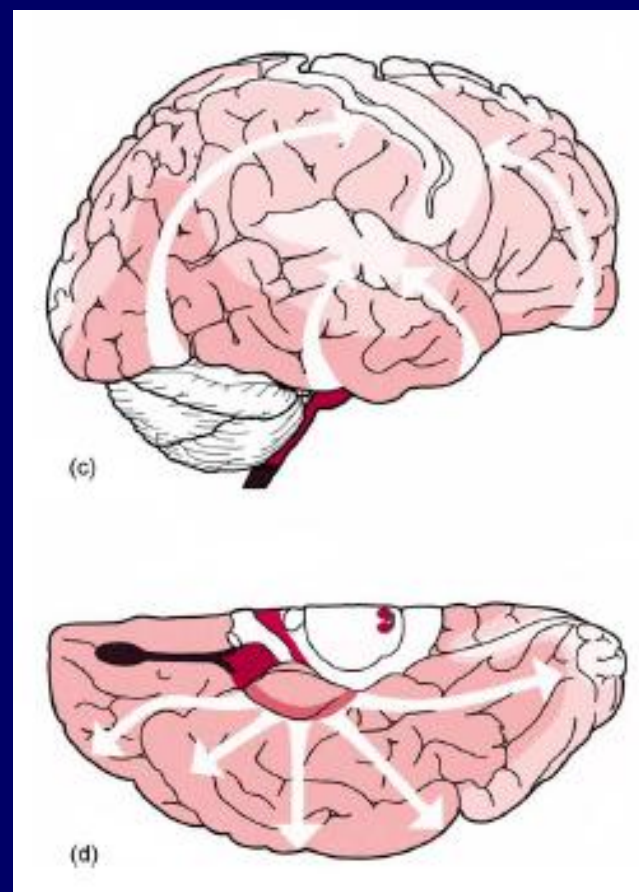
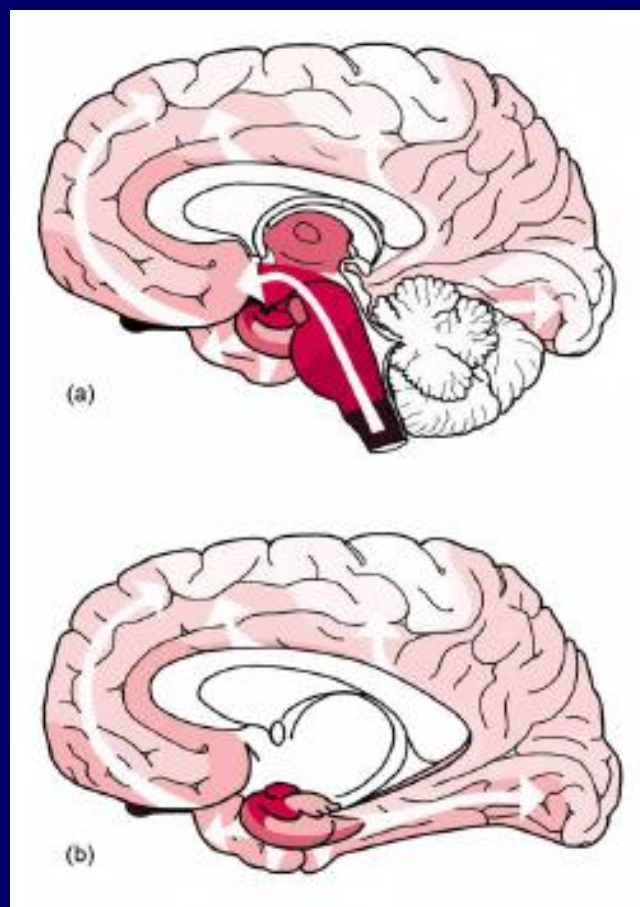
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / The future landscape of imaging biomarkers of PD

- SN damage
- **Progression of GM damage**
- WM microstructural damage
- Cortical reorganization
- **Imaging premotor stages of PD**

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / Progression of intraneuronal pathology



(e)

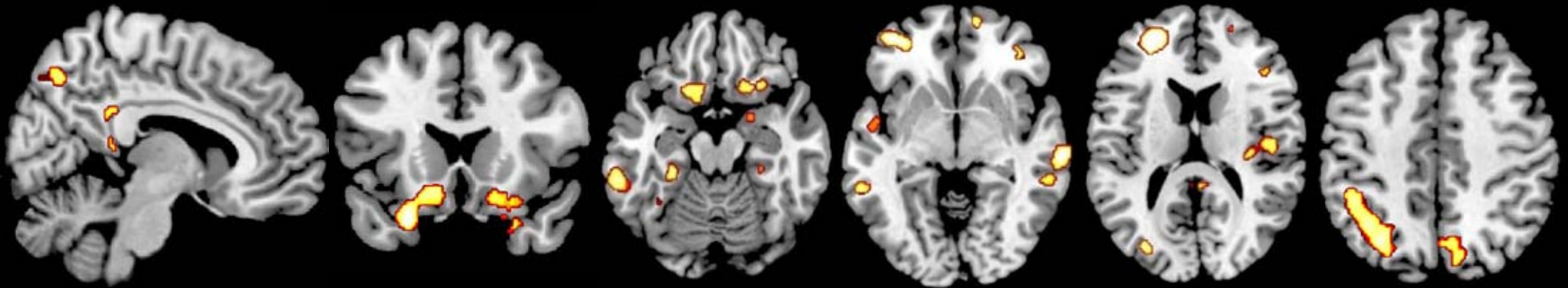
	dm	co	sn	mc	hc	fc
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

PD-stages

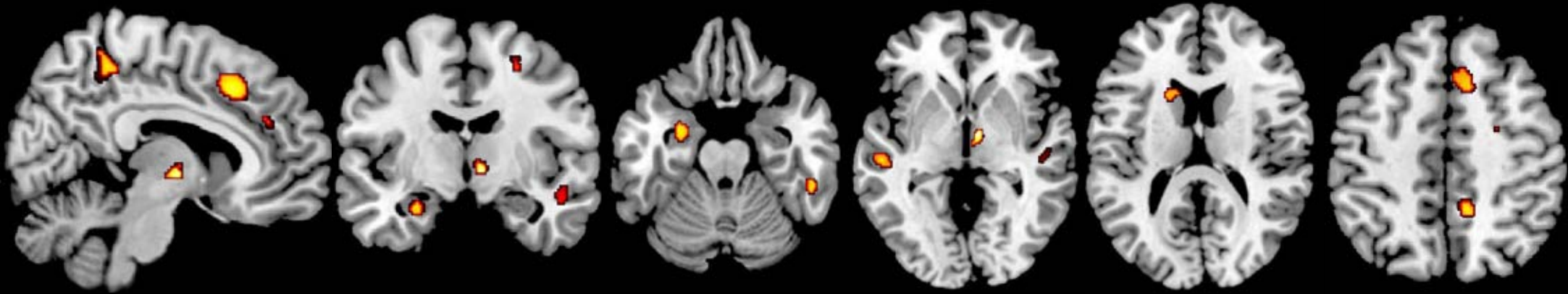
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

PD / GM atrophy

Early PD vs. controls



Moderate vs. mild PD



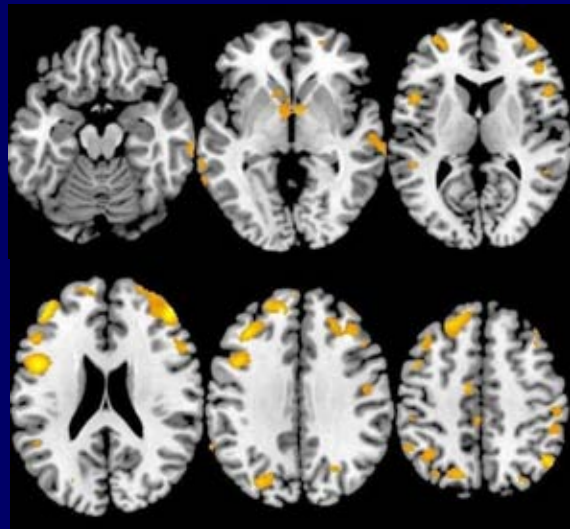
Medial and lateral temporal, orbitofrontal, prefrontal, parietal and occipital regions



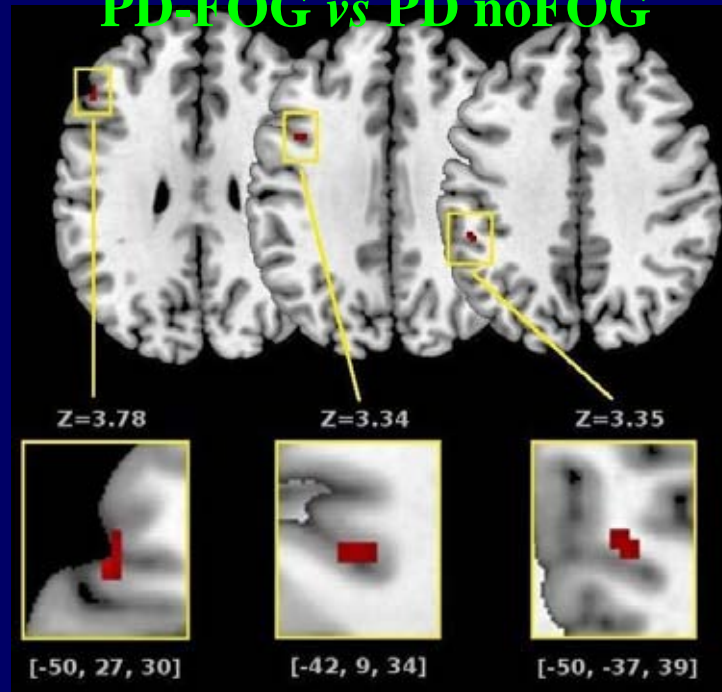
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / GM atrophy vs FOG

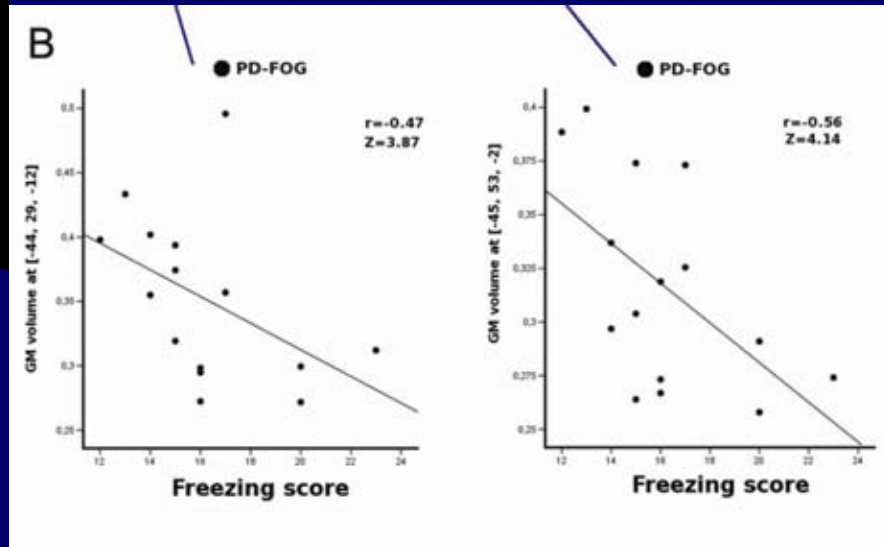
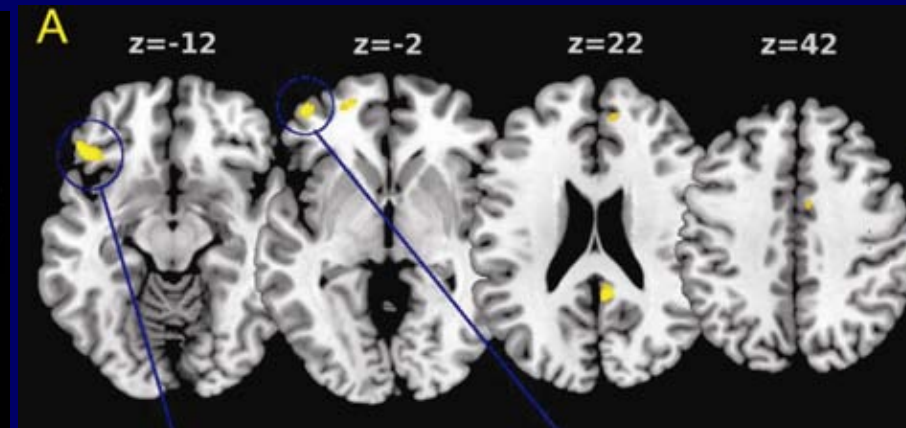
### PD-FOG vs controls



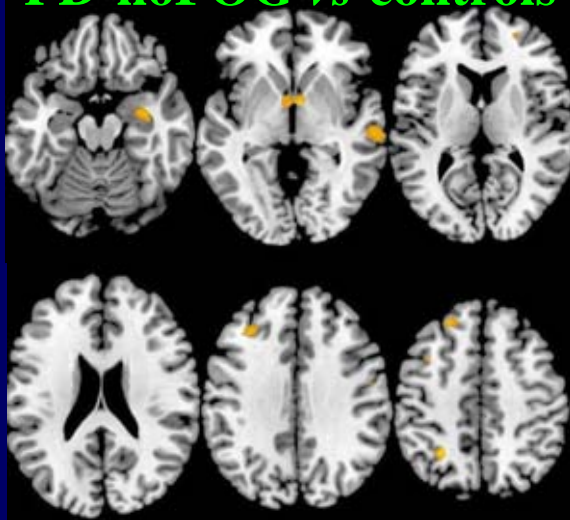
### PD-FOG vs PD noFOG



### GM atrophy vs FOG



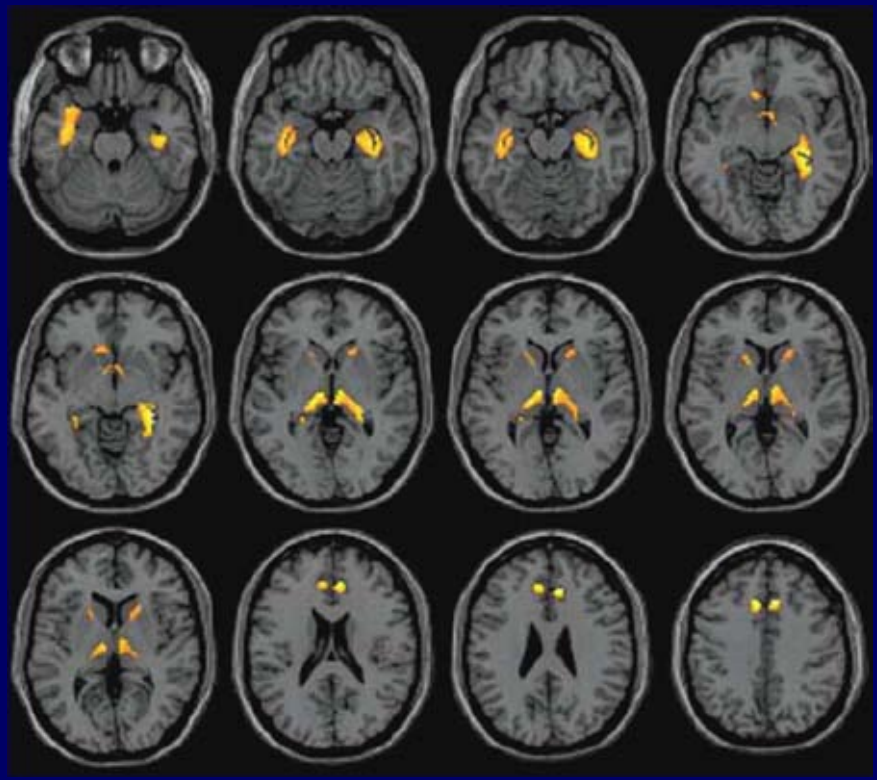
### PD-noFOG vs controls



# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

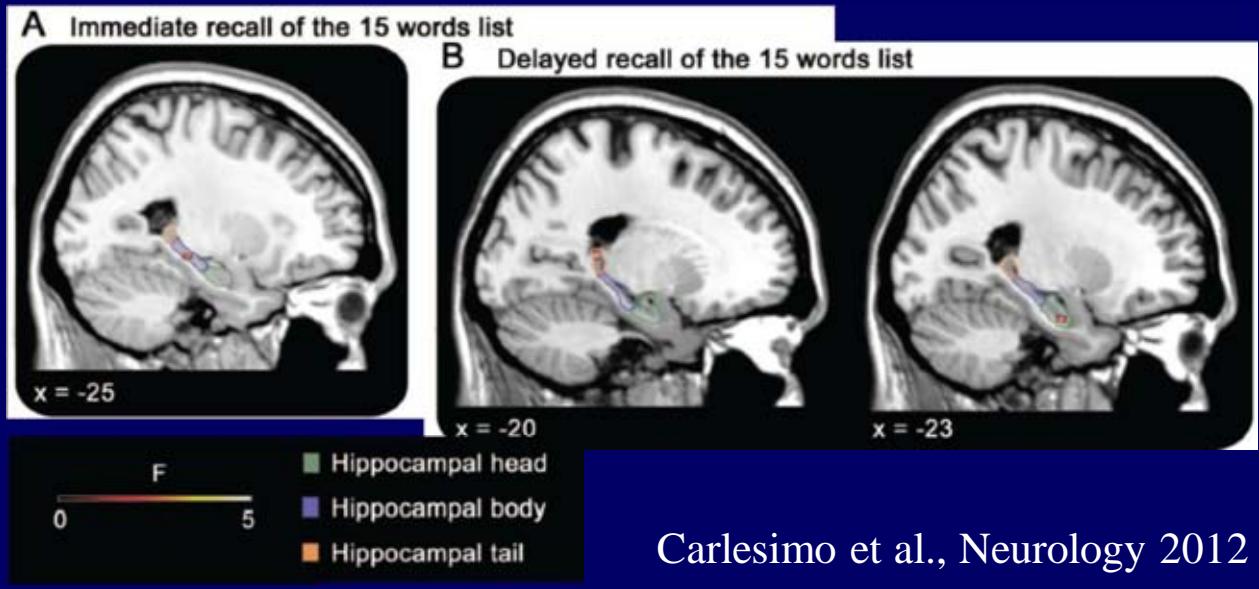
## PD / GM atrophy vs dementia

### PD-dementia patients



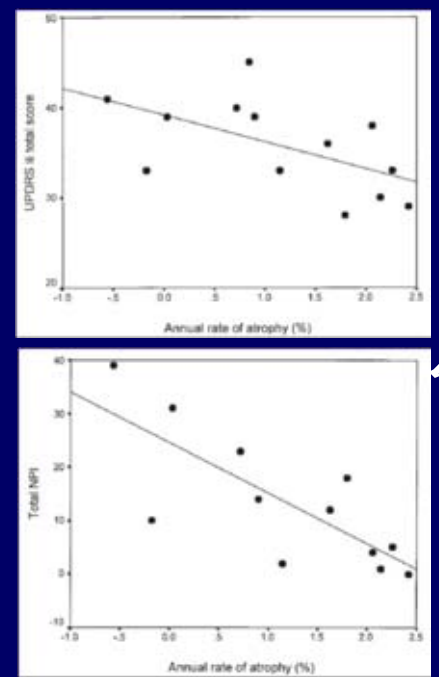
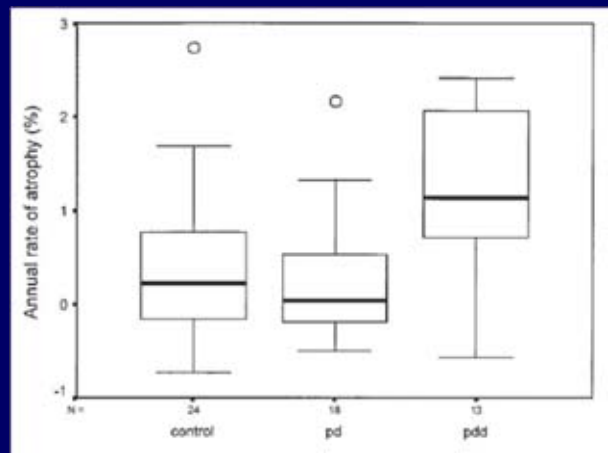
Summerfield et al., Arch Neurol 2005

### Hippocampal volume vs memory deficits



Carlesimo et al., Neurology 2012

### Annual rate of atrophy %



Brunner, N. J. D. 2005

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / The future landscape of imaging biomarkers of PD

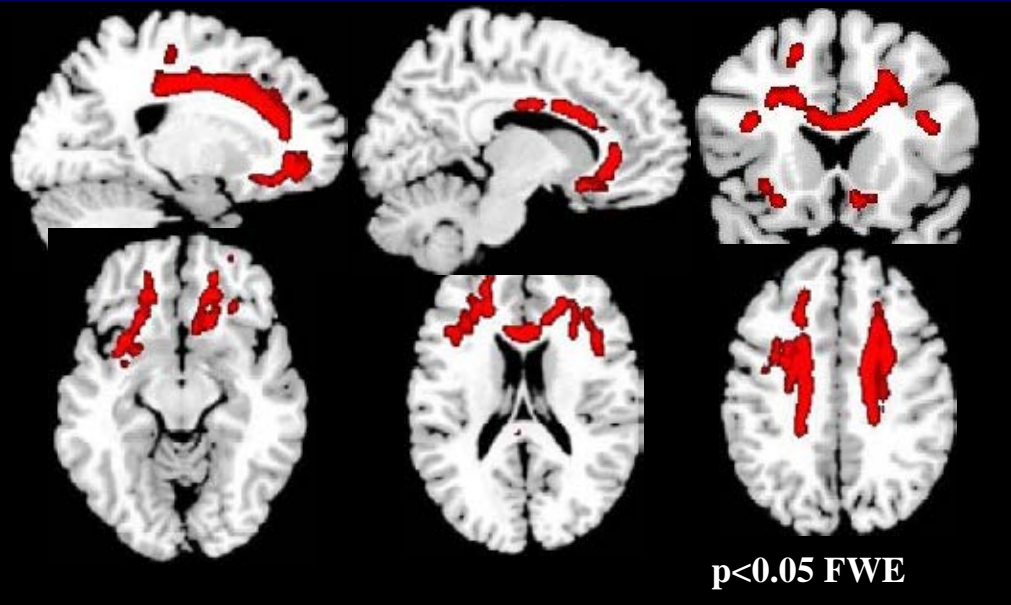
- SN damage
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# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

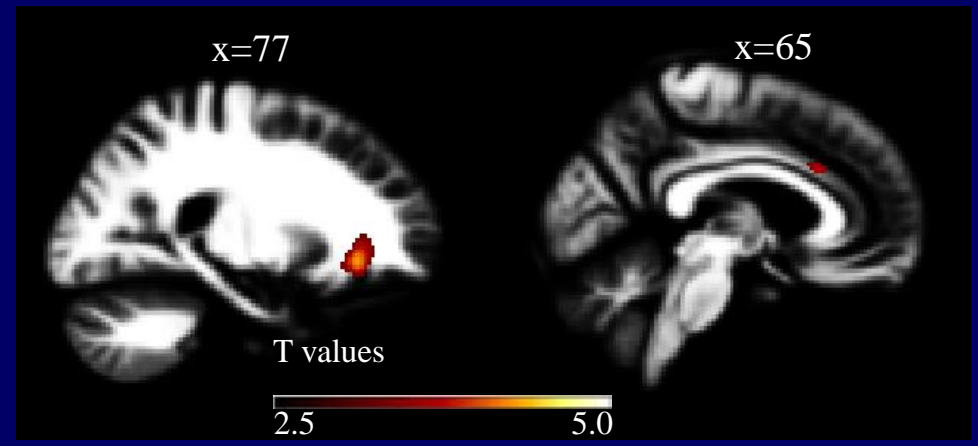
## PD / WM damage vs cognition and behaviour

### PD-MCI vs. PD-Cu patients



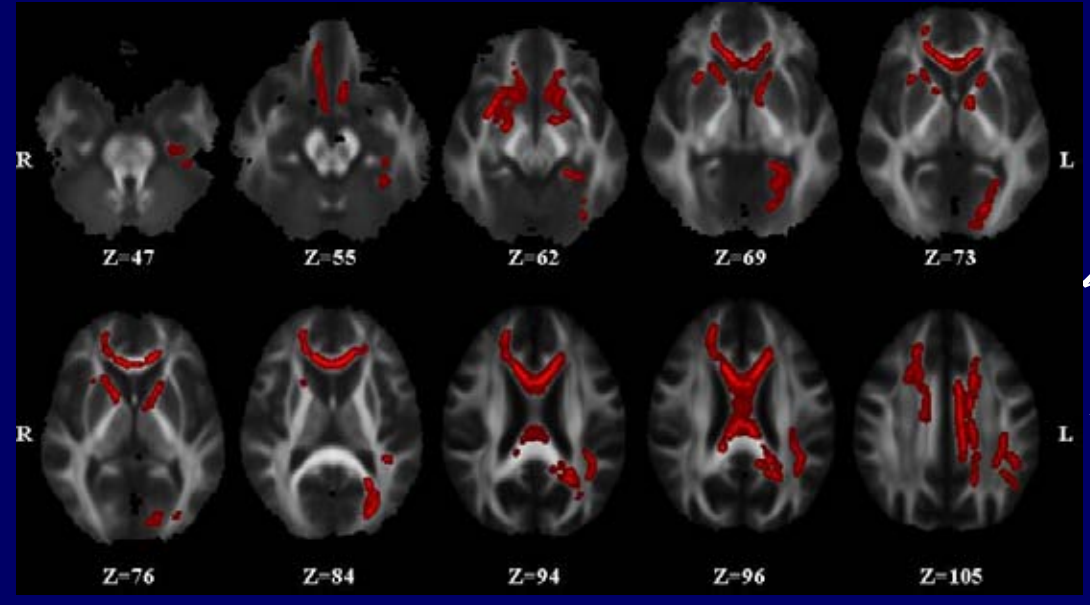
Agosta, ... Filippi. Hum Brain Mapp 2013

### WM volume: PD with depression < PD without depression



Kostic, ... Filippi. Neurology 2010

### FA decrease in GBA-PD



Agosta, ... Filippi, ...

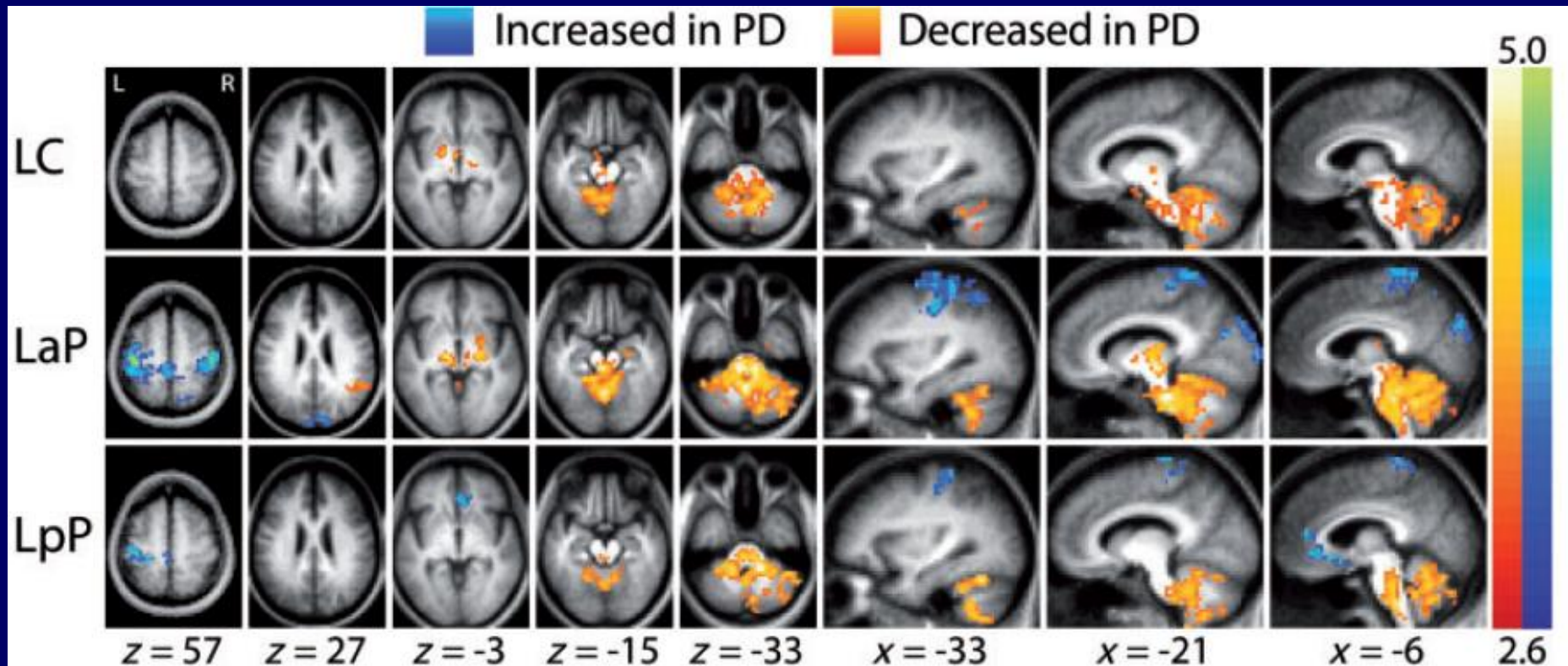
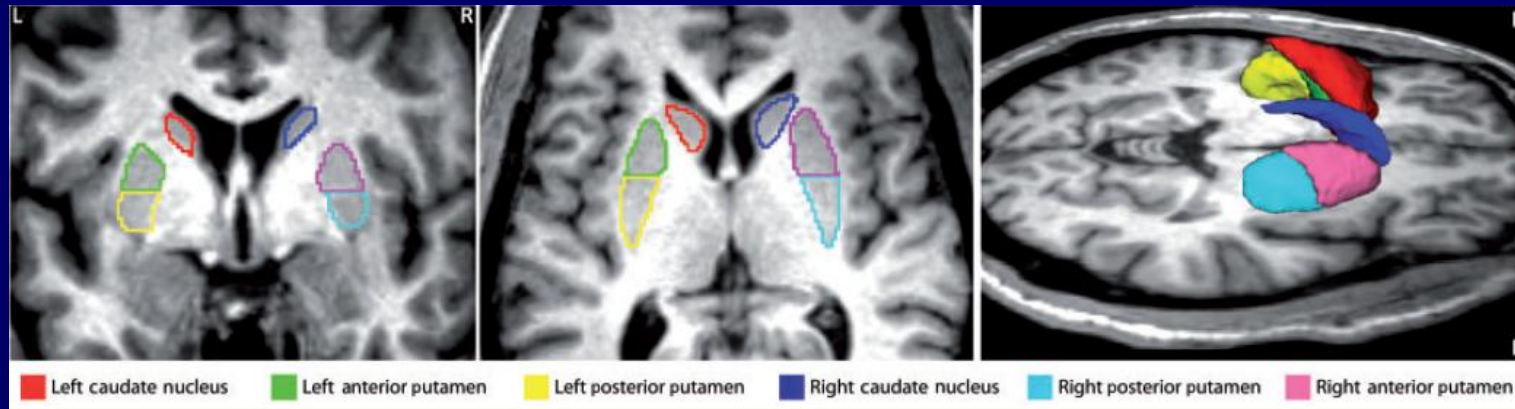
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / The future landscape of imaging biomarkers of PD

- SN damage
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# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / Resting state fMRI

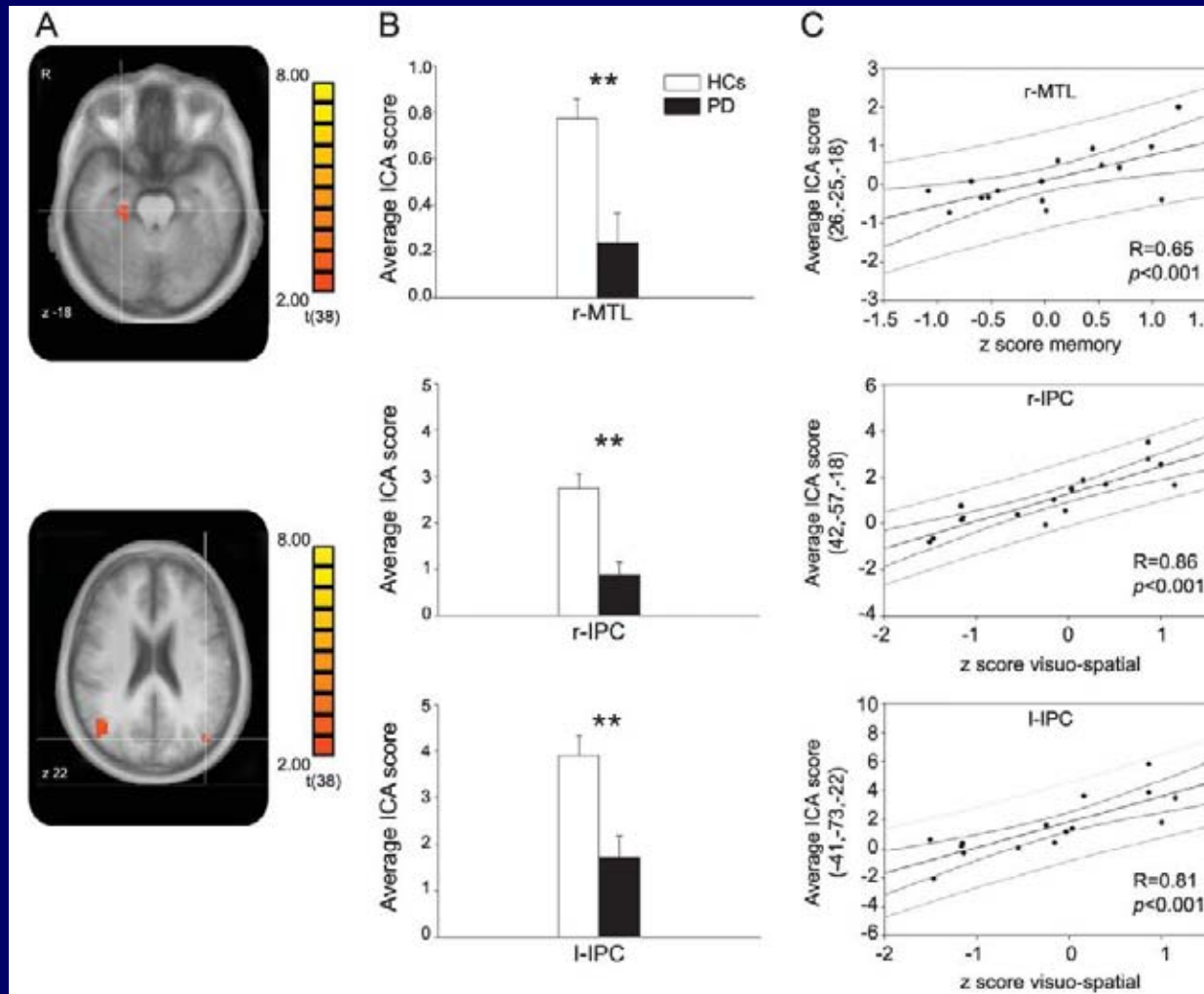


# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / Resting state fMRI vs cognition

16 cognitively unimpaired PD

Decreased  
DMN  
activity





# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PD / The future landscape of imaging biomarkers of PD

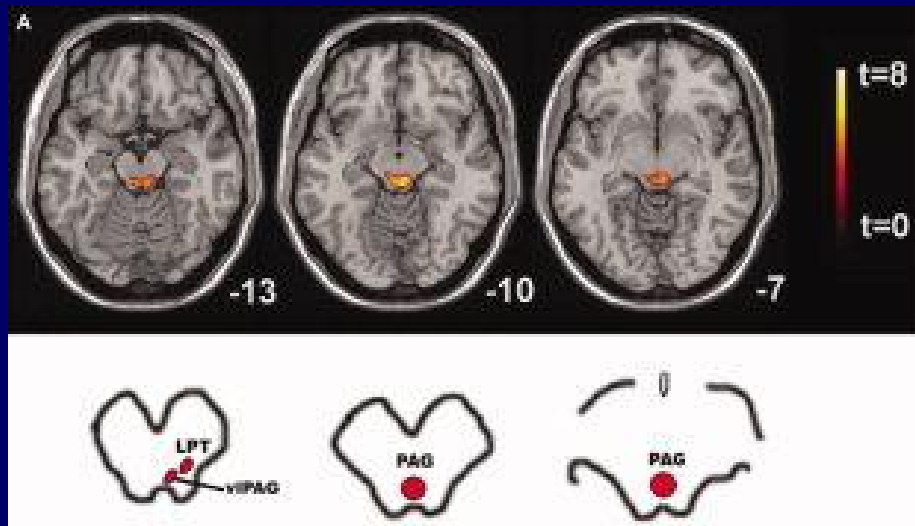
- SN damage
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# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

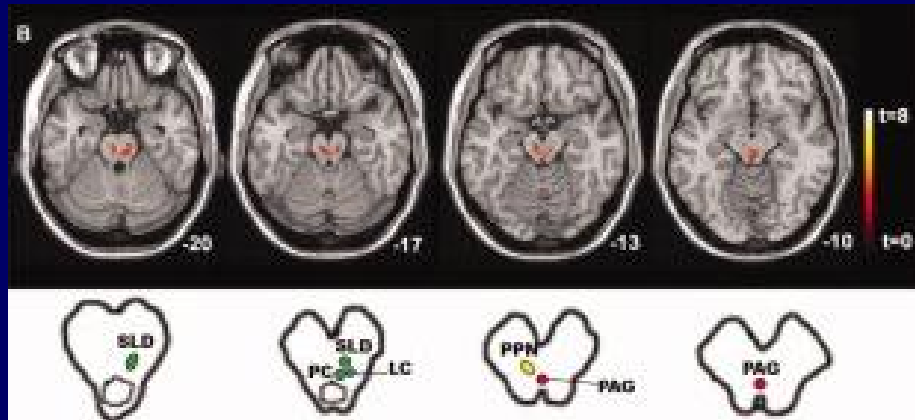
## PD / Pre-motor stages

Rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder

Decreased FA



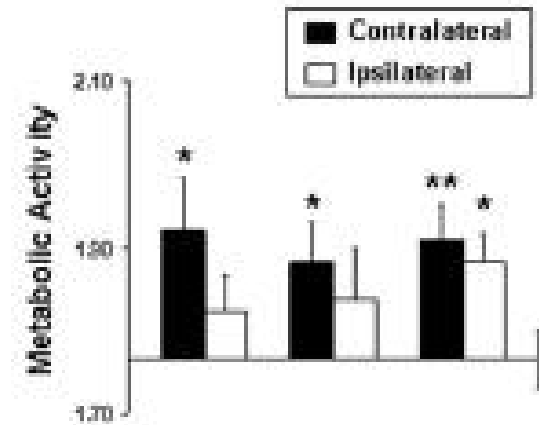
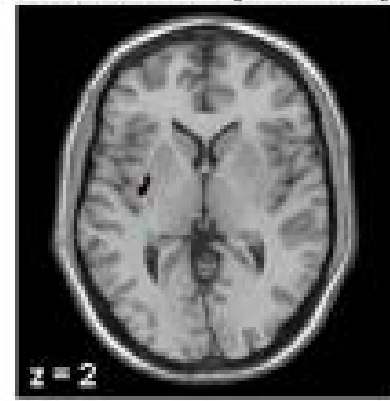
Increased MD



Metabolic changes in hemiparkinsonism

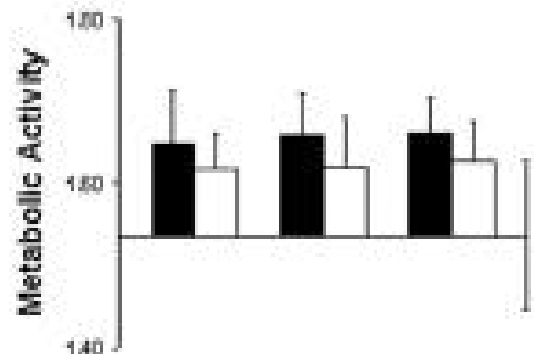
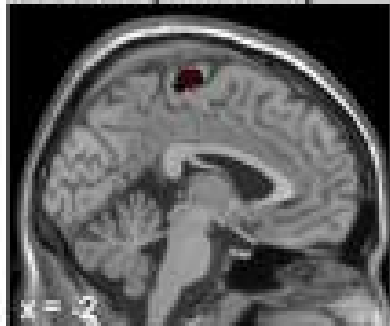
Baseline

A Putamen (-32 -6 -2)



Year 2

C SMA (-2 -22 68)



Spreitzer et al., 2011

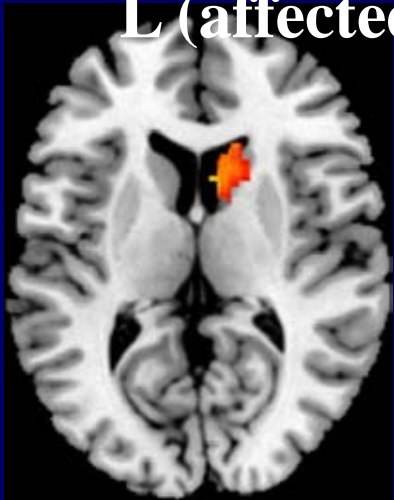
Spreitzer et al., 2011

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

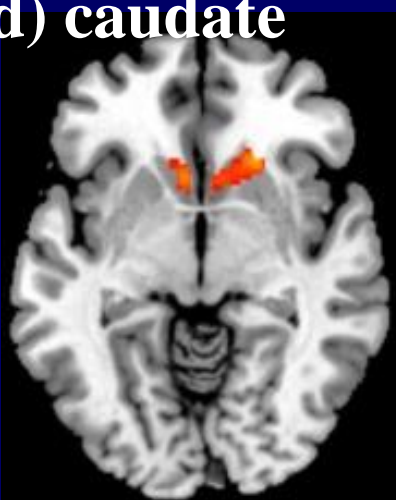
## PD / Pre-motor stages

### Drug-naïve hemiparkinsonism

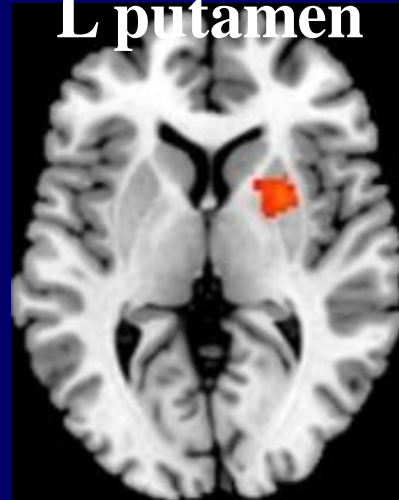
L (affected) caudate



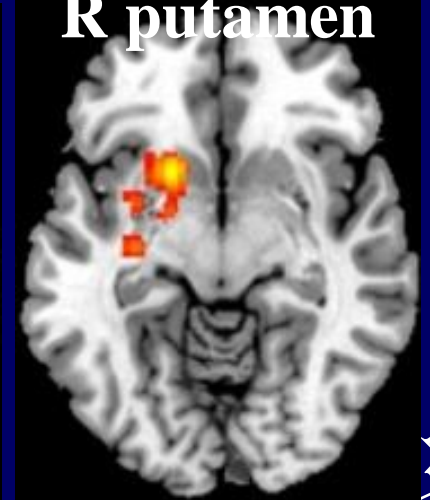
R caudate



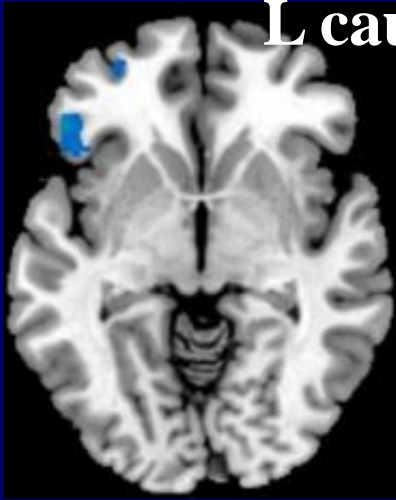
L putamen



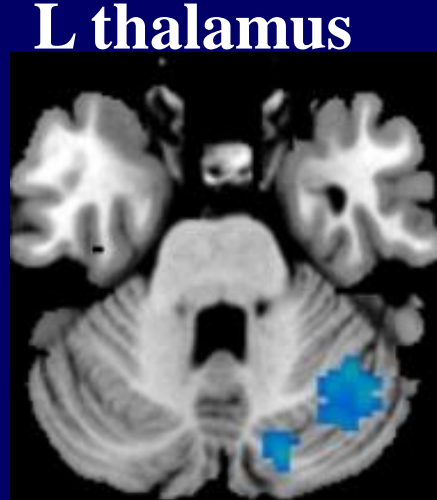
R putamen



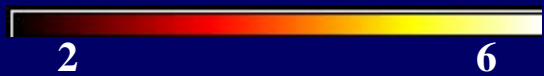
L caudate



L thalamus



Increased

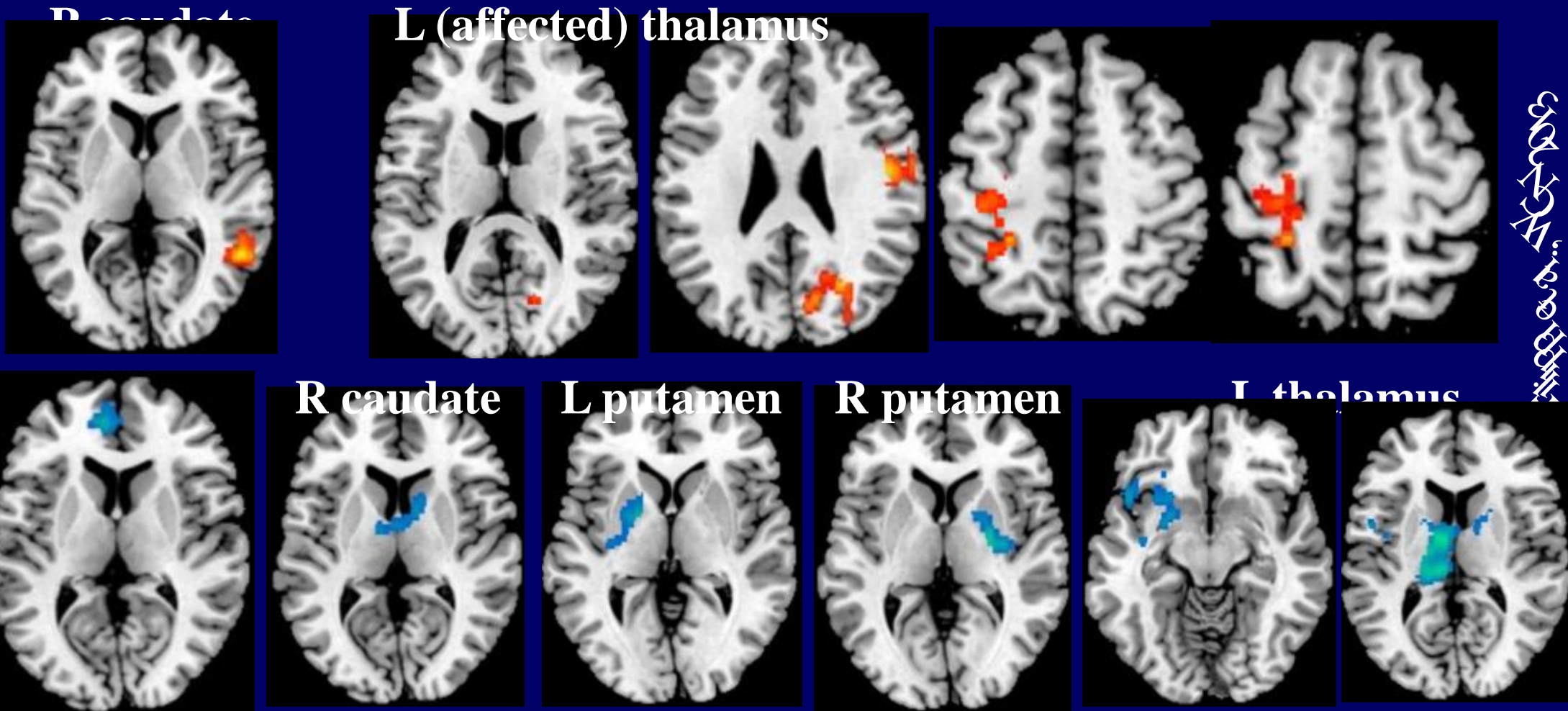


Decreased

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

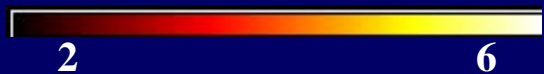
## PD / Pre-motor stages

### L-dopa treated hemiparkinsonism



© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Increased

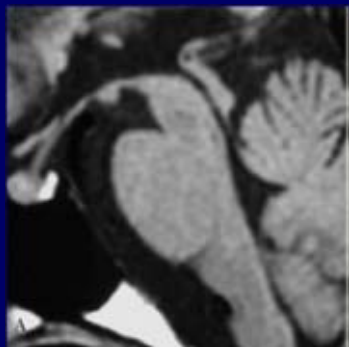


Decreased

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

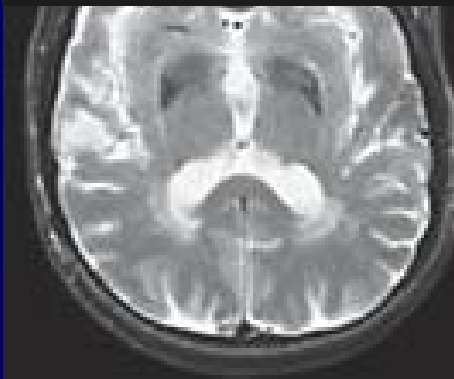
## Atypical parkinsonisms / Conventional MRI

PD

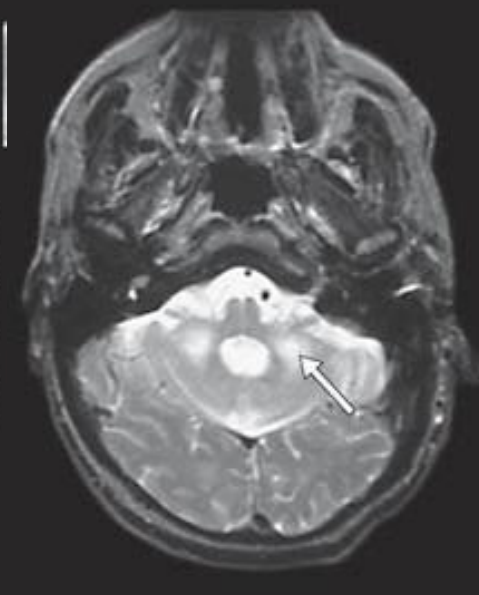
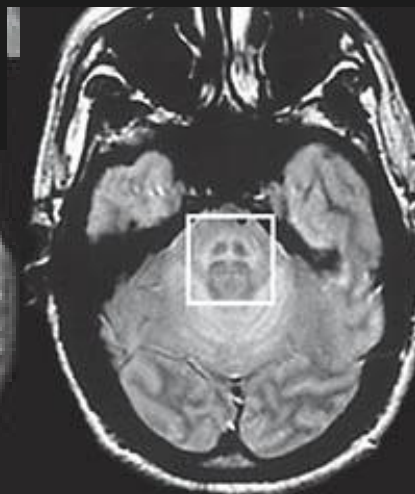


MSA-P

Putaminal hypointensity + hyperintense lateral rim

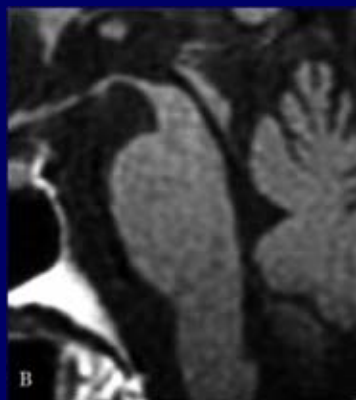


Hot cross bun sign



Bhattacharya et al., Arch Neurol 2002

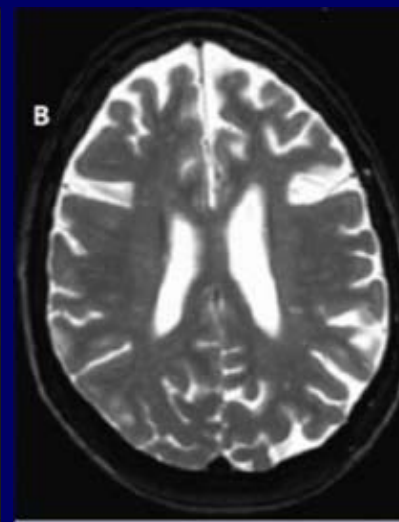
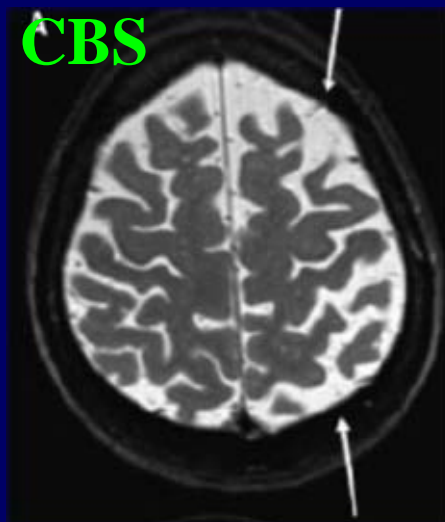
PSP



MSA-P



CBS



Asymmetric frontal and parietal atrophy

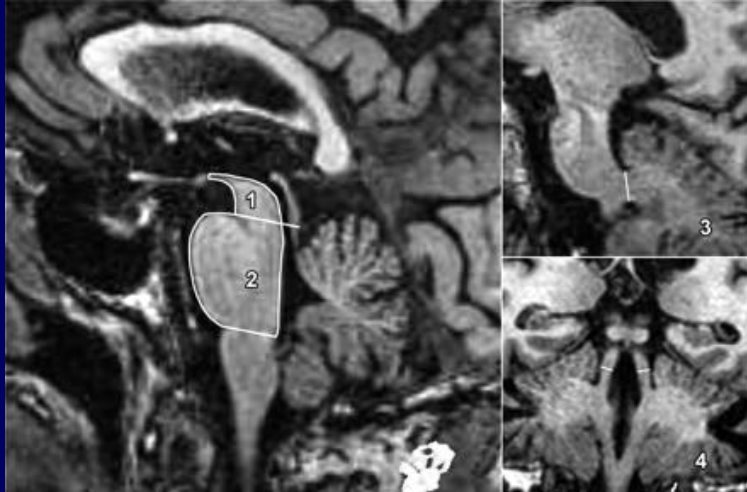
Vitali et al., Sem Neurol 2009

Oba et al., Neurology 2006

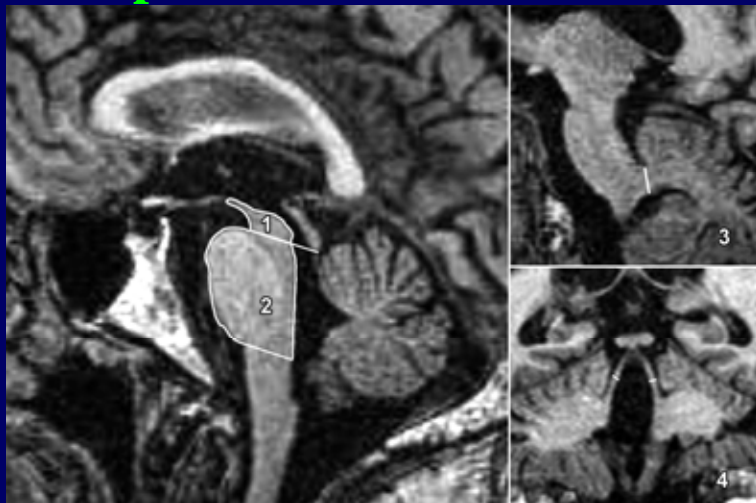
# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PSP vs PD / MRI brainstem measurements

### Healthy control



### PSP patient



Cutoff and Statistical Values	MR Parkinsonism Index Value	MCP/SCP Value	P/M Value
<b>PSP patients vs PD patients</b>			
Cutoff value	≥13.55	≥2.69	≥4.88
Sensitivity (%)	100	78.8	90.9
Specificity (%)	100	88.9	93.5
PPV (%)	100	68.4	81.1
<b>PSP patients vs MSA-P patients</b>			
Cutoff value	≥12.85	≥2.43	≥4.62
Sensitivity (%)	100	93.9	97.0
Specificity (%)	100	89.5	94.7
PPV (%)	100	93.9	97.0
<b>PSP patients vs control participants</b>			
Cutoff value	≥13.58	≥2.69	≥4.65
Sensitivity (%)	100	78.8	97.0
Specificity (%)	100	88.0	94.0
PPV (%)	100	81.2	91.4

Index: [(P/M) \* (MCP/SCP)]

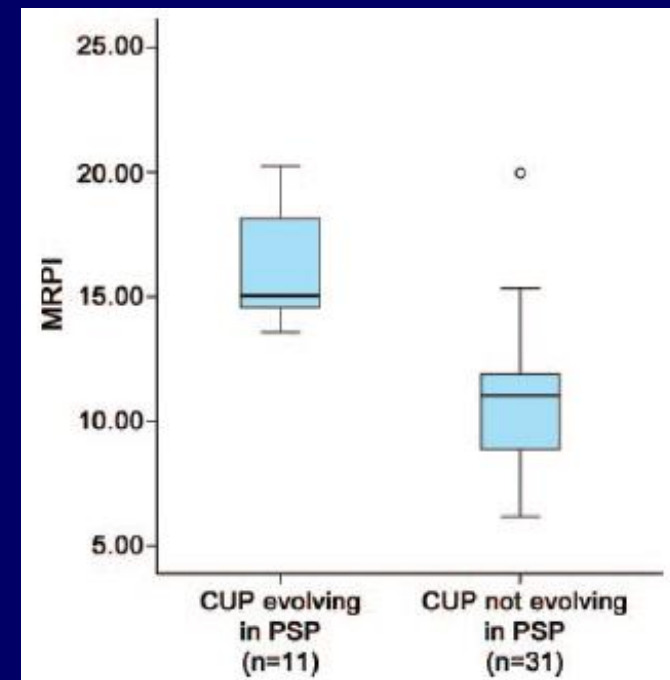
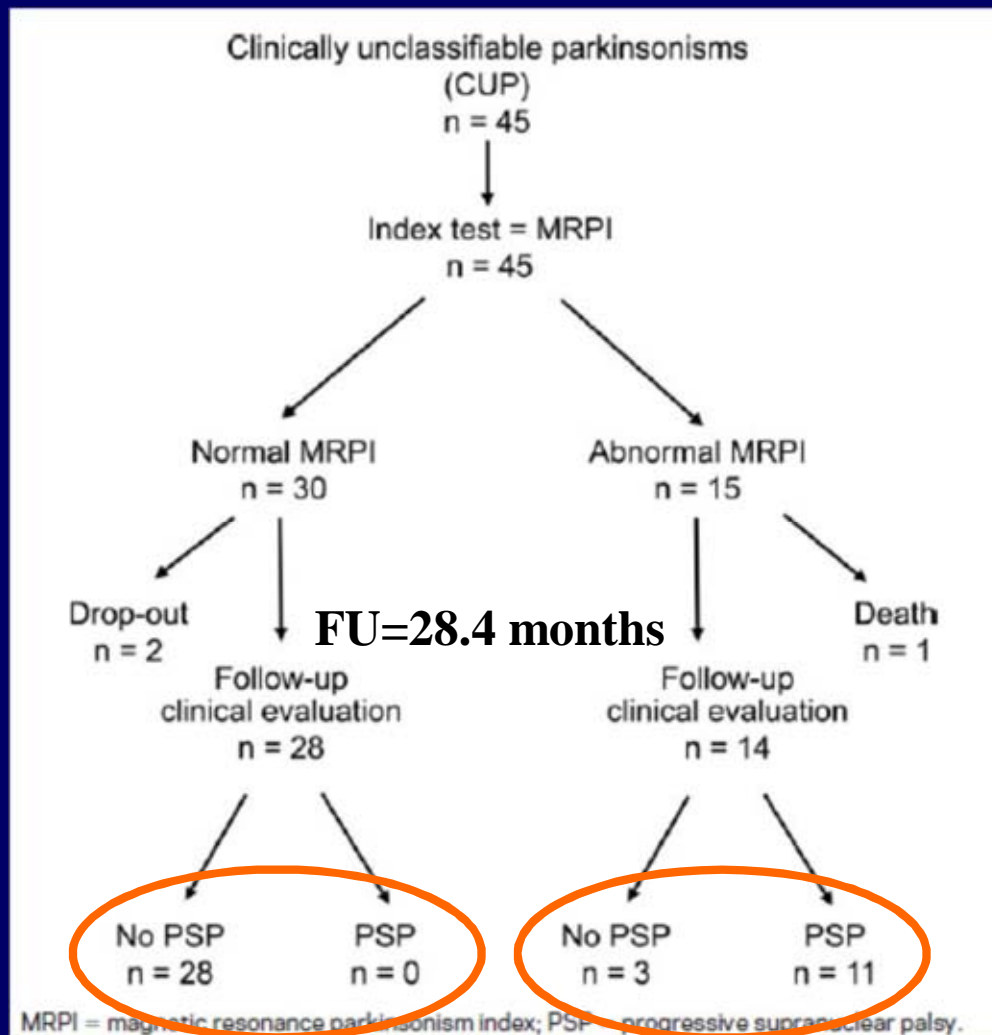
	Cut-off values	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)
<b>Pons/midbrain ratio</b>				
PSP-RS vs. controls	≥5.00	100	87.5	91
PSP-P vs. controls	≥4.52	80	67	47
PSP-RS vs. PD	≥6.01	90	96	94
PSP-P vs. PD	≥6.02	60	96	86
PSP-P vs. PSP-RS	<7.32	90	70	80
<b>MR parkinsonism index</b>				
PSP-RS vs. controls	≥13.44	100	92	94
PSP-P vs. controls	≥15.40	60	100	88
PSP-RS vs. PD	≥13.57	100	92	97
PSP-P vs. PD	≥ 11.07	70	68	40
PSP-P vs. PSP-RS	<17.50	80	70	75

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# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PSP / MRI brainstem measurements



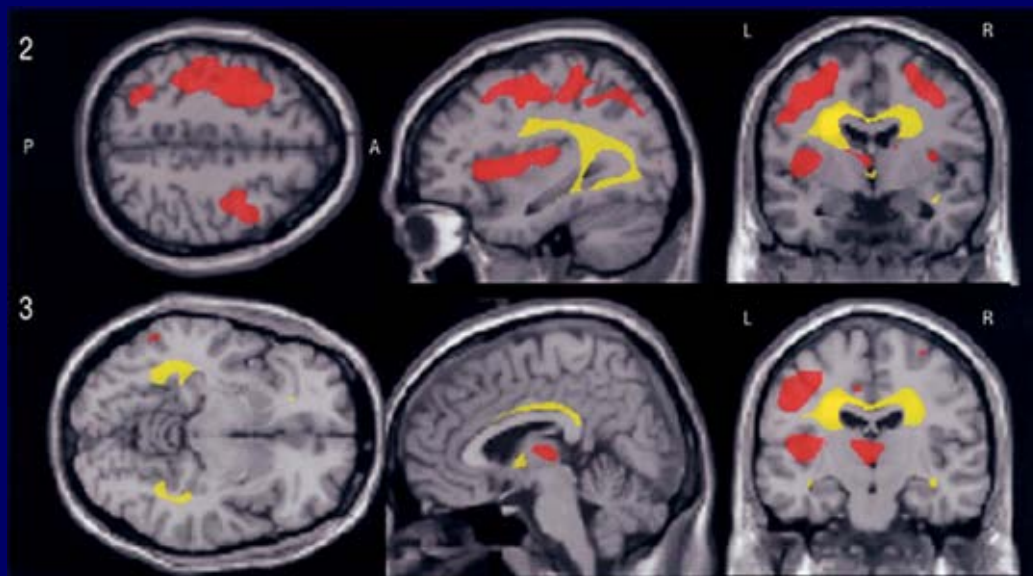
**Table 2** Validity of clinical features and MRPI for PSP in patients with CUP

Baseline evaluation	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	PPV, %	NPV, %	Accuracy, %
<b>Clinical features</b>					
Isolated postural instability with falls in the first year of disease	45.4	83.9	50	81.2	73.8
Slowness of vertical saccades	18.2	77.4	22.2	72.7	61.9
Postural instability with falls after the first year of the disease and slowness of vertical saccades	27.3	93.5	60	78.4	76.2
Freezing in the first 3 years of disease	9.1	58.1	7.1	64.3	45.2
<b>MRI features</b>					
MRPI value $\geq 13.55$	100	90.3	78.6	100	92.9

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PSP and CBS / GM and WM atrophy

### PSP and CBS vs controls

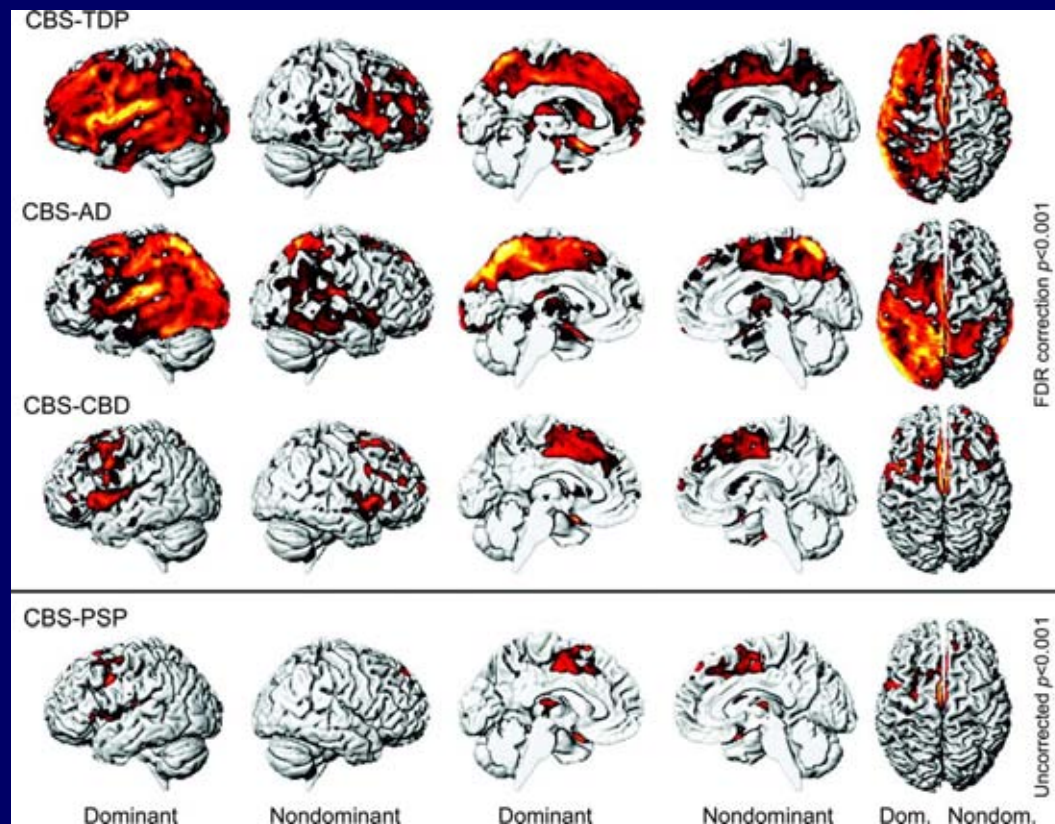


■ GM loss ■ WM loss

**Bilateral premotor cortex, superior parietal lobules, striatum, frontal subcortical WM (L>R)**

Boxer et al., Arch Neurol 2006

### CBS: GM atrophy vs. pathology

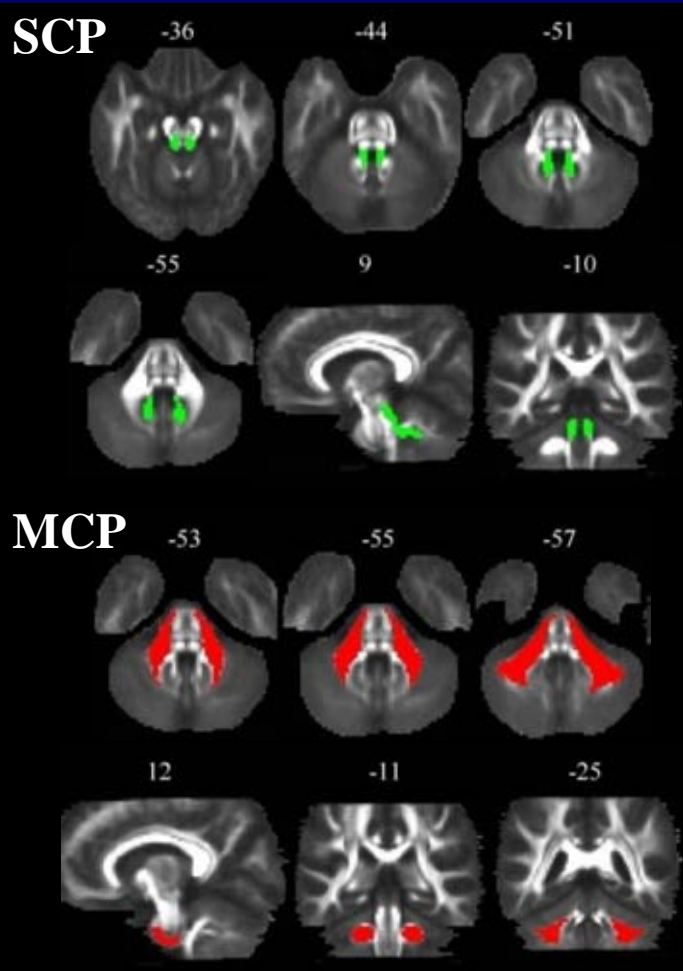


Whitwell et al., Neurology 2010

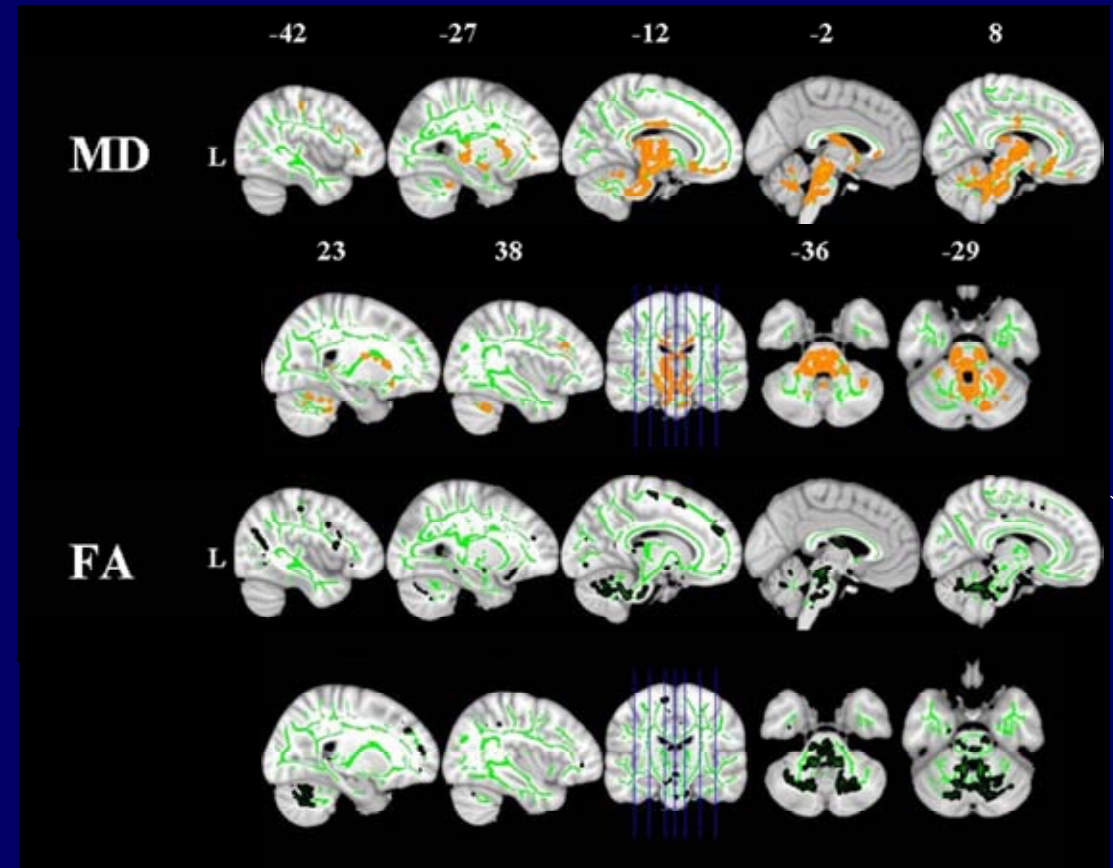


# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PSP / WM damage



## PSP-RS vs. PSP-P



↑ MD: SCPs and CC  
↓ FA: SCPs, CC, and cingulum bilaterally  
↑ radD: SCPs, CC, and R cingulum

↓ axD: SCPs, cingulum bilaterally, and L MCP  
No change in: uncinata, SLF, ILF and IFO

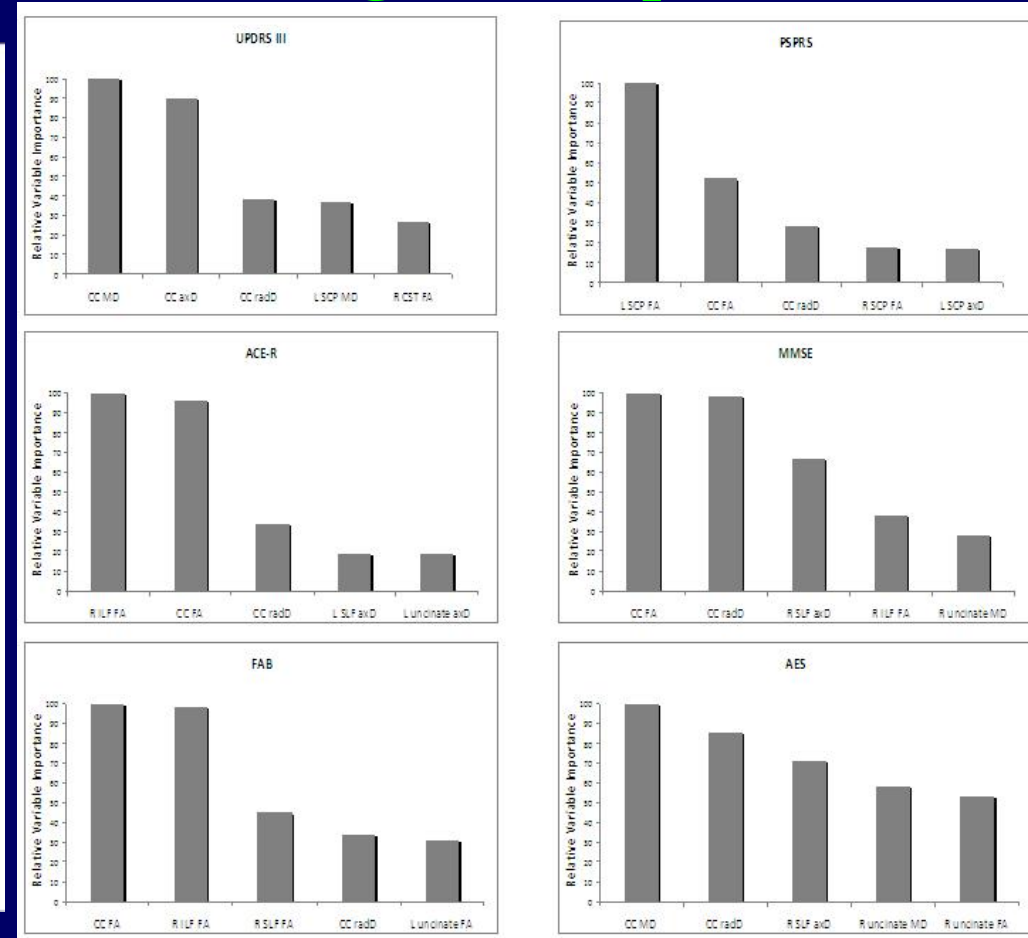
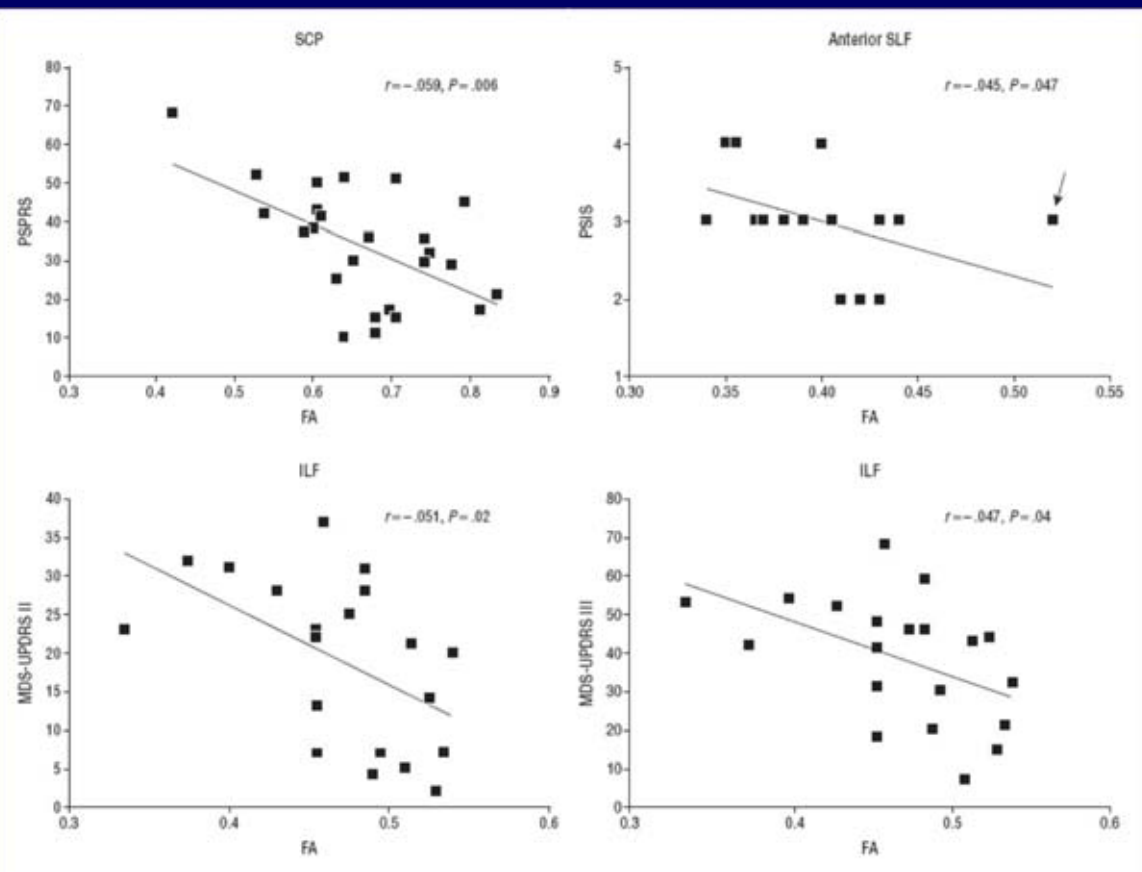
	MRPI	MRPI and DT MRI measures	
	C-index (95% CI)	C-index (95% CI)	Relative IDI (%)
PSP-RS versus healthy controls	0.92 (0.85–0.99)	0.98 (0.94–1.00)	38
PSP-P versus healthy controls	0.70 (0.54–0.86)	0.82 (0.67–0.97)	141
PSP-RS versus PSP-P	0.77 (0.61–0.93)	0.84 (0.73–0.99)	96

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PSP / WM damage

### WM damage vs motor disability

### WM damage vs motor disability and cognitive impairment



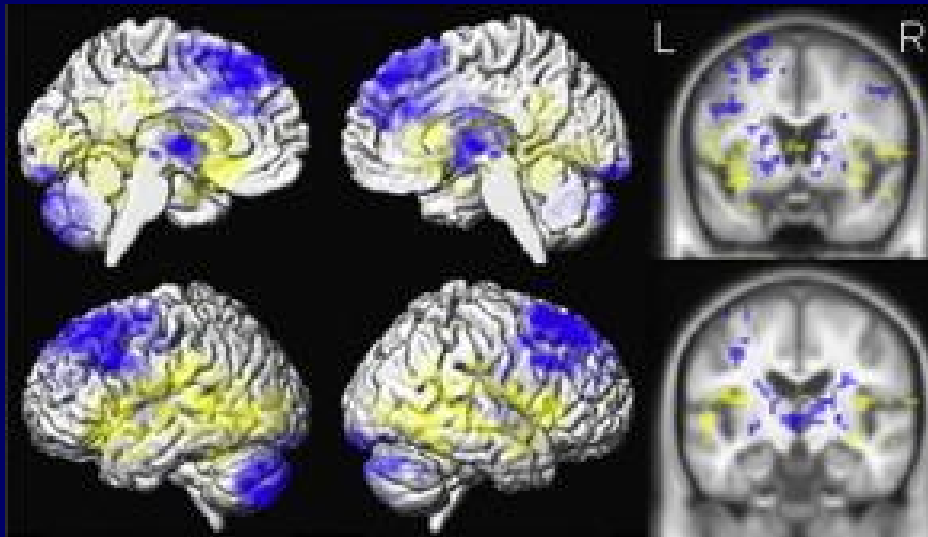
Whitwell et al., Arch Neurol 2011

Agosta, ... Filippi. Submitted

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## PSP / Cortical reorganization

### Seed-analysis thalamus

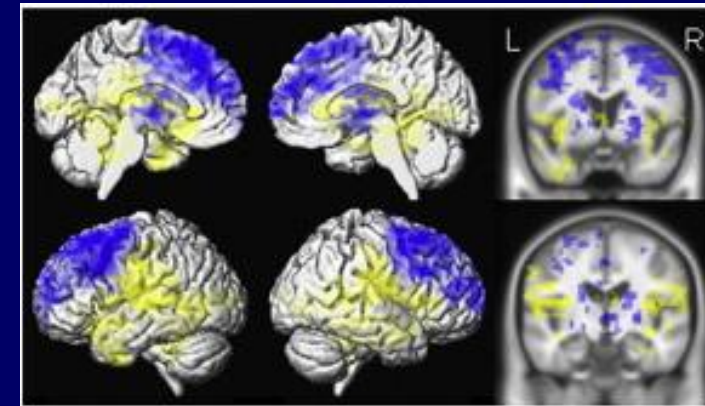


- Increased connectivity
- Decreased connectivity

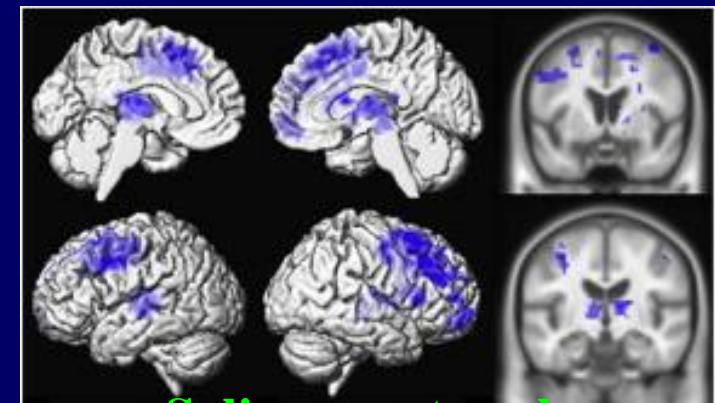
Mean FA of the SCP was correlated with functional connectivity changes in the thalamus

Whitwell et al., Parkinsonism & Relat Disord 2011

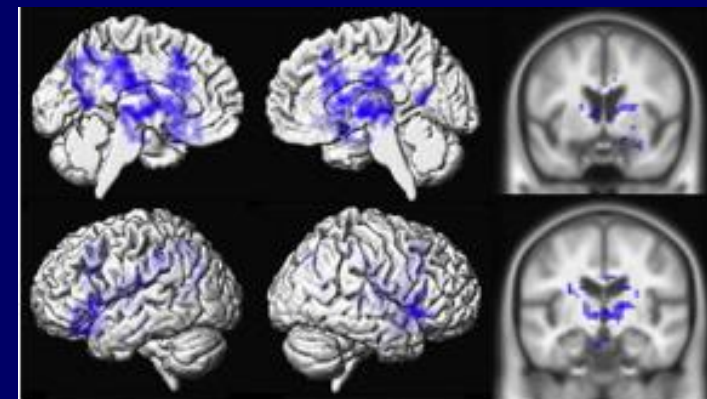
### Basal ganglia network



### DMN



### Salience network



# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## Atypical aprkinsonisms / Conclusions

**Table 2**  
Brain MR features in neurodegenerative parkinsonism

Brain MR Feature	PD	MSA-P	PSP	Refs.
<b>cMR imaging</b>				
Normal (in the age range)	++	-	-	32,64,67,68,70,72,78a
Putaminal atrophy	-	++	++	64,68,70,72,83a
Putaminal hyperintense rim at 1.5 T	+	++	+	64,67-70,72,75,83a
Putaminal hypointensity at 1.5 T	-	++	-	32,64,67,68,70,72,83a
Pontine and cerebellar vermian atrophy	-	++	+	64,72,75,83a
Signal changes in the pons or MCP including "hot-cross bun" sign at 1.5 T	-	++	-	64,66,75,83a
Midbrain atrophy including indirect signs of midbrain atrophy	-	-	++	59,72,78,80,83,87a
<b>MR planimetry</b>				
Reduced AP midbrain diameter	-	+	++	78,83,87,88
Reduced ratio between midbrain and pontine areas	-	-	+++	79,95,96
<b>DW/DT imaging</b>				
Increased putaminal diffusivity at 1.5 T	-	+++	++	43,70,116-118,126-129
Increased SCP diffusivity at 1.5 T	-	-	+++	114,116,128

# PD AND PARKINSONISMS

## Conclusions

- In the diagnostic work up of patients with parkinsonian syndromes, the main role of conventional MRI is still to exclude alternative conditions.
- The development of new markers from conventional MRI and modern MR techniques has undoubtedly improved our ability to differentiate neurodegenerative parkinsonisms.
- Modern nuclear medicine and MR techniques are useful to gain insight into the pathophysiology of parkinsonisms.
- To define which neuroimaging techniques will emerge as standard investigations in the work up of patients with parkinsonisms requires longitudinal studies to be conducted, which should start as close as possible to the clinical onset when diagnosis is uncertain.



DIVISION OF NEUROSCIENCE

**BRAINMAP**  
Human BRAIN IN-vivo MAPping with  
neuroimaging



INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY



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