



## XXIV World Congress of Neurology, Dubai

# Imaging in Parkinson's disease

**Gesine Respondek (MD)**

**Department of Neurology, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technical University of Munich, Germany**

[Gesine.Respondek@tum.de](mailto:Gesine.Respondek@tum.de)

Teaching Course – Basics of Parkinson's Disease – 28. Oct. 2019

# Disclosures



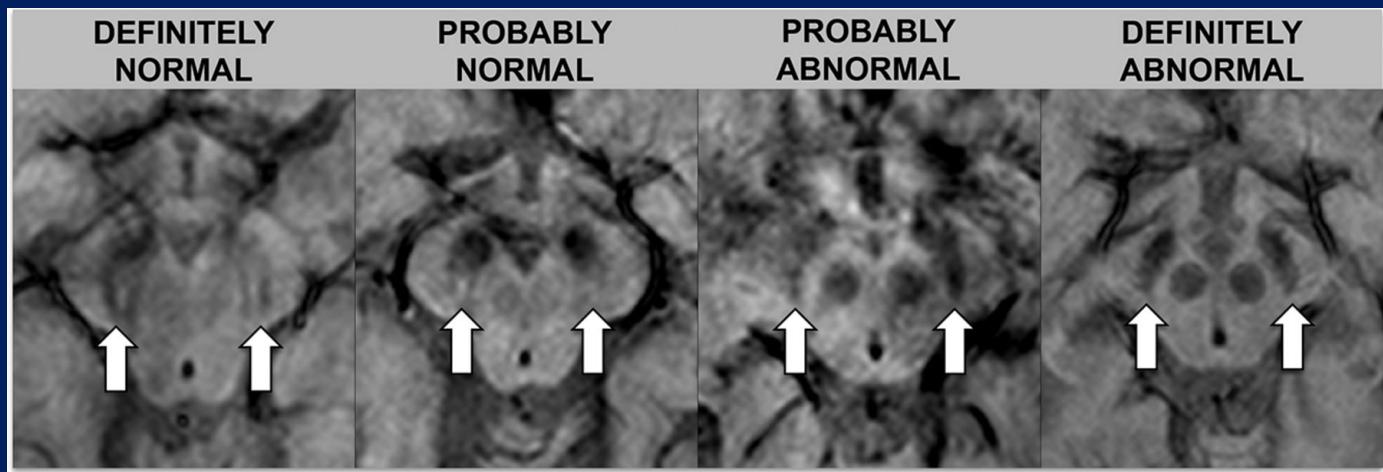
None

Copyright: Content of this presentation only for  
non-commercial use

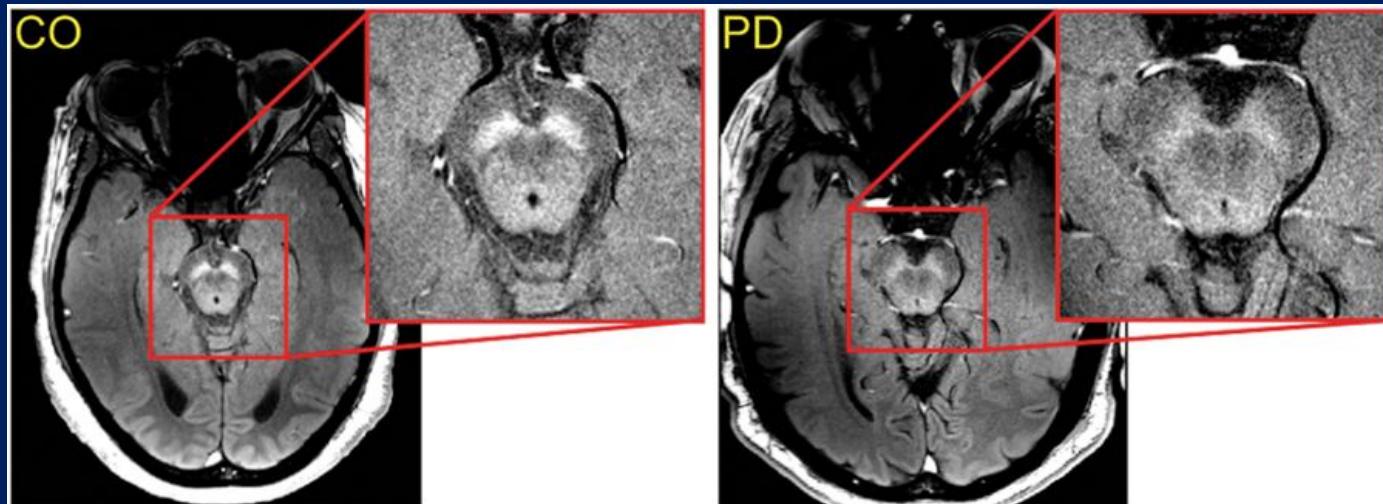
# Learning objectives

1. Choose **adequate imaging modalities** for each question.
2. Identify **characteristic imaging findings** in parkinsonian syndromes.
3. Recognize structural abnormalities that can cause **secondary parkinsonism**.

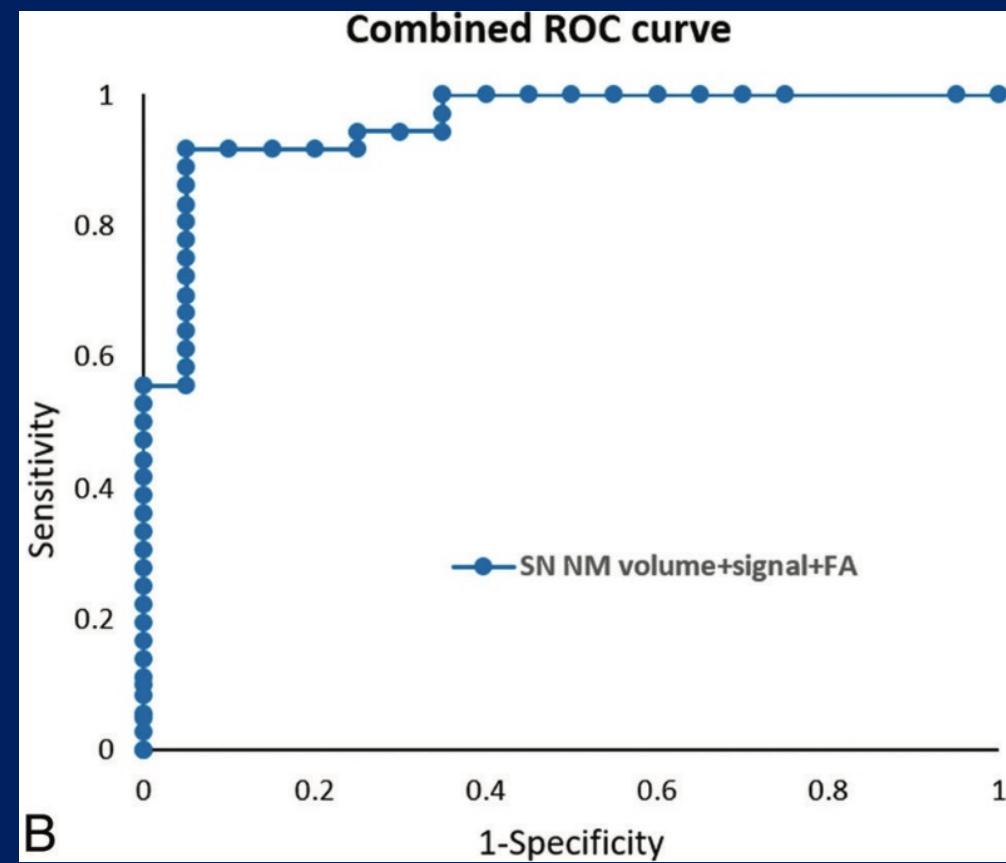
# MRI biomarkers for idiopathic PD



Swallow tail sign: Shams et al. AJNR 2017



Neuromelanin detection: Sulzer et al. npj Parkinson's disease 2018



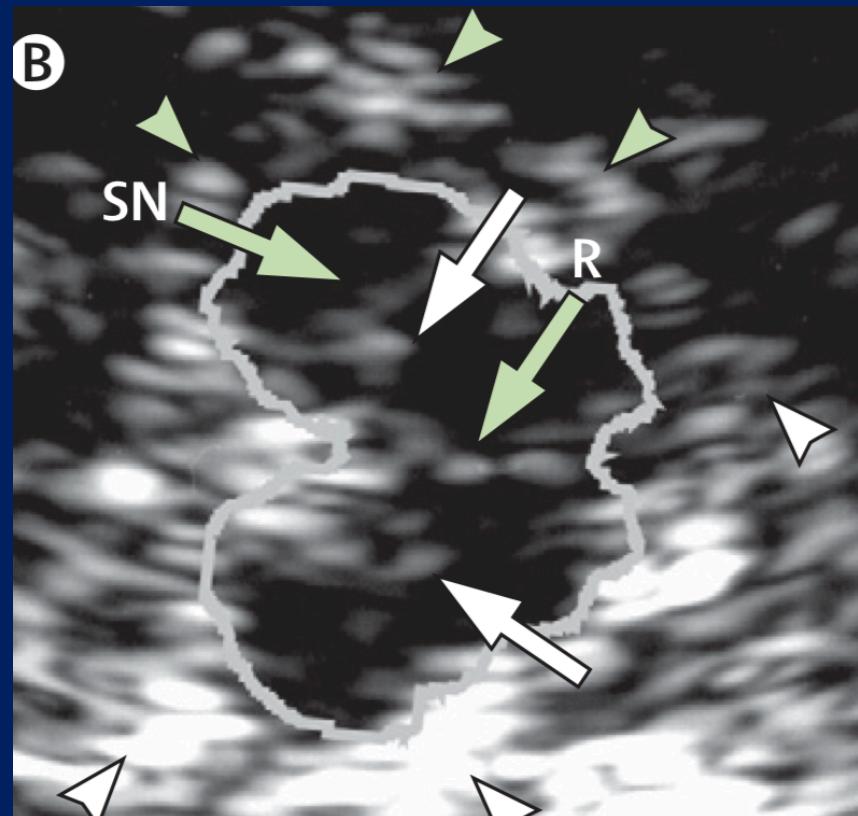
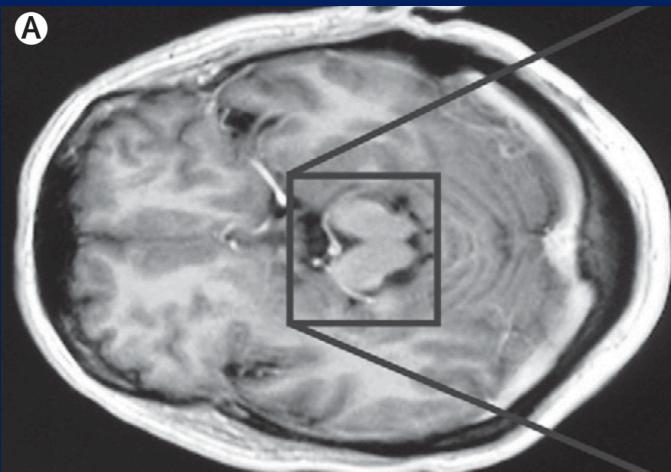
3T NM volume, 3T NM signal intensity ratio and 3T NM Fractional anisotropy for differentiating PD from HC

Pyatigorskaya et al. AJNR 2018

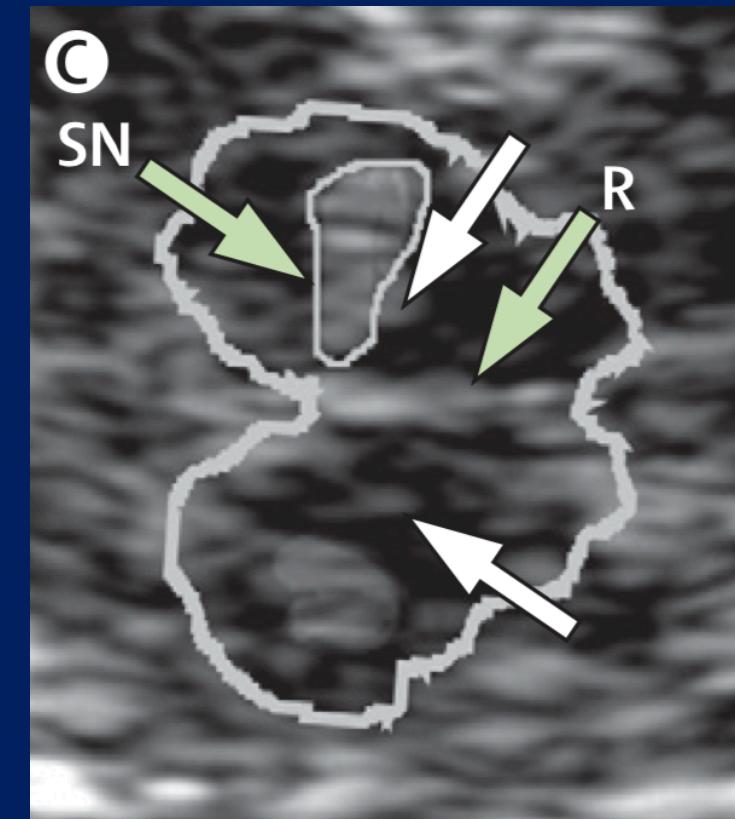
# Transcranial sonography in idiopathic PD

TUM

Healthy volunteer :  
Normal SN echogenicity

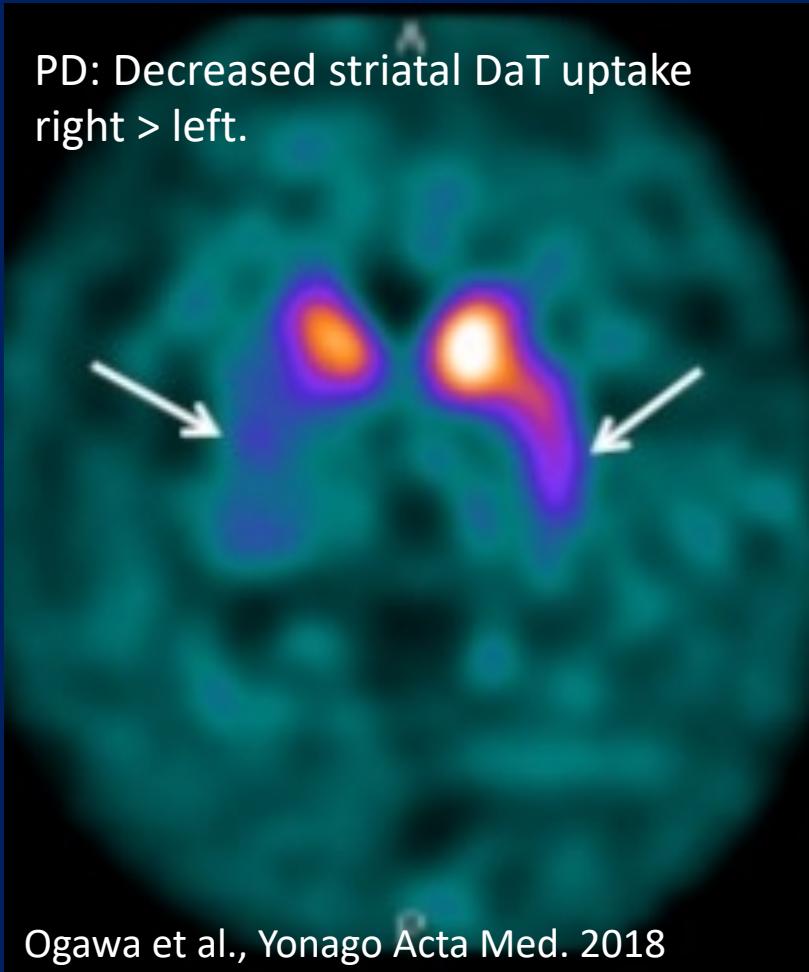


PD:  
SN hyperechogenicity

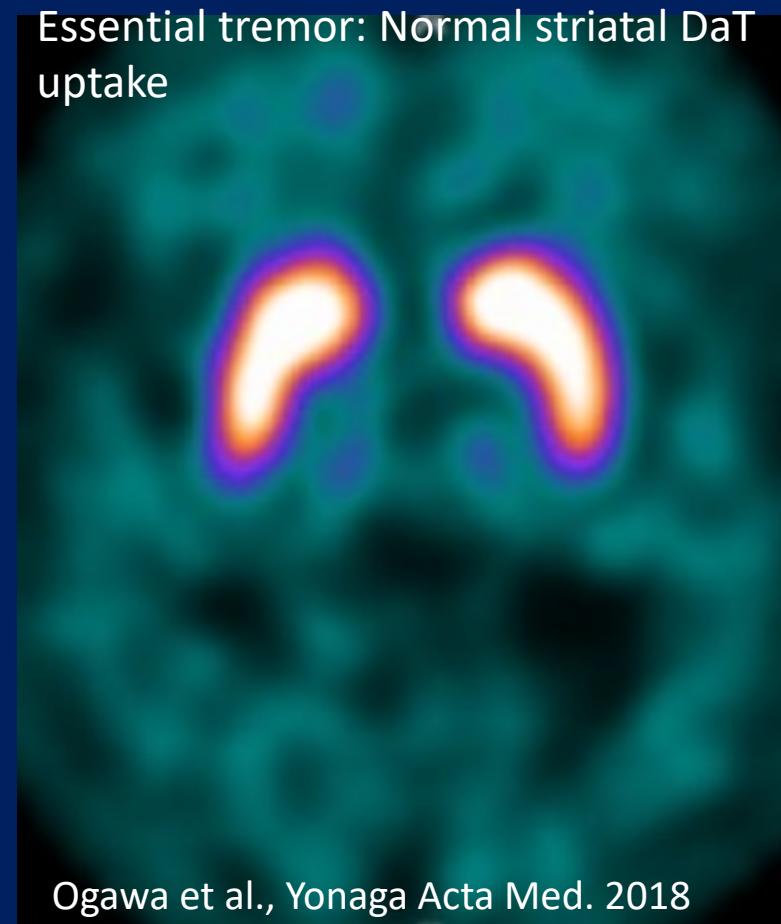


# Functional imaging biomarkers for idiopathic PD

## $^{123}\text{I}$ -FP-CIT dopamine transporter SPECT



Essential tremor: Normal striatal DaT uptake



# Functional imaging biomarkers for idiopathic PD



## $^{123}\text{I}$ -IBZM dopamine receptor SPECT

HC:

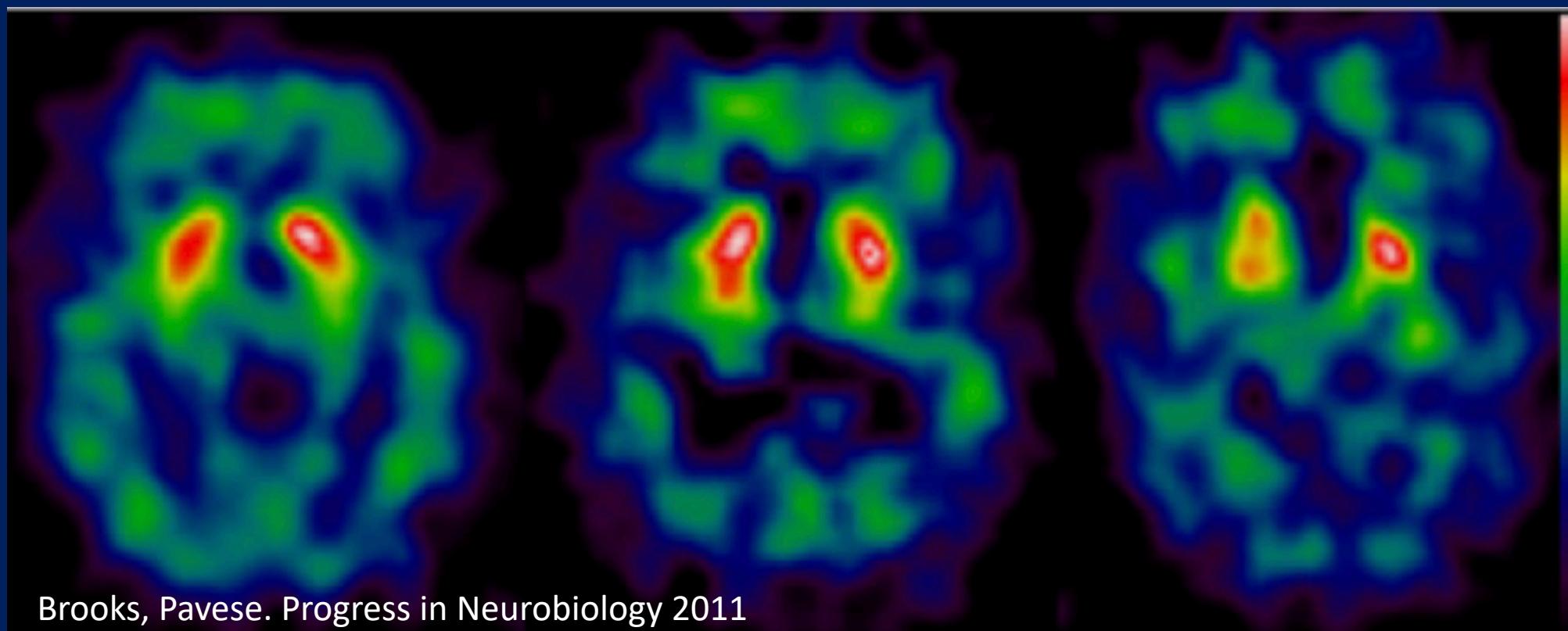
Normal striatal IBZM uptake

PD:

Normal striatal IBZM uptake

MSA:

Decreased striatal IBZM uptake

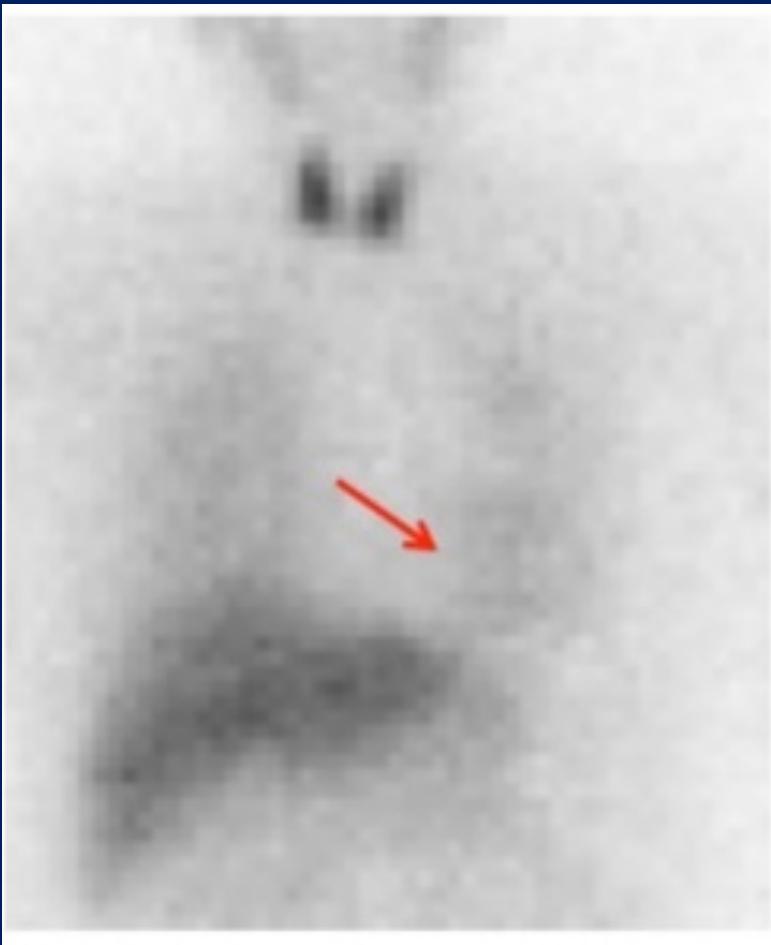


# Functional imaging biomarkers for idiopathic PD

TUM

## $^{123}\text{I}$ -metaiodobenzylguanidine myocardial scintigraphy

**PD:**  
Myocardial  
MIBG uptake  
markedly  
decreased.



Ogawa et al., Yonago Acta Med. 2018

**MSA and PSP:**  
Normal  
myocardial  
MIBG uptake.

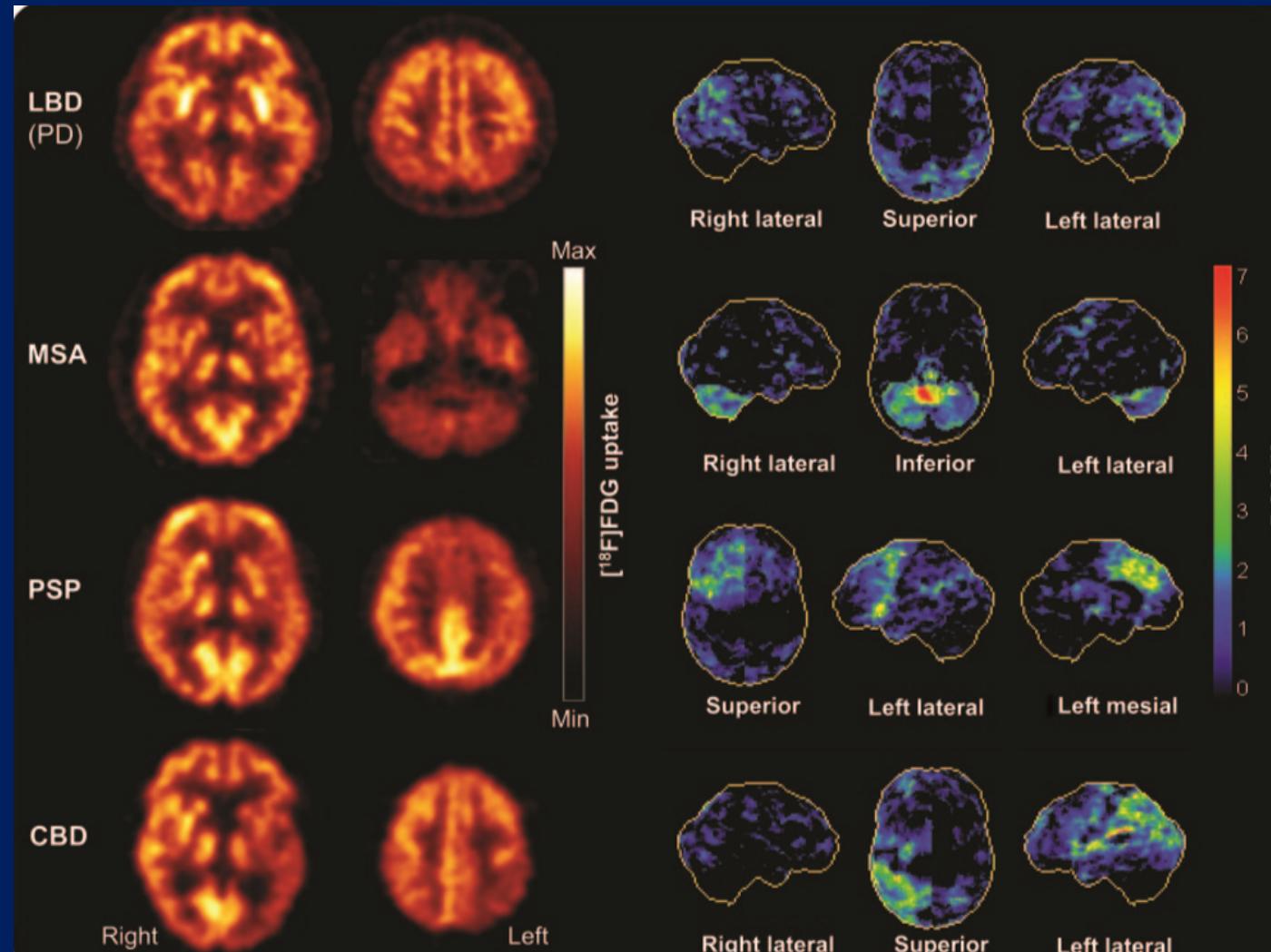


Ogawa et al., Yonago Acta Med. 2018

# Functional imaging biomarkers for idiopathic PD

TUM

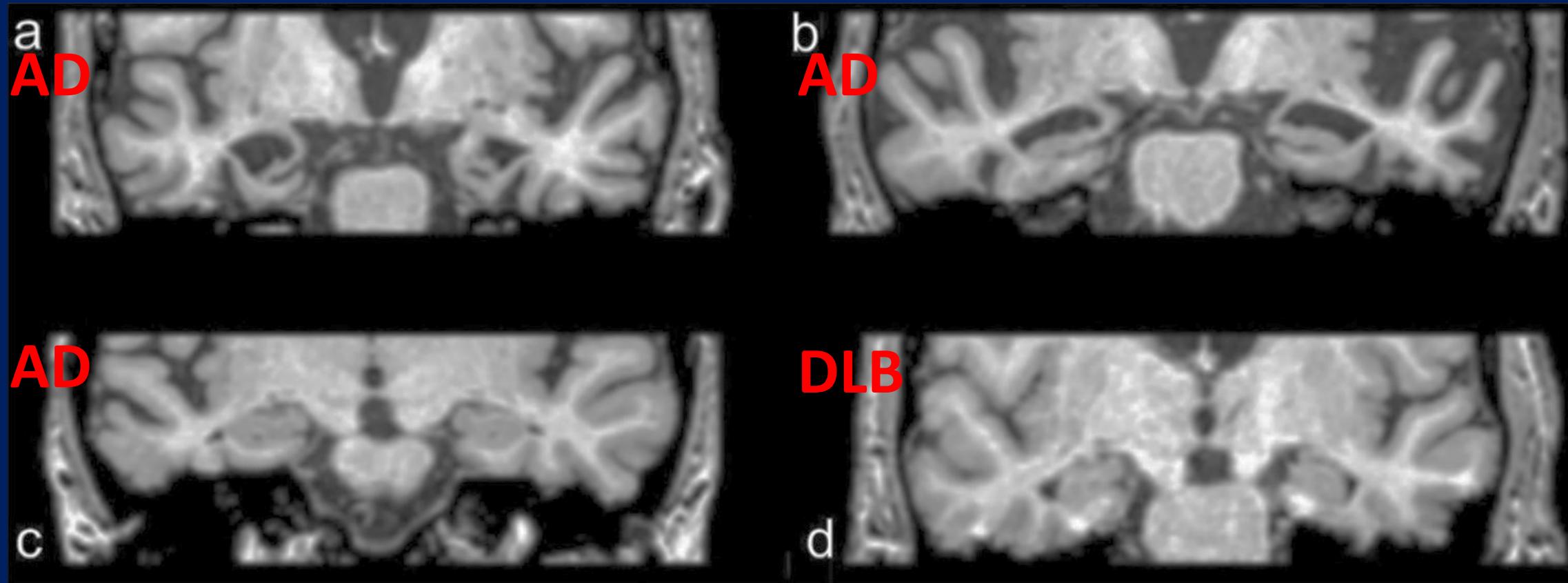
## [<sup>18</sup>F]fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET



# MRI biomarkers for Dementia Lewy Bodies (DLB)



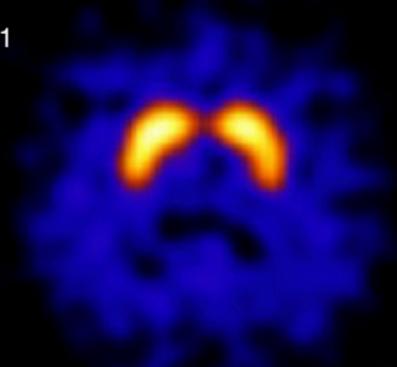
Relative preservation of hippocampi possibly differentiating to AD



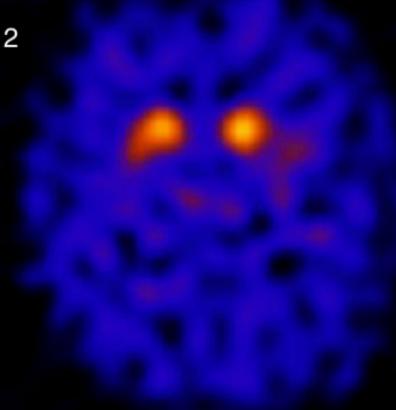
# Functional imaging in Dementia Lewy Bodies (DLB)

Dopaminergic FP-CIT SPECT Imaging

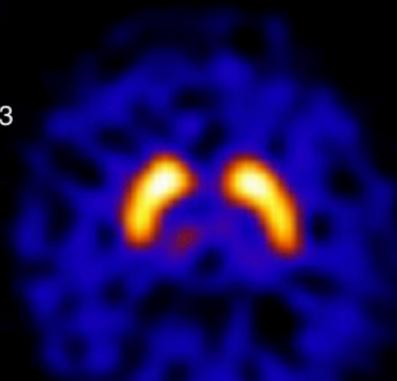
Case 1



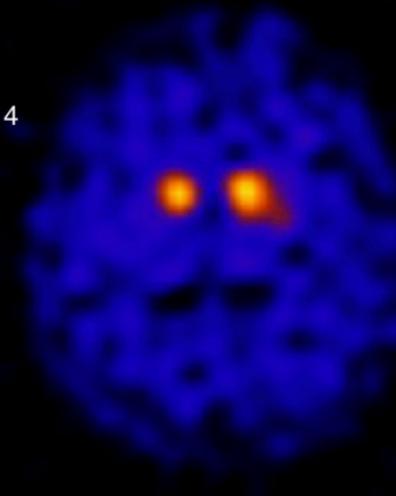
Case 2



Case 3



Case 4



AD

DLB

Mak et al. Alzheimer's Research & Therapy 2014

FP-CIT with reduced striatal signal  
differentiating DLB from AD

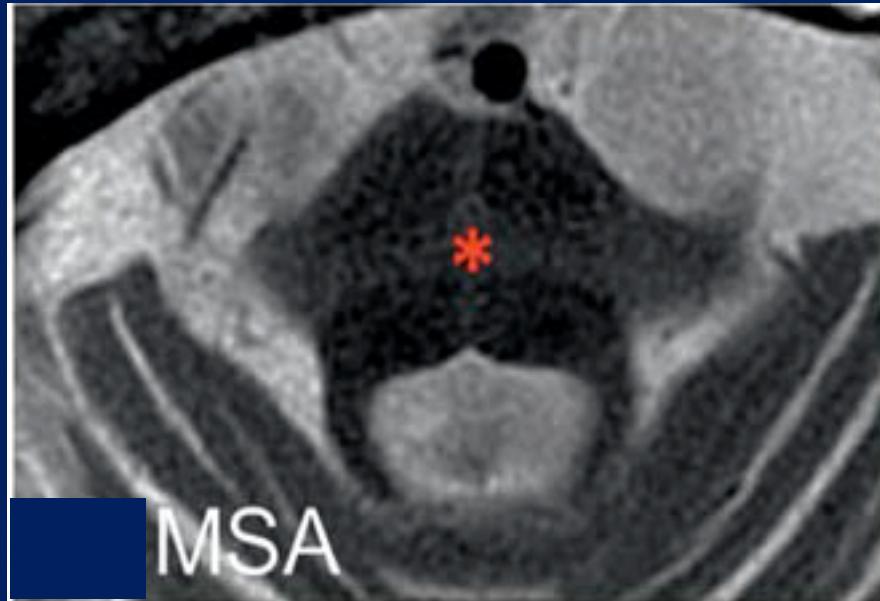
# MRI biomarkers for Multiple System Atrophy (MSA)



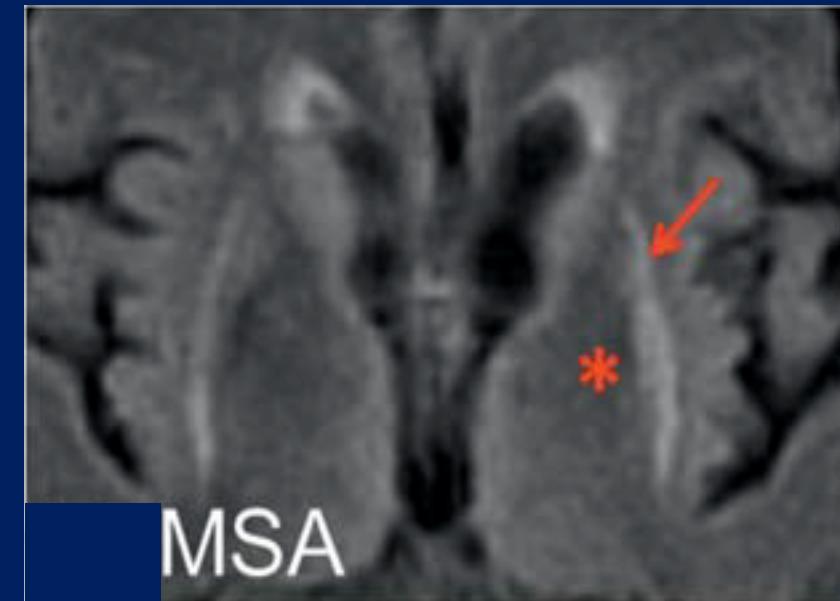
Atrophy of pons (\*) and cerebellar vermis (#)



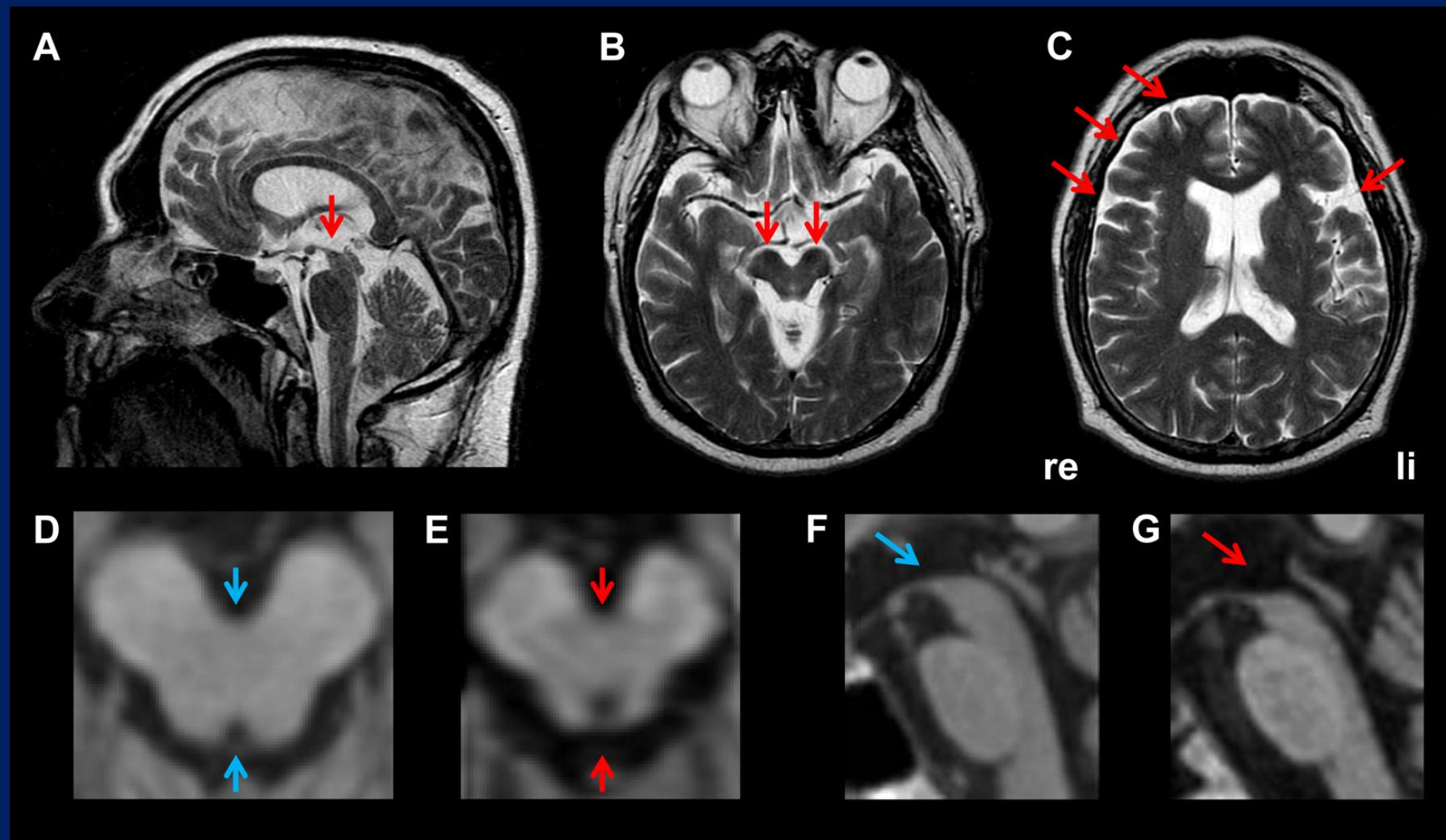
Pons: „Hot Cross Bun Sign (\*)



Hyperintens putaminal rim sign (\*)



# MRI biomarkers for Progressive Supranuclear Palsy



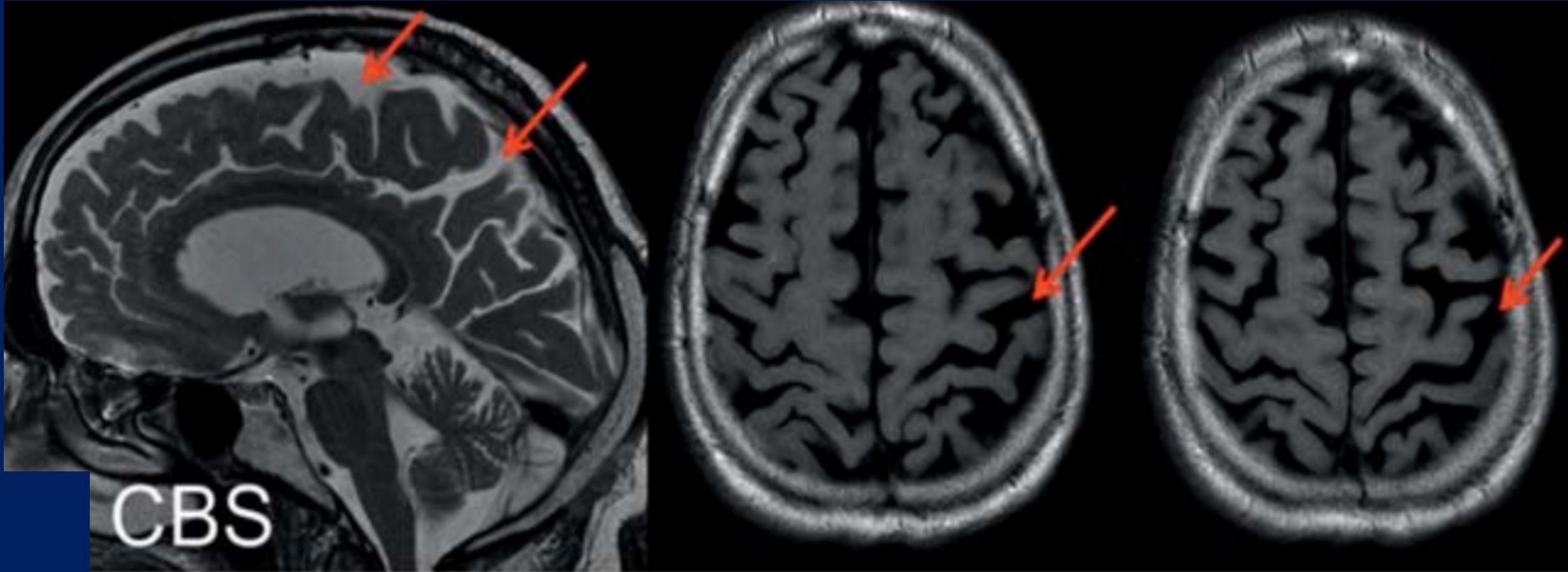
Midbrain Atrophy  
a.p. < 15 mm

Mickey-Mouse  
Sign

Kolibri/Pinguine Sign

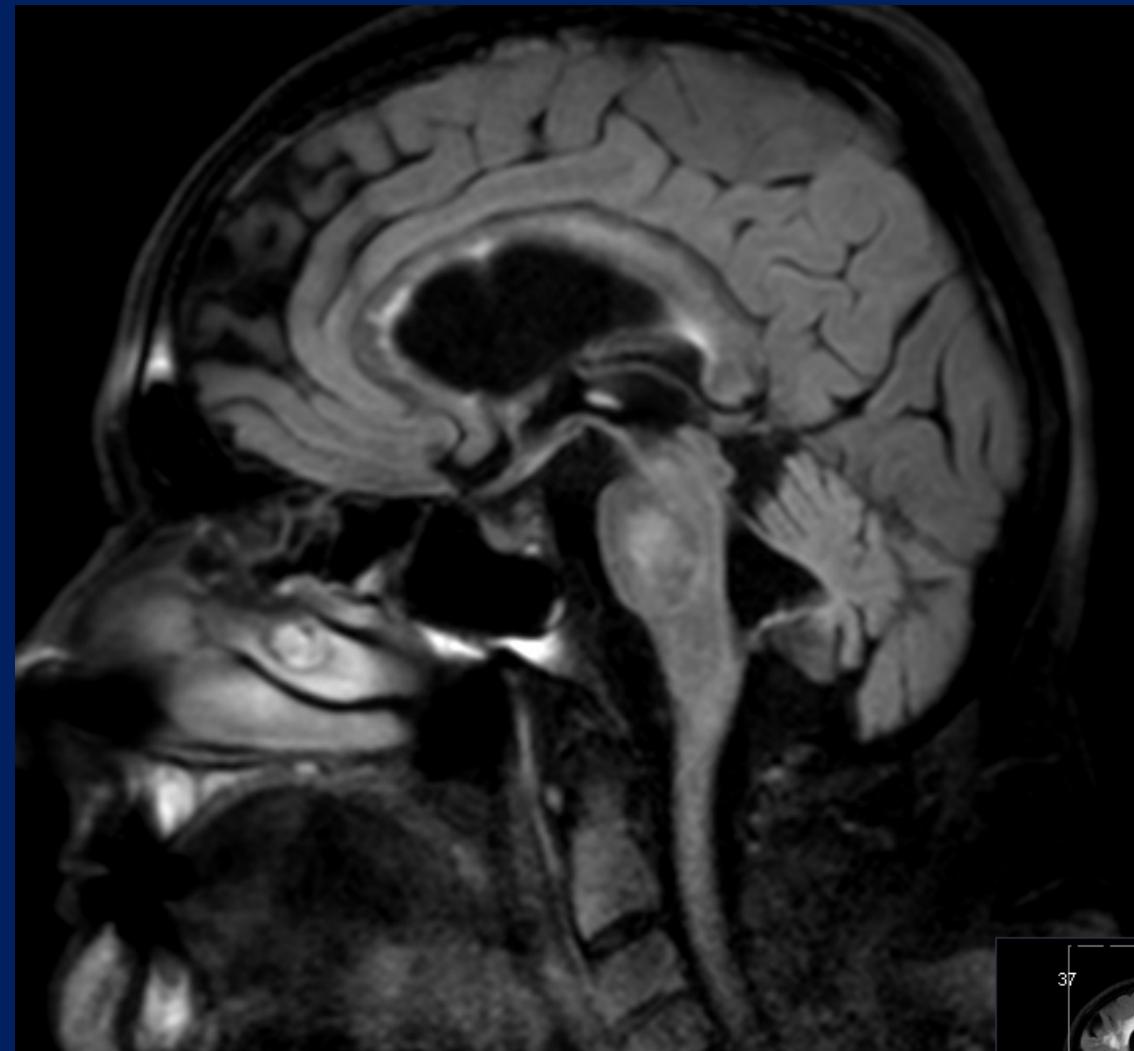
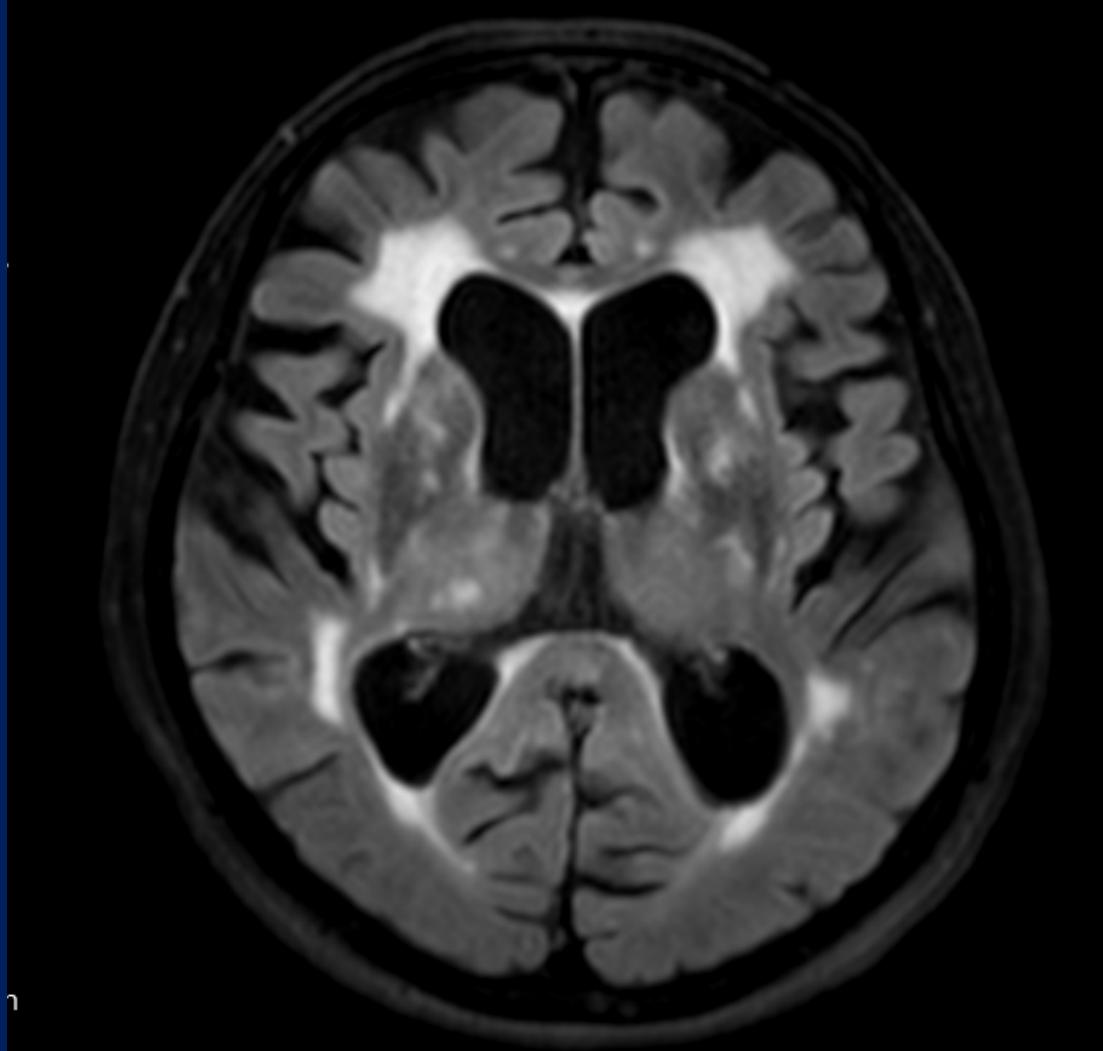
Oertel, Deuschl, Poewe.  
Thieme 2012.

# MRI biomarkers for Corticobasal Degeneration (CBD)



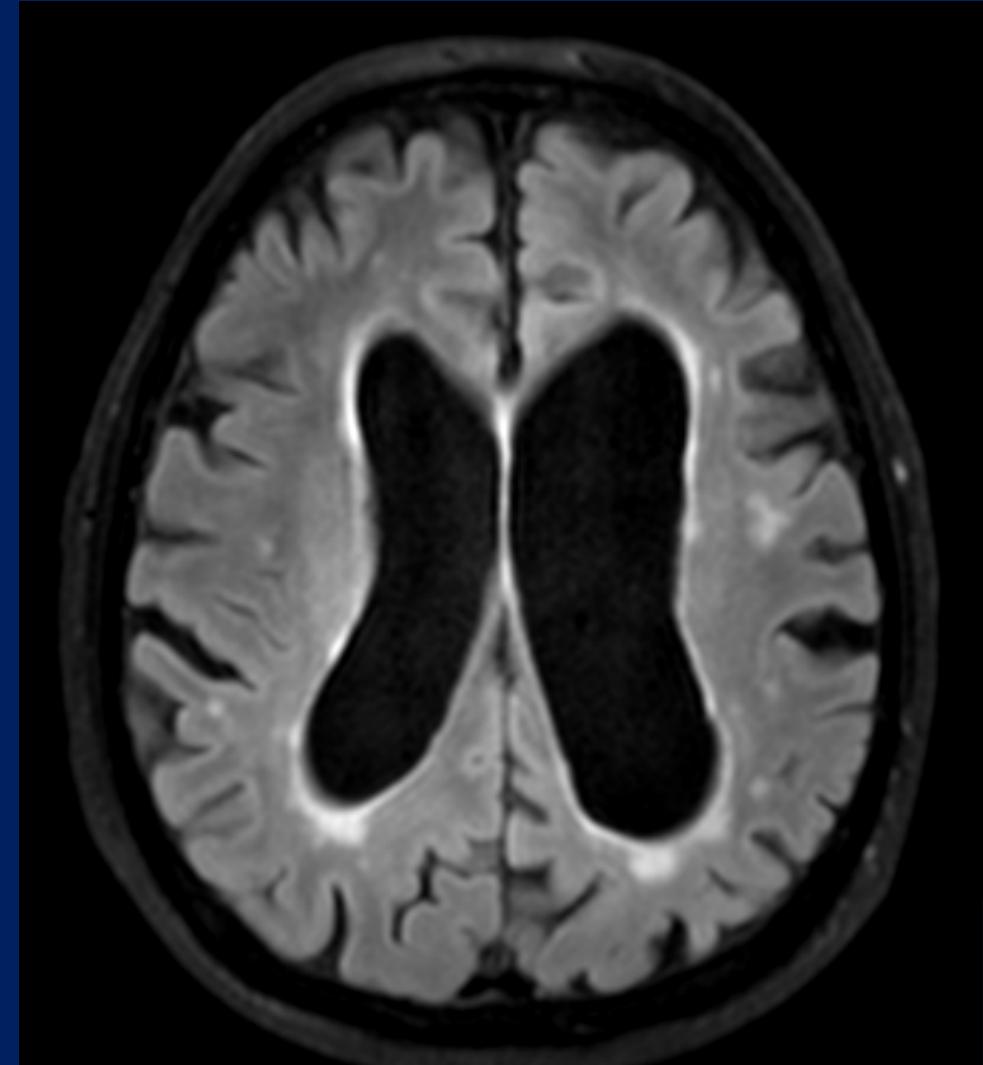
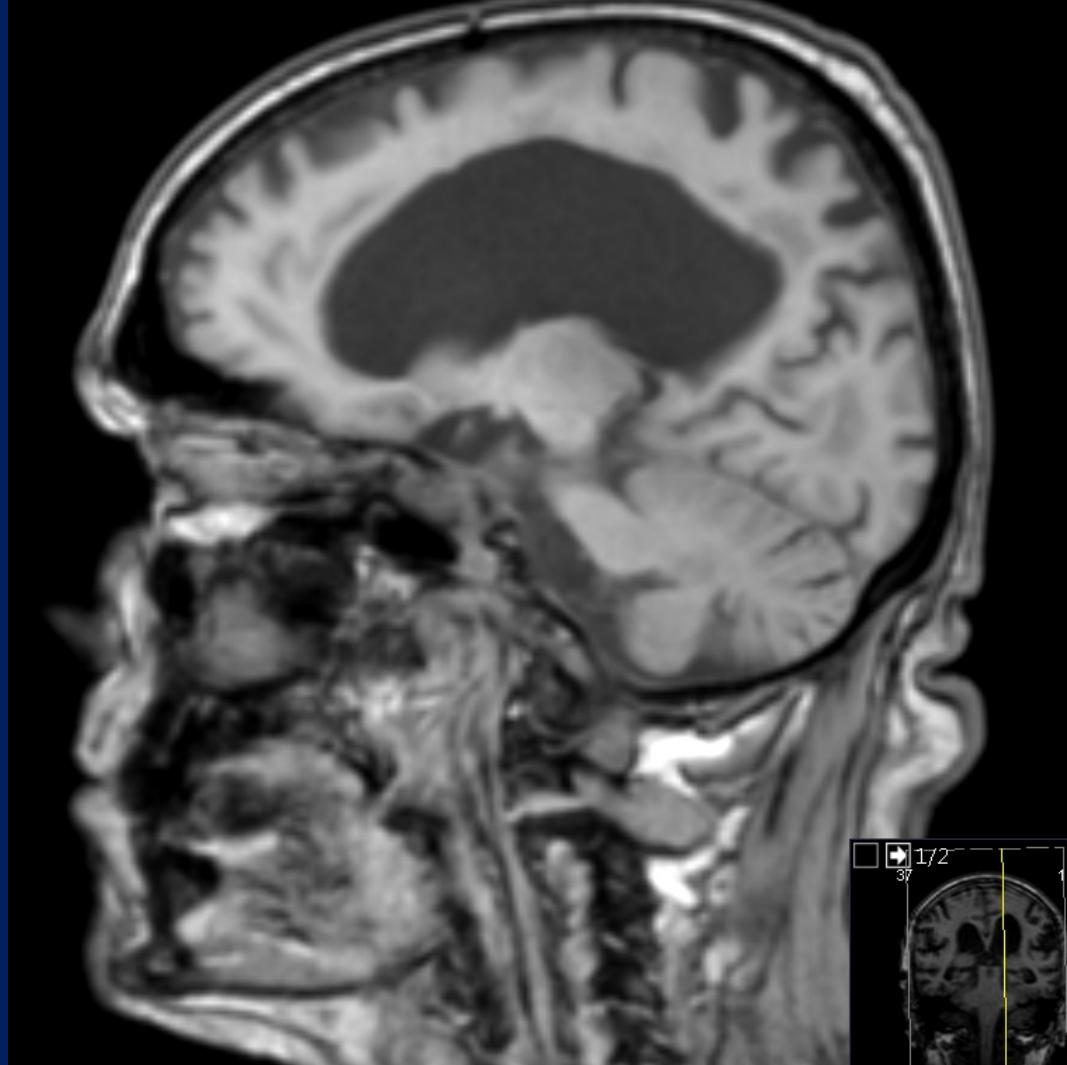
# Vascular ("multi-infarct") parkinsonism

TUM



Pictures: © Gesine Respondek, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Munich

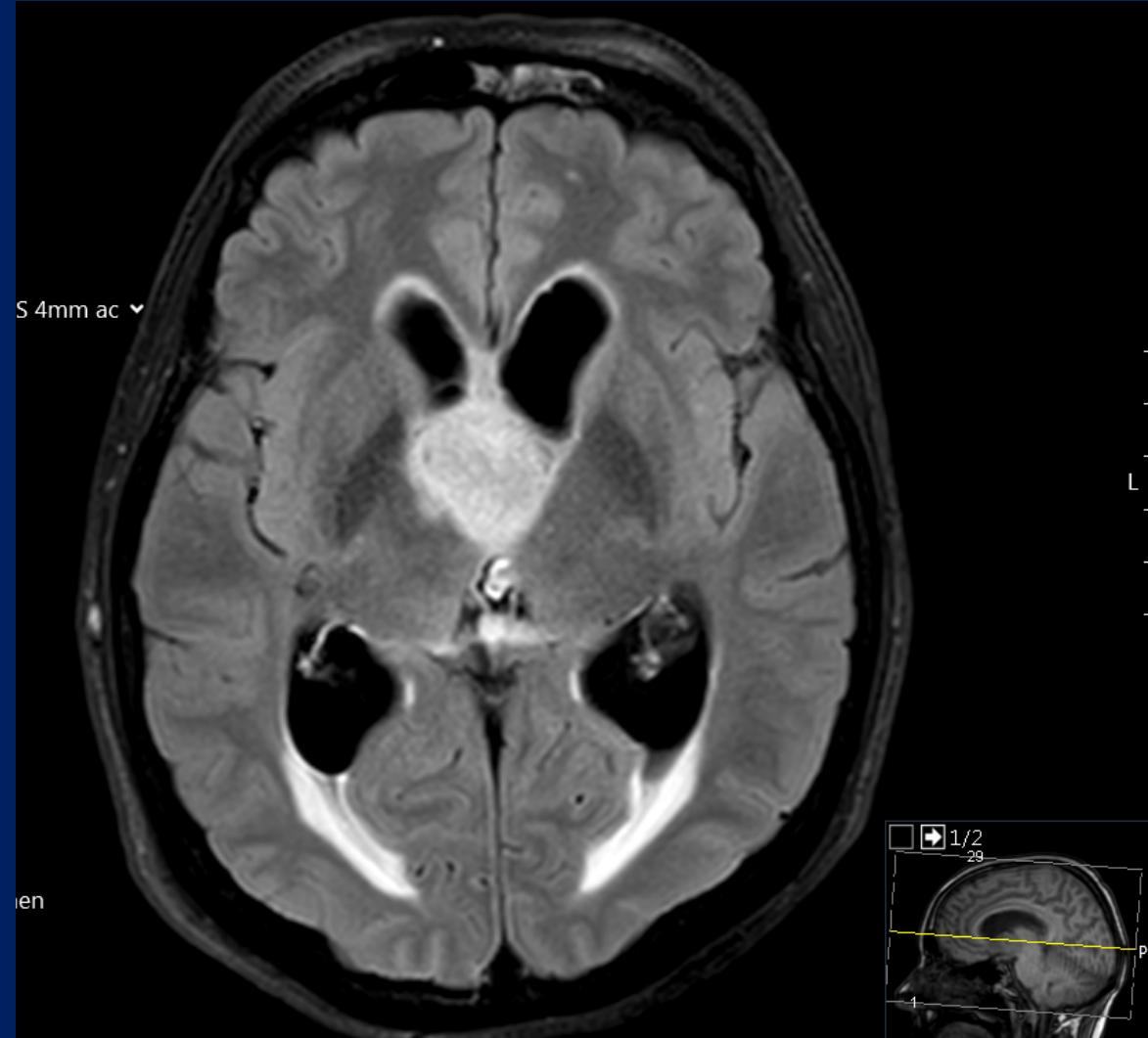
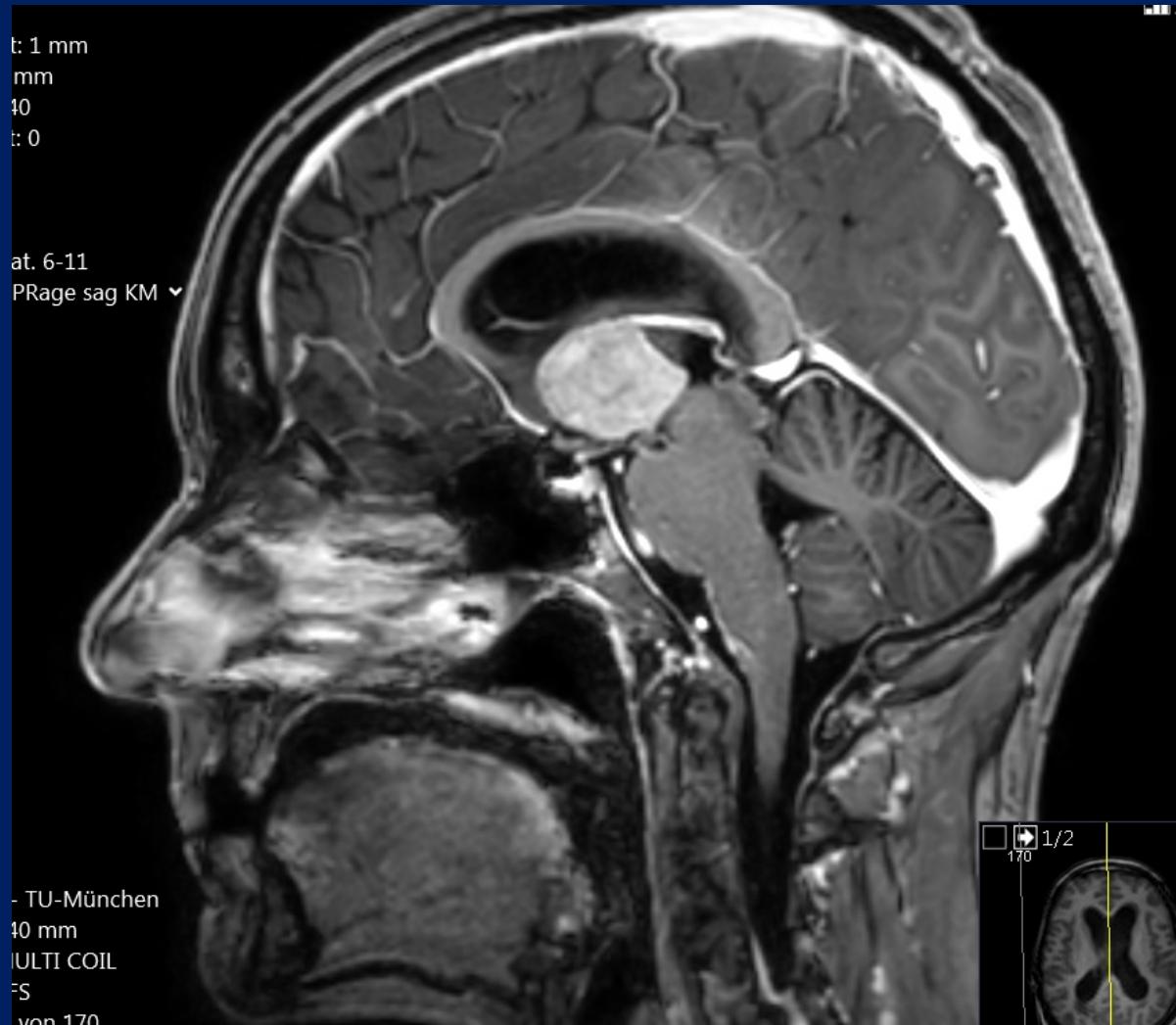
# Normal pressure hydrocephalus



Pictures: © Gesine Respondek, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Munich

# Brain metastasis of malignant melanoma

TUM



Pictures: © Gesine Respondek, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Munich

# Key messages

1. **Every patient** with parkinsonism should have an **MRI** to exclude other diseases (e.g. vascular lesions).
2. **Characteristic imaging findings** support the clinical diagnosis in parkinsonian syndromes.
3. **Future imaging markers** should project **molecular pathology**.

# References

1. Berg, Godau, and Walter, Transcranial sonography in movement disorders. Lancet Neurol. 2008;7:1044-55.
2. Hellwig et al. , [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG-PET is superior to [<sup>123</sup>I]IBZM-SPECT for the differential diagnosis of parkinsonism. Neurology 2012;79:2166-70.
3. Levin et al., The Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Atypical Parkinsonism.. Dtsch Arztebl Int 2016; 113:61-9.
4. Mak et al., Neuroimaging characteristics of dementia with Lewy bodies. Alzheimers Res Ther 2014;6:18.
5. Oertel, Deuschl, Poewe: 2012. Parkinson- Syndrome und andere Bewegungsstörungen. Thieme. Print ISBN 9783131487810.
6. Sulzer et al., Neuromelanin detection by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and its promise as a biomarker for Parkinson's disease. npj Parkinson's Disease 2018; 10;4-11.
7. Shams et al., MRI of the Swallow Tail Sign: A Useful Marker in the Diagnosis of Lewy Body Dementia? AJNR 2017;38:1737-41.
8. Pyatigorskaya et al., Comparative Study of MRI Biomarkers in the Substantia Nigra to Discriminate Idiopathic Parkinson Disease. AJNR 2018;9:1460-7.
9. Ogawa et al., Role of Neuroimaging on Differentiation of Parkinson's Disease and Its Related Diseases. Yonago Acta Medica 2018;61:145–155.



Technische Universität München

## MDS-PSP Study Group

# Thank you!

Gesine.Respondek@tum.de