

N.K. Focke
G. Helms
P.M. Pantel
S. Scheewe
M. Knauth
C.G. Bachmann
J. Ebentheuer
P. Dechent
W. Paulus
C. Trenkwalder



Differentiation of Typical and Atypical Parkinson Syndromes by Quantitative MR Imaging

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The differential diagnosis of Parkinson syndromes remains a major challenge. Quantitative MR imaging can aid in this classification, but it is unclear which of the proposed techniques is best suited for this task. We, therefore, conducted a head-to-head study with different quantitative MR imaging measurements in patients with IPS, MSA-type Parkinson, PSP, and healthy elderly controls.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Thirty-one patients and 13 controls underwent a comprehensive quantitative MR imaging protocol including R2*, R2- and R1-mapping, magnetization transfer, and DTI with manual region-of-interest measurements in basal ganglia regions. Group differences were assessed with a post hoc ANOVA with a Bonferroni error correction and an ROC.

RESULTS: The best separation of MSA from IPS in patients and controls could be achieved with R2*-mapping in the PU, with an ROC AUC of ≤ 0.96 , resulting in a sensitivity of 77.8% (with a specificity 100%). MD was increased in patients with PSP compared with controls and to a lesser extent compared with those with IPS and MSA in the SN.

CONCLUSIONS: Among the applied quantitative MR imaging methods, R2*-mapping seems to have the best predictive power to separate patients with MSA from those with IPS, and DTI for identifying PSP.

ABBREVIATIONS: APS = atypical Parkinson syndrome; AUC = area under the curve; CN = (head of the) caudate nucleus; FA = fractional anisotropy; FLASH = fast low-angle shot; IPS = idiopathic Parkinson syndrome; MD = mean diffusivity; MPRAGE = magnetization-prepared rapid acquisition of gradient echo; MSA = multiple systems atrophy; MTR = magnetization transfer ratio; PA = globus pallidum; PSP = progressive supranuclear palsy; PU = putamen; R1 = T1 relaxation rate; R2 = T2 relaxation rate; R2* = T2* relaxation rate; ROC = receiver operating characteristic analysis; SN = substantia nigra; STEAM = stimulated echo acquisition mode.

The differential diagnosis of Parkinson syndromes is still a major challenge for clinicians and movement disorder specialists, especially in the early stage of the disease. These syndromes comprise IPS and APSs like MSA-type Parkinson or PSP. Cranial MR imaging can aid in this important classification of patients, and several radiologic signs have already been described differentiating the atypical syndromes from IPS, where routine MR imaging does not show structural abnormalities. In MSA, hypointensity of the basal ganglia on T2-weighted images is frequently observed, sometimes in combination with a lateral putaminal hyperintensity.^{1,2} However at higher magnetic field strengths (3T and above), this pattern can also be found in healthy elderly subjects and its utility is, therefore, debatable.³ In the recent consensus criteria, those features have not been incorporated, though brain atrophy defined by MR imaging has been included as an additional clinical definition criterion for possible MSA.⁴ Midbrain atrophy is a hallmark for PSP and is commonly used as an MR

imaging criterion,⁵ though it is not included in the current definition criteria of PSP.⁶

All these radiologic signs are based on standard MR imaging acquisitions and qualitative visual inspection of the images. On the other hand, MR imaging offers the unique ability to gain quantitative parameter estimates reflecting the microstructure of the brain in vivo. Quantitative MRI is increasingly used to investigate normal aging and neurodegeneration. So far, DTI, magnetization transfer expressed with the MTR, and T2 and T2* relaxometry have been used⁷ to scrutinize the anatomic involvement and dynamics of the pathologic processes in patients with IPS and/or APS, but they are also used in clinical decision-making. To unravel which quantitative method (DTI, magnetization transfer imaging, T2/T2* relaxometry) is best suited for clinical purposes and to understand more about the differences in the underlying neurodegenerative processes, we conducted a head-to-head quantitative MR imaging study including healthy elderly controls and patients with IPS, PSP, and MSA-type Parkinson.

Materials and Methods


Subjects

Thirty-one patients (12 with IPS, 10 with MSA-type Parkinson, and 9 with PSP) and 13 healthy elderly subjects were enrolled in the study after written informed consent was obtained. Patients were recruited consecutively from in- and outpatients who fulfilled the following criteria: MSA diagnosed according to clinical consensus criteria,⁴ PSP according to the criteria of Litvan et al,⁶ and IPS according to UK

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From the Department of Clinical Neurophysiology (N.K.F., P.M.P., S.S., C.G.B., W.P.), MR-Research in Neurology and Psychiatry (G.H., P.D.), and Department of Neuroradiology (M.K.), Georg-August University Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany; and Paracelsus Elena Klinik (N.K.F., J.E., C.T.), Specialized Movement Disorders Hospital, Kassel, Germany.

Please address correspondence to: Niels Focke, MD, Department of Clinical Neurophysiology, Georg-August University Göttingen, Robert-Koch-Str 40, 37099 Göttingen, Germany; e-mail: nfocke@uni-goettingen.de

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Demographic details of controls and patient groups			
	No.	Age (mean)	Sex (female/male)
Controls	13	67.6 ± 10.5	8:5
IPS	12	66.3 ± 7.8	2:10
MSA-P	10	62.5 ± 8.5	5:5
PSP	9	67.0 ± 4.3	2:7
Total	44	66.0 ± 8.3	17:27

Note:—MSA-P indicates multiple systems atrophy–type Parkinson.

Brain Bank Criteria⁸ without MR imaging contraindications or concomitant brain disease. Demographic details are shown in the Table. The control group's mean age was 67.6 ± 10.5 years (8 women), the IPS group's mean age was 66.3 ± 7.8 years (2 women), the MSA-type Parkinson group's mean age was 62.5 ± 8.5 years (5 women), and the PSP group's mean age was 67.0 ± 4.3 years (2 women). The overall mean age was 66.0 ± 8.3 years. There was no statistically significant difference (2-tailed $P < .05$) between the groups concerning age (independent-samples t test) or sex (Mann-Whitney U test).

All patients with APS (MSA-type Parkinson and PSP) were recruited from the Paracelsus Elena Klinik, Kassel, Germany, a specialized movement disorders hospital. Patients with IPS were recruited from the University Hospital Göttingen and the Paracelsus Elena Klinik, Kassel, Germany. Clinical details of the patients enrolled are given in On-line Table 1. All cases were re-reviewed in 2009 before the final analysis for proof of consistency. A control group of neurologically healthy elderly subjects was recruited from the general population in the Göttingen area by advertisements and from congregations and leisure groups. The study was approved by the University Hospital of Göttingen ethics committee.

Imaging Protocol

MR imaging examinations were performed on a 3T whole-body MR imaging system (Magnetom Trio; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) by using the body coil for transmission and an 8-channel head coil for signal-intensity reception (Invivo, Gainesville, Florida). The protocol comprised structural MR imaging scans with 1-mm isotropic resolution (T1-weighted: MPRAGE, TE = 3.26 ms, TR = 2250 ms, TI = 900 ms; T2-weighted: TSE with variable refocusing flip angles along a train of 198 echoes, TE_{eff} = 427 ms, TR = 2900 ms).

A spoiled gradient-echo 3D sequence (FLASH) with 10 in-phase echoes (TE = 4.92, 9.84, 14.8, 19.7, 24.6, 29.5, 34.4, 39.4, 44.3 and 49.2 ms, TR = 54 ms, $\alpha = 16^\circ$) and a 1.7-mm isotropic resolution was used for R2*-mapping (R2* = 1 / T2*). TE range and resolution were chosen similar to those in established protocols at 3T.⁹ For R2-mapping, a multi-spin-echo sequence was used with a 1.7-mm in-plane resolution and a 3.4-mm section thickness. Only even echoes were evaluated (at TE = 30, 60, 90, 120, and 150 ms, TR = 4500 ms) because these are not contaminated by stimulated echo signals. Magnetization transfer and R1-mapping was performed by using a non-selective 3D FLASH acquisitions with an isotropic resolution of 1.25 mm as previously described.¹⁰ In addition to the MT-weighted dataset (12.8-ms Gaussian pulse of 540° flip angle applied 2.2-kHz off-resonance; TR = 25 ms, $\alpha = 5^\circ$), 2 reference datasets were acquired with proton-attenuation weighting and T1-weighting (TR = 11 ms, $\alpha = 5^\circ$ and 15°). DTI was measured with a spin-echo-prepared (TE = 50 ms, 24 directions of diffusion-weighting with $b = 950$ s/mm² and 5 nonweighted references) single-shot STEAM sequence of TE = 7 ms, TR = 15.44 seconds accommodating 38 contiguous sections of 2.2-mm isotropic resolution.^{11,12} Flip angle mapping was based on 2

single STEAM acquisitions of 3.5-mm isotropic resolution (TE = 6 ms; TR = 22.4 ms, accommodating 54 sections).¹³

Image Processing

The DICOM images were transferred to a Linux-based image server and converted to 3D Neuroimaging Informatics Technology Initiative format by using “MRIconvert” (<http://lcn.uoregon.edu/~jolinda/MRIconvert/>). Further image processing was done with the Functional MR Imaging of the Brain Software Library (FSL 4.1 of the Centre for Functional Magnetic Resonance of the Brain, University of Oxford, United Kingdom; <http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/>). For DTI, the FDT toolkit was used. FA and MD maps were calculated after correction for eddy currents by using “dtifit.” Maps of R2 and R2* relaxation rates were calculated by logarithmic regression with the respective TEs. The dual-angle FLASH references yielded maps of signal-intensity amplitude and R1 (after correction for flip angle inhomogeneities). In turn, these maps were used to calculate MT saturation maps from the magnetization transfer-weighted FLASH, thus accounting for T1 and flip angle effects.^{10,14} This method also provided MTR maps. All structural volumes and quantitative parameter maps were coregistered by using the “FLIRT” tool by the following procedure: First, the T1-weighted MPRAGE volumes were aligned to the Montreal Neurologic Institute 152 template by a rigid body transformation (6 df) to create an individual T1-weighted template of 1-mm resolution. Registration of the T2-weighted TSE volume provided a T2-weighted template for the measurements based on T2-weighted images (DTI, R2, and R2*). All quantitative maps were then registered to individual space by concatenating the transformation matrixes from the space of the individual maps to the 3D T1-weighted images. Thus, every map was resampled only once to avoid progressive smoothing by consecutive registration steps.

Quality Control

All images and the resulting maps were visually inspected and excluded from further analysis when they showed significant artifacts (eg, due to motion) or had technical problems. In total, R2*-mapping failed in 2 control subjects, 1 patient with IPS and 1 with MSA. R2-mapping failed in 1 control subject, 1 patient with IPS, and 1 with MSA. DTI was unavailable in 1 patient with IPS and 1 with PSP. Magnetization transfer/T1 mapping was not possible in 1 patient with IPS (details in On-line Table 1). Also, images were screened visually for concomitant lesions; no patient or control showed any specific or more unspecific lesions than would be expected for this elderly cohort.

Region-of-Interest Analysis

3D regions of interest were placed in the PU, PA, CN, and SN, individually on both sides (Figs 1 and 2). Regions of interest were manually drawn by using “MRICron” (<http://www.sph.sc.edu/comd/rorden/mricron/>) by a single operator blinded to the diagnosis (P.M.P.) and cross-checked on both the T1-weighted images and MT parameter maps. The latter was particularly important for the SN, which is only poorly discernable on standard T1-weighted images but was clearly visible as a hypointensity on the magnetization transfer maps (compare On-line Fig 1). Only distinct gray matter voxels were included, and regions of interest were visually inspected to ensure absence of any gross artifacts. The mean values of each quantitative map were then determined in turn for each region of interest by using “fslstats.”

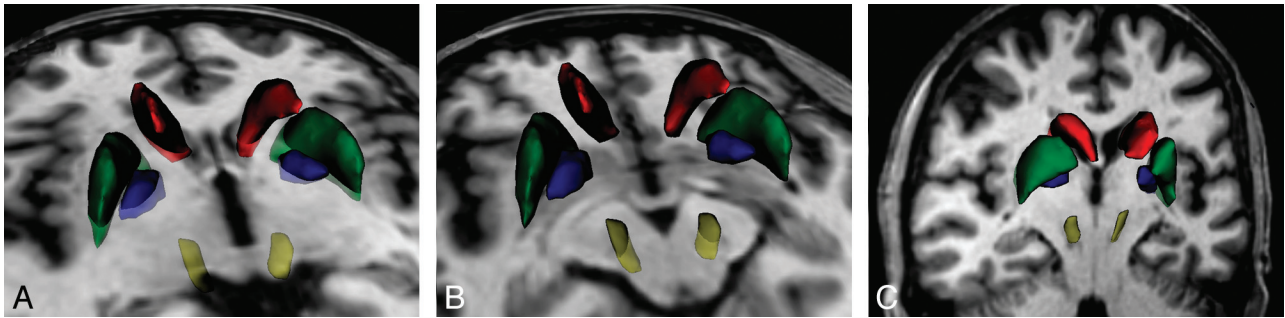


Fig 1. 3D rendering of the regions of interest in a control subject: CN (red), PU (green), PA (blue), and SN (yellow). Regions of interest overlaid on the 3D T1-weighted image. *A*, Axial cut plane at the level of the striatum. *B*, Axial cut plane through the mesencephalon. *C*, Coronal oblique cut plane along the main axis of the SN region of interest.

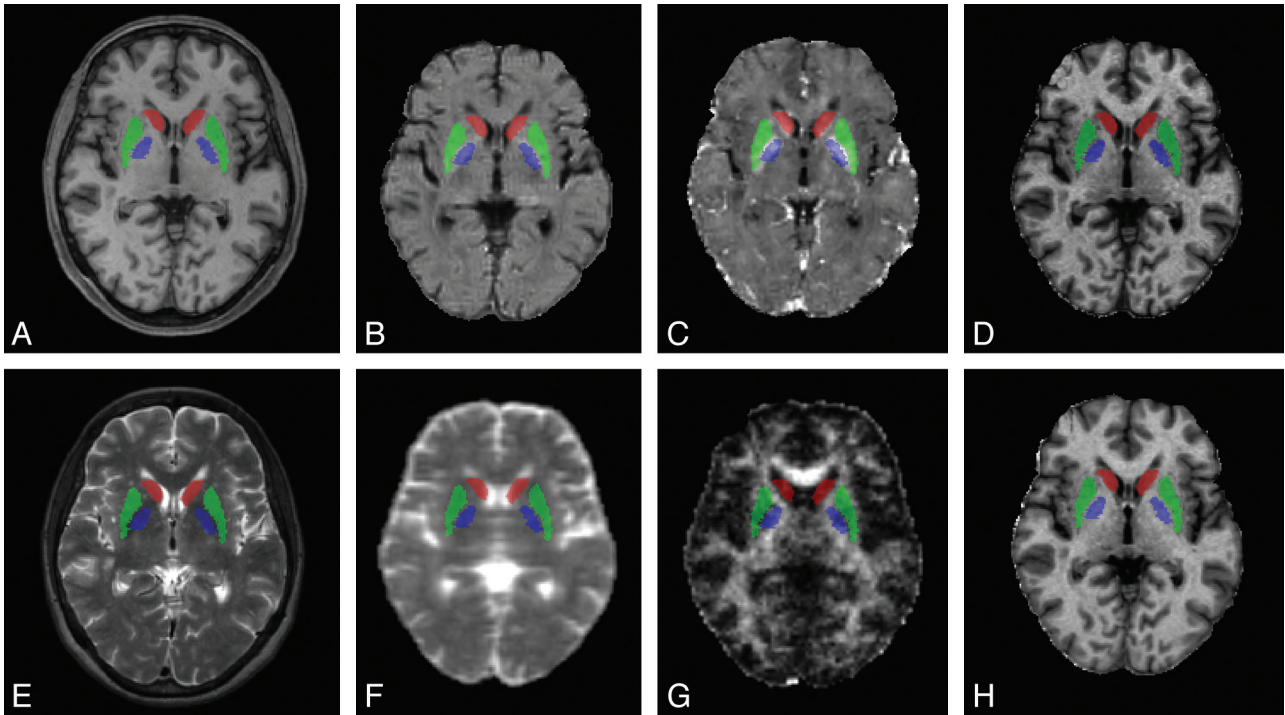


Fig 2. Regions of interest overlaid on the quantitative maps: CN (red), PU (green), and PA (blue). Regions of interest overlaid on axial sections of a 3D T1-weighted image (*A*), an R2* map (*B*), an R2* map (*C*), a magnetization transfer map (*D*), a 3D T2-weighted image (*E*), MD (*F*), FA (*G*), and R1 map (*H*).

Statistics

Statistical analysis was done with PASW, Version 18 (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois). Means and SDs were calculated for each quantitative map and each group (controls, IPS, MSA-type Parkinson, and PSP), and a post hoc ANOVA (corrected for multiple comparisons with a Bonferroni error correction) was performed to analyze significant differences between the groups. Also ROC curves were plotted and the AUC was calculated to assess which method gave the best group separation. To account for the multiple comparison problem in the ROC analysis, we considered as significant only findings passing an uncorrected significance threshold of $P < .05/\text{number of group comparisons} = P < .0083$.

Results

Mean parameter values and SDs for each analyzed region of interest and patient group are given in On-line Table 2. P values of the 1-way ANOVA comparing the groups are shown in On-line Table 3.

IPS Versus Controls. When comparing IPS patients with controls, we detected an increased magnetization transfer in the

left CN. No other significant differences were detected in any of the quantitative maps.

MSA-type Parkinson versus Controls. Between the MSA-type Parkinson and the control group, there were significant increases of R2* in the PU bilaterally and the right PA. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals for the right side R2* measurements are shown in Fig 3. No significant differences were detected in the MD/FA, magnetization transfer, MTR, R1, or R2 maps.

MSA-type Parkinson versus IPS. When comparing patients with MSA-P and IPS, again we could detect significant R2* increases in the PU bilaterally and the right PA. Also decreased MTR values were found in the PU bilaterally and the left SN. No significant differences were found in the magnetization transfer, R1, R2, and MD/FA maps.

PSP versus Controls. Between patients with PSP and controls, significant MD increases were found in the PA and SN bilaterally. Also, in the CN, a significant FA increase was detected on the right side; an R1 increase, bilaterally; and a mag-

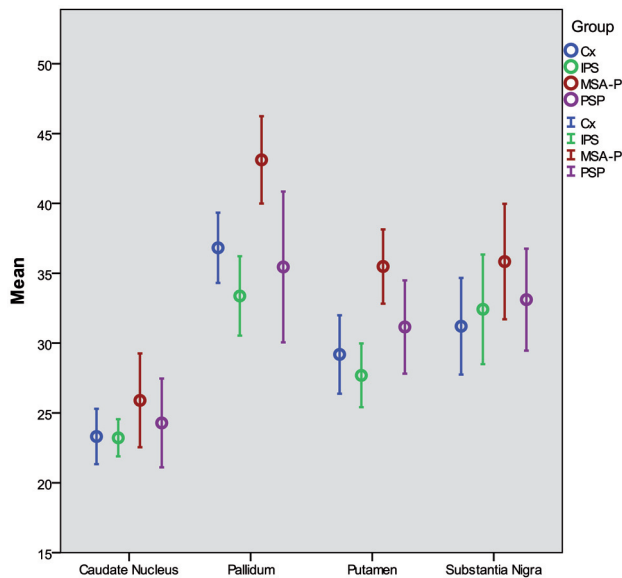


Fig 3. Group differences of R2* measurements. Error bars (95% confidence intervals) of R2* measurements (right side only) are shown clustered by diagnosis group.

netization transfer increase, on the left side. No significant differences could be found in the R2, R2*, or MTR measurements in any of the regions of interest.

PSP versus IPS. When we compared patients with PSP and IPS, a similar pattern with significant MD increases was found in the right PA and SN (a trend was found on the left). In the MTR measurements, reduced values were detected in the right PA (a trend was again found on the left). No significant changes were found in the FA, R2, R2*, magnetization transfer, and R1 maps.

MSA-type Parkinson versus PSP. Finally when we compared patients with MSA-type Parkinson and PSP, R2 values were higher for the MSA-type Parkinson group in the PA bilaterally and R2* values in the right PA. MD values were higher in the PSP group in the SN bilaterally. No significant differences were found in the other maps.

ROC Analysis

Detailed results of the ROC analysis (AUC and *P* values) are shown in On-line Table 3.

IPS versus Controls. When we compared patients with IPS and controls, no significant prediction (exceeding the strict *P* value threshold) was possible with any of the applied methods. At trend level, we found an MD increase in the left SN, an MTR increase in both CNs, and a magnetization transfer increase in the left CN.

MSA-type Parkinson versus Controls. In the comparison of patients with MSA-type Parkinson and controls, R2* had a significant predictive value in the PU bilaterally and the right PA. Also, there was a significant predictive power for R1 in the right SN.

MSA-type Parkinson versus IPS. When we contrasted patients with MSA-type Parkinson and IPS, R2* increases again showed a strong predictive power in the PU bilaterally and the right PA. Lower MTR values significantly predicted MSA-type Parkinson in the right PU (a trend was found contralaterally) and the left SN. Magnetization transfer, R2, R1, and

FA/MD could not differentiate the groups significantly better than chance in any region.

PSP versus Controls. In the comparison of patients with PSP and controls, we found a significant predictive power for MD in the left PA (a trend was found contralaterally) and in the SN bilaterally. With FA, a significant prediction was possible in the right CN.

PSP versus IPS. In the comparison of patients with IPS and PSP, MD again showed some predictive power in the SN but did not reach the strict significance level.

MSA-P versus PSP. Finally when we compared the atypical Parkinson syndromes with each other, higher R2* values predicted MSA-type Parkinson in the right PA and higher MD values (at trend level) in the SN predicted PSP.

Discussion

When we compared patients with IPS with those with MSA-type Parkinson and healthy controls, our major finding was a significant predictive power for R2*-mapping in the PU. The other quantitative contrasts were less informative. For PSP, some predictive value was achieved with DTI in the SN.

Quantitative MR Imaging in MSA-P

The clinically most relevant finding resulted from R2* measurements between patients with IPS and MSA-type Parkinson, with a good predictive power (AUC \leq 0.96) in the PU and partially in the PA. With, for example, the right putaminal region of interest, a theoretic sensitivity (with specificity set to 100%) of 77.8% could be achieved. When we aimed for 100% sensitivity, the resulting specificity would be 72.7%. This is superior to what has been found in previous, qualitative MR imaging studies,¹ but given the few cases, ours has to be interpreted with caution. Although signal-intensity decreases of the basal ganglia based on visual inspection of T2*-weighted images have been previously described in MSA and (to a lesser extent) PSP,^{1,2,15} a quantitative approach (eg, by R2* measurement) allows objectively defining a normal range and, thus, increasing the confidence in a pathologic finding.

The high sensitivity of R2* to iron at higher magnetic field strengths can pose problems in standard T2*-weighted MR imaging.³ This can be turned into an advantage by using quantitative R2* measurements, which have been shown to be feasible up to magnetic field strengths of 7T.¹⁶ Most interesting, R2 mapping of patients with MSA-type Parkinson did show higher values in the basal ganglia as well, but the predictive power from these only reached a trend-level significance. The main difference between R2 and R2* is the increased sensitivity to local field inhomogeneities as induced by the presence of iron. An increase in R2, and especially R2*, can, therefore, be regarded as a marker for iron accumulation, and several studies have provided neuropathologic evidence for this view.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Our results indicate that the higher iron sensitivity of R2* is a key factor in detecting patients with MSA-type Parkinson. The other parameters in our study were clearly less useful in differentiating patients with MSA-type Parkinson from those with IPS or controls. DTI showed no significant predictive power in patients with MSA-type Parkinson, which is in contrast to previous reports^{19,20} and was evidently inferior to what could be achieved with R2*-mapping. This may be partly due to the DTI technique used in our study. To avoid image distortions

tions and make region-of-interest analysis more spatially comparable, we used a STEAM-based DTI, which does not show susceptibility-related distortions but has an inherently lower signal intensity-to-noise ratio compared with conventional echo-planar imaging-based DTI.

Concerning the magnetization transfer-based imaging, we found that the traditional MTR showed reduced values in the PU (changes were stronger on the right side) and allowed statistically significant predictive power. This is in keeping with a previous study.²¹ The predictive power of this was, however, worse than that using R2*-mapping. In addition, the MTR does not solely represent the magnetization transfer phenomenon but is also influenced by R1 and flip angle inhomogeneities.²² We used a more specific concept for MT that corrects the steady-state for underlying changes of R1 and flip angle¹⁰ and thus improves the delineation of iron-containing deep brain structures.²³ The absence of significant differences by using this method indicates that the observed MTR differences may, in fact, be caused by other effects than magnetization transfer. In view of our results, it may be useful to combine R1-, R2*-, magnetization transfer-, and proton-attenuation-mapping in a time-efficient high-resolution protocol.²⁴

Quantitative MR Imaging in PSP

The pattern of quantitative MR imaging changes in PSP was different from that in the MSA-type Parkinson group. The most striking feature was an increase of MD in the SN compared with controls and (to a lesser extent) with patients with IPS and MSA-type Parkinson. MD values were also higher in the PA compared with both controls and patients with IPS. Previous studies have reported increased apparent diffusion coefficients in the basal ganglia regions, particularly in the PA/PU, and, recently, in the superior cerebellar peduncle.^{7,25,26} Although we could confirm the changes in the PA, a better separation was achieved by using the SN regions of interest; in comparison with MSA, the magnitude of differences and, thus, the predictive power was lower. In PSP, a profound volume loss in the brain stem is a typical feature and has been confirmed by volumetric MR imaging studies.^{27,28} It, therefore, is possible that DTI alterations are not confined to the SN region but could involve larger areas of the mesencephalon/brain stem. This is, however, difficult to confirm in a region-of-interest-based study and should be assessed (eg, by a voxel-based approach), preferably in a larger cohort.

Quantitative MR Imaging to Separate MSA-type Parkinson from PSP

MSA and PSP are distinct pathologic entities; the first one accounts for a synucleinopathy, whereas the latter is assigned to tauopathies. There is, however, considerable overlap of the clinical and MR imaging phenotypes in both syndromes, sometimes revealing the correct diagnosis only after postmortem examination.²⁹ Similarly, in our study, there was no good discriminator between the 2 atypical Parkinson syndromes. We observed some differences in the R2 (PA), R2*(PA and PU), R1 (SN), and MD (PA, SN) measures, but most did not reach the strict *P* value threshold in the ROC analysis. The clinical utility of these minor differences is, therefore, questionable.

Quantitative MR Imaging in IPS

Although the differentiation of patients with IPS from controls can mostly be done clinically, MR imaging can provide insights into the neurobiology of the disease. While routine clinical MR imaging findings are supposed to be normal in IPS,³⁰ quantitative MR imaging revealed some abnormalities in the SN, mostly with R2* or R2' (R2*-R2') mapping.³¹⁻³³ A recent study has also described pathologic changes of the substantia nigra with high-resolution DTI in patients with de novo IPS by using a single-section manual region of interest.³⁴ In our sample, a borderline MD increase in the left SN was also observed but did not survive error correction. This could be due to technical differences of the DTI method applied or the different strategy used to define the regions of interest (3D versus single-section with 3 subregions).

Limitations

The diagnosis in our study was based on clinical findings only; so far no neuropathologic information is available. However, a recent study comparing the clinical MSA classification with neuropathologic validation showed a high positive predictive value of 95% for “possible” and 100% for “probable” cases.³⁵ Also our study is relatively small. A lack of significant differences in any of the methods applied can, therefore, not exclude relevant changes in these paradigms in larger samples or differently selected subgroups. Because patients were selected to fulfill the diagnostic criteria for APS, additional matching (for age and sex) was not feasible. However, there was no statistically significant difference (*P* > .05) between the groups for both potentially confounding parameters. Moreover, operator bias cannot be fully eliminated with manual region-of-interest analysis. We tried to minimize this by using a single operator for the region-of-interest placement and automated image registration methods.

Conclusions

More studies with larger numbers are needed to further establish the value of quantitative MR imaging for the differentiation of patients with APS, ideally on a prospective basis with neuropathologic confirmation. From our data, R2*-mapping seems to be the most promising candidate for such an endeavor for patients with MSA, and DTI for patients with PSP. Multi-gradient-echo (with log-regression or monoexponential fitting to determine R2*) and DTI sequences are available on most clinical MR imaging systems. Our findings can, thus, have direct clinical implications.

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