CAS CLINIQUE

MRI and FDG PET/CT findings in a case of probable Heidenhain variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

Aspects en IRM et TEP/TDM au FDG d’un cas de variant Heidenhain de maladie de Creutzfeldt-Jakob probable

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Summary Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) is a neurodegenerative disease caused by the accumulation of a pathogenic isoform of a prion protein in neurons that is responsible for subacute dementia. The Heidenhain variant is an atypical form of CJD in which visual signs are predominant. This is a report of the case of a 65-year-old man with probable CJD of the Heidenhain variant, with topographical concordance between findings on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) photopenic areas on positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) for cortical parietooccipital lesions.

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MOTS CLÉS
Maladie de Creutzfeldt-Jakob ; Variant Heidenhain ;
Introduction

Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (sCJD) is an infrequent cause of rapidly progressive dementia. Its major symptoms are cognitive dysfunction, myoclonus and pyramidal syndrome. The Heidenhain variant is a rare presentation of sCJD in which visual disturbances such as blurred vision, hallucinations or cortical blindness are at the forefront.[1,2]

We report on the case of a probable Heidenhain variant sCJD on the basis of findings from electroencephalography (EEG), fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) imaging and diffusion-weighted images (DWI) on MRI, as well as on 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography (18F-FDG PET/CT) of the cortical parietooccipital lesions.

Case report

A 65-year-old male patient was referred to the neurology department because of rapidly worsening dementia. He had no previous history of neurological disorder. The patient presented with recent subacute dementia with anterograde amnesic disturbances and hallucinations, but without fever. Neuropsychological examination revealed disorientation, psychomotor slowdown and anosognosia.

The physical examination showed no somatic abnormality and the initial EEG, performed at the beginning of the symptoms, was normal. One week later, a second EEG (not shown) demonstrated marked slowing of basic activity and a generalized synchronous slow discharge of periodic sharp wave complexes (PSWC). A state of hypovoltage was also observed in the right occipital area.

The patient underwent the following work-up: laboratory assays; contrast-enhanced CT; MRI (1.5-T) and FDG PET/CT. Also, serum tests for Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Borrelia burgdorferi, herpesvirus, HIV and syphilis (Treponema pallidum hemagglutination [TPHA] and VDRL) were all negative. Analysis of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) showed one per millimeter cube white cell, normal glucose and protein levels but no 14-3-3 protein.

The contrast-enhanced CT scan (not shown) was normal. MRI axial FLAIR-weighted images showed bilateral hyperintensities in the cortical ribbon of the parietooccipital area, with right dominance. No abnormality was seen in the basal ganglia (Fig. 1A). DWI showed hyperintensities in the parietooccipital cortices (Fig. 1B). The apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) was decreased in these cortical lesions. Moreover, areas with DWI hyperintensities were in accord with those seen on FLAIR-weighted images (Fig. 1A and B). FDG PET/CT was performed because, as paraneoplastic syndrome was initially evoked, a primitive tumor was suspected.

Figure 1  Brain (1.5-T) MRI of a 65-year-old man with rapidly progressive dementia. Axial FLAIR-weighted images (A) show slight hyperintense signals that are bilateral and asymmetrical in the parietooccipital cortical ribbon (black arrows). On DWI (B), hyperintense signals are observed at the same locations (black arrows), with a reduction of the apparent diffusion coefficient on ADC mapping (not shown).

Figure 1  Patient de 65 ans présentant une démence rapidement progressive. IRM cérébrale (1,5T). Coupe axiale FLAIR (A) montrant de discrets hypersignaux bilatéraux et asymétriques dans le ruban cortical pariéto-occipital (flèches noires). Sur les images en diffusion (B), des hypersignaux sont visualisés dans les mêmes régions qu’en FLAIR, avec réduction du CAD (coefficient apparent de diffusion) sur la cartographie CAD (non présentée).
reveals lesions involving the cortices and/or basal ganglia [3]. MRI is the imaging method of choice in sCJD and often this patient most probably had sCJD as his clinical symptoms and EEG findings were strongly evocative of Heidenhain variant sCJD. Most of the abnormalities on 18F-FDG PET/CT scans are consistent with pathological findings that involve spongiform change, astrocystic gliosis and neuronal loss [9,10]. Indeed, the association of FLAIR-weighted images and DWI lesions is 91% sensitive, 95% specific and 94% accurate for a diagnosis of CJD [11]. In addition, although positive findings on MRI are not a criterion for a diagnosis of sCJD, it can help to establish the diagnosis.

Differential diagnoses for cortical hyperintensities on FLAIR and DWI are mainly cerebral hypoxia, cortical hypoxia and postictal changes. FLAIR and DWI hypersignals in the basal ganglia associated with subacute dementia may also be seen in carbon monoxide (CO) intoxication, Leigh’s disease and Wilson’s disease [12].

FDG PET/CT may be a useful tool for early diagnosis of CJD as it may reveal lowered cellular glucose transport and metabolism in the cortices (as in the present case), cerebellum and/or basal ganglia [13]. Decreased FDG uptake may well be related to neuronal damage, leading to glucose hypometabolism [14,9]. FDG PET/CT may also help to eliminate differential diagnoses of CJD such as paraneoplastic encephalopathy, in which hypometabolism is predominantly seen in the temporal lobes and primitive neoplasm, which may be uncovered in whole-body images. Low uptake in the frontoparietal areas of the brain, as found in sCJD, may also be seen in other dementias such as Alzheimer’s disease [15].

To our knowledge, only two cases of FDG PET/CT findings have been previously reported for Heidenhain variant sCJD [13,16]. In those two cases, as in the present one, hypometabolism was seen in the parietooccipital areas at the same locations as the FLAIR and DWI hyperintense signals on MRI. Moreover, it is worthwhile noting that, on EEG findings, a state of hypovoltage was observed in those same parietooccipital areas, especially on the right. This state could be related to severe neuronal loss (as suggested by the strong FLAIR and DWI hyperintensities seen on MRI and the low FDG uptake on PET/CT), while synchronous slow discharge in the right frontal lobe on EEG could be associated with less severe neuronal damage or loss. Moreover, as PET/CT hypometabolism and DWI/FLAIR signal abnormalities did not match for frontal cortical lesions, this may be an indication of a greater sensitivity of PET/CT to identify early lesions.

In contrast to previously reported cases, the 14-3-3 protein was, in the present case, negative in the CSF. This serves to emphasize that imaging findings (MRI and FDG PET/CT) may be of great value in the diagnosis of sCJD, especially in cases where a major criterion for a positive diagnosis of sCJD, such as the presence of 14-3-3 protein in CSF, is not found.

Conclusion

Our case report presents EEG, MRI and 18F-FDG PET/CT findings of probable Heidenhain variant sCJD. Most of the abnormalities on 18F-FDG PET/CT scans are consistent with
those found on DWI and FLAIR images and are believed to correspond with areas of neuronal loss. Other foci of low uptake on PET/CT images that do not match MRI abnormal findings might be indicative of early cortical lesions. The present case suggests that 18F-FDG PET/CT may be useful for early sCJD diagnosis and help to eliminate other differential diagnoses of subacute dementia.

References