Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis with Thin Corpus Callosum: Characteristic MRI Findings

Herediter Spastik Paraparezi ve İnce Korpus Kallosum: Karacteristik MRG Bulguları

Figure 1. Sagittal FLAIR (A) and axial T2-weighted (B) magnetic resonance images of an 18-year-old female patient with progressive spastic gait and ataxia. Note the profound thinning of the CC in the genu and body. Diffuse atrophy is seen, but more prominently in the frontal lobe. The cancellation of the findings suggests HSP-TCC.
of the anterior parts (genu and body) of the corpus callosum (Figure 1a). Subtle, diffuse increase in T2 signal intensity predominantly in the frontal subcortical white matter is another characteristic abnormality in HSP-TCC (1,2) (Figure 1b).

REFERENCES