Wallerian degeneration (WD) after ischaemic stroke is a well-known phenomenon following a stereotypical time course. Whereas conventional magnetic resonance imaging fails to detect signal intensity changes until four weeks after stroke, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) reveals changes related to WD only after days. DTI was used to monitor the time course of Wallerian degeneration of the pyramidal tract from the early subacute to the late chronic stage of ischaemic stroke in two patients. A progressive decrease of fractional anisotropy was found along the pyramidal tract in the cerebral peduncle below the primary lesion resulting from progressive changes in the principal diffusivities, as well as a slight increase in the orientationally averaged diffusivity in the chronic phase. These signal changes reflect the progressive disintegration of fibre structures resulting from WD.

METHODS
Magnetic resonance images were acquired on a 1.5 Tesla MR system (Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen/Germany). A high resolution T1-weighted image data set (voxel size 1×1×1 mm) was acquired. For DTI we used a single shot STEAM sequence with matrix size 56×64, field of view 192×192 mm, slice thickness 3 mm without interslice gap, and voxel size 3×3×3 mm. Diffusion sensitising gradients (b = 750 s/mm²) were applied along six directions, and one image without diffusion weighting (b = 0 s/mm²) was obtained. The diffusion tensor (D) for each voxel was calculated, and maps of eigenvalues, averaged diffusivity (Dav), and FA were generated using SPM99 in Matlab 5.3 (The MathWorks, Natick, MA). Three dimensional regions of interest (ROIs) were manually defined for each side covering the medial anterior cerebral peduncle between the hypothalamus and the pons. Eigenvalues (λ₁, λ₂, λ₃), FA, and Dav were calculated within the ROI, and ratios between values of the affected and unaffected side were determined (rₐ₁, rₐ₂, rₐ₃, rFA, rDav). Details of the MRI protocol and postprocessing have been reported elsewhere.

RESULTS
Two patients with striatopallidal infarction were examined at three time points after stroke (case 1: 12, 104, and 288 days after stroke; and case 2: 5, 35, and 92 days after stroke). DTI revealed a clear pattern of progressive structural changes, which corresponded well with histological findings on the temporal evolution of WD and with DTI findings of WD in the chronic stage after stroke as described above. In both patients the rFA decreased continuously (from 0.84 to 0.75 and from 0.83 to 0.62) and the rDav increased slightly (from 0.98 to 1.11 and from 0.96 to 1.02). Ratios for the second (rλ₂) and third (rλ₃) eigenvalues markedly increased over time in both patients (rλ₂: from 1.07 to 1.29 and from 1.02 to 1.10; rλ₃: from 1.05 to 1.27 and from 1.06 to 1.28). An example of progressive FA decrease along the pyramidal tract below the primary lesion over time is shown in fig 1. Corresponding structural changes are clearly visible on the cisternography high resolution T1-weighted image in the late chronic stage, where a hypointensity resulting from degeneration of descending tracts in the mediolateral cerebral peduncle is easily identified.

DISCUSSION
We longitudinally studied the course of WD in two patients by DTI and found a pattern of progressive structural degeneration which corresponds well to findings from the present study.

Abbreviations: Dav, averaged diffusivity; DTI, diffusion tensor imaging; FA, fractional anisotropy; WD, wallerian degeneration
DTI reveals time course of wallerian degeneration after stroke

WD of the pyramidal tract after ischaemic stroke is known to reflect severe pyramidal tract damage associated with persisting impairment of motor functions.16 In patients with ischaemic stroke and motor impairment, the degree of WD of the pyramidal tract has been shown to be correlated to motor scales at different time points.4 In both our patients the DTI findings of a typical pattern of progressive WD were associated with persisting moderate to severe hemiparesis.

DTI allows evaluation of the time course of WD from the early subacute to the chronic stage. The findings on imaging reflect different stages of WD that are well known from experimental and histological studies. Thus, DTI offers a way to detect and monitor the time course of severe degeneration of the pyramidal tract and may be a helpful tool in forecasting and monitoring recovery in patients with ischaemic stroke.

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Figure 1 Time course of wallerian degeneration (WD). A slight decrease in fractional anisotropy (FA) was found along the affected pyramidal tract below the lesion 12 days after stroke on coronal as well as on transverse sections at the level of the cerebral peduncle. The decrease in FA became more pronounced after 104 and 288 days (small white arrows). On the T1-weighted (T1-w) images the area of the primary lesion shows the typical progression from a slight hypointensity in subacute infarction to a well defined structural defect in the chronic stage (large black arrows). Although after 12 days no pathological signal changes along the pyramidal tract were found, after 104 days, and even more definitely after 288 days, a clear hypointensity became visible along the descending pyramidal tract (small black arrows) representing typical signal alterations found in the chronic stage of WD. Transverse sections through the cerebral peduncle reveal limiting of WD to lateral parts of the pyramidal tract on both T1-w and FA images at days 104 and 288.
Checkerboard fields in multiple sclerosis

A 43 year old previously healthy woman presented with headache and blurred vision. Visual acuity was 20/30 in both eyes, with normal colour vision, pupil, and funduscopic examinations. Computerised threshold perimetry (fig 1) revealed a left superior and right inferior homonymous quadrantanopia. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain demonstrated high signal abnormality in the right temporal and left parieto-occipital lobes (fig 2). A diagnosis of multiple sclerosis (MS) was established when the patient developed recurrent neurologic dysfunction.

Crossed quadrant hemianopias are rare field defects that are usually secondary to ischaemia and are typically attributed to bilateral injury to the calcarine fissure. Such defects are uncommon since bilateral quadrantopias secondary to vascular disease are usually either both superior or inferior, owing to watershed ischaemia or embolic disease. From 1891 to 1994 only nine cases with crossed quadrant field defects were reported worldwide and no-one suffered from MS. In 1995, the first report of crossed quadrant hemianopia occurring in a patient with clinically definite MS was documented to be secondary to lesions in the trigone areas bilaterally. We are not aware of any further reports of checkerboard field defects since 1995. In our patient, crossed-quadrant field defects resulted from bilateral lesions in the optic radiations. The demyelinating lesion in the right temporal lobe produced the left superior quadrantopia, while the lesion in the left parietal area produced the right inferior quadrantopia. Furthermore, our patient demonstrates that a crossed quadrant field defect may rarely occur as an initial manifestation of MS.

Symptomatic homonymous field defects in MS are uncommon, and may be related to the large retrochiasmal lesions required to produce them and the tendency for rapid recovery in the vast majority of cases. Another factor that may limit the occurrence of homonymous field defects in MS is the tendency for lesions to occur along venules and non-fibre tracts. The chances of a checkerboard field defect appearing in MS are reduced by: (1) the rarity of the homonymous defects in this condition; (2) the necessity for bilateral field defects; (3) the occurrence of quadrantopadic defects rather hemianopic ones; and (4) the need to have one lesion above and one lesion below the representation of the horizontal meridian.

Figure 1  Humphrey visual fields (30-2) demonstrate a left superior and right inferior quadrantopias consistent with a crossed quadrant pattern of field defects.

Figure 2  Axial sections of brain MRI. Fluid attenuation inversion recovery (FLAIR) images demonstrate high signal abnormality (arrows) in the right temporal region and left parieto-occipital area, which account for the corresponding field defects.

References