



## Get Clarity On Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents



FRESENIUS  
KABI

WATCH VIDEO

# AJNR

### *Reply:*

I.H. Lee, D.M. Kim and C.J. Song

*AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2017, 38 (3) E25

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A5077>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/38/3/E25>

This information is current as  
of August 11, 2025.

## REPLY:

**W**e thank Dr Das and colleagues for their interest in our article and their comments.

In our article,<sup>1</sup> we tried to evaluate the specific MR imaging findings in patients with clinically diagnosed uremic encephalopathy. Therefore, we enrolled 9 of 10 patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) and the lentiform fork sign (LFS) on brain MR imaging and 1 patient with acute renal failure (ARF) without the LFS. In 9 patients with CRF, despite regular hemodialysis (3 times a week in all patients), the various neurologic symptoms developed between regular hemodialysis sessions and the LFS was shown on brain MR imaging. Thus, they were included. One patient with ARF was first clinically diagnosed with uremic encephalopathy and then was included in the study, though there was no LFS on brain MR imaging. In our article, we suggested that the expansile T2 high signal intensity of the bilateral basal ganglia (LFS) may be a reliable finding of uremic encephalopathy.

Before brain MR imaging for a diagnosis and then additional intensive hemodialysis as a treatment for uremic encephalopathy, 6 of 10 patients underwent arterial blood gas analysis and only 2 of them showed metabolic acidosis (1 with CRF and 1 with ARF). As Dr Das and colleagues have suggested, there may be a relationship between the LFS and metabolic acidosis in patients with underlying CRF, but we did not find a specific one. In addition, regular hemodialysis may not always prevent various neurologic complications, including uremic encephalopathy from uremia.

Nine patients showed the LFS on T2WI or FLAIR. However, unfortunately, FLAIR was not available in 3/3 patients imaged with a 1.5T scanner and 2/7 patients imaged with a 3T scanner. In general, 9 patients with CRF and the LFS showed diffusely increased signal intensity ( $n = 4$ ) and normal signal intensity ( $n = 5$ ) in the basal ganglia on DWI, but 3 of 9 patients showed focal restricted diffusion in the globus pallidus or putamen—that is, various patterns of cytotoxic or vasogenic edema may be present in patients with uremic encephalopathy. Thus, the LFS on T2WI does not mean increased signal intensity on DWI in all patients.

Renal failure may be attributed to uremic encephalopathy and posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES). In addition to the pathophysiologic findings such as vascular autoregulatory dysfunction,<sup>2</sup> imaging findings may overlap between PRES and uremic encephalopathy. Also, as PRES can be divided into 2 types, the cortical or subcortical type and the central variant type, uremic encephalopathy can be divided into 3 patterns according

to the involved area: basal ganglia, cortical or subcortical area, and white matter. Considering the clinical condition and imaging findings, we classified the 2 patients showing cortical and basal ganglia involvement as having uremic encephalopathy. As Dr Das and colleagues have suggested, SWI is helpful for detecting microhemorrhage in some conditions such as PRES and is more sensitive than the gradient recalled-echo (GRE) sequence of 1.5T and 3T scanners. However, in our study only GRE sequence was available in 2/3 patients with a 1.5T scanner and 4/7 patients with a 3T scanner, and we did not find any microhemorrhages related to uremic encephalopathy.

Many various etiologies may play an important role in CRF, but diabetes mellitus-related CRF may be related to the LFS in the patients with uremic encephalopathy, especially Asian individuals, considering previous studies<sup>3–7</sup> as well as our study.

Once again, although we did not verify the sensitivity or specificity of the LFS due to the small number and selection bias in our study, it is important to consider the relationship between uremic encephalopathy and LFS in patients with CRF or ARF.

## REFERENCES

1. Kim DM, Lee IH, Song CJ. Uremic encephalopathy: MR imaging findings and clinical correlation. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2016;37:1604–09 CrossRef Medline
2. Port JD, Beauchamp NJ Jr. Reversible intracerebral pathologic entities mediated by vascular autoregulatory dysfunction. *Radiographics* 1998;18:353–67 CrossRef Medline
3. Okada J, Yoshikawa K, Matsuo H, et al. Reversible MRI and CT findings in uremic encephalopathy. *Neuroradiology* 1991;33:524–26 CrossRef Medline
4. Wang HC, Cheng SJ. The syndrome of acute bilateral basal ganglia lesions in diabetic uremic patients. *J Neurol* 2003;250:948–55 CrossRef Medline
5. Lee EJ, Park JH, Ihn Y, et al. Acute bilateral basal ganglia lesions in diabetic uraemia: diffusion-weighted MRI. *Neuroradiology* 2007;49:1009–13 CrossRef Medline
6. Yoon CH, Seok JI, Lee DK, et al. Bilateral basal ganglia and unilateral cortical involvement in a diabetic uremic patient. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 2009;111:477–79 CrossRef Medline
7. Kang E, Jeon SJ, Choi SS. Uremic encephalopathy with atypical magnetic resonance features on diffusion-weighted images. *Korean J Radiol* 2012;13:808–11 CrossRef Medline

© I.H. Lee

© D.M. Kim

© C.J. Song

Department of Radiology  
Chungnam National University Hospital  
Chungnam National University School of Medicine  
Daejeon, South Korea

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A5077>