



Get Clarity On Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents

**FRESENIUS
KABI**

[WATCH VIDEO](#)

AJNR

**Determining the Degree of Dopaminergic
Denervation Based on the Loss of Nigral
Hyperintensity on SMWI in Parkinsonism**

Y.J. Bae, Y.S. Song, J.-M. Kim, B.S. Choi, Y. Nam, J.-H. Choi, W.W. Lee and J.H. Kim

This information is current as
of August 30, 2025.

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2021, 42 (4) 681-687

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A6960>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/42/4/681>

Determining the Degree of Dopaminergic Denervation Based on the Loss of Nigral Hyperintensity on SMWI in Parkinsonism

Y.J. Bae, Y.S. Song, J.-M. Kim, B.S. Choi, Y. Nam, J.-H. Choi, W.W. Lee, and J.H. Kim



ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Nigrostriatal dopaminergic function in patients with Parkinson disease can be assessed using ^{123}I -2 β -carbomethoxy-3 β -(4-iodophenyl)-N-(3-fluoropropyl)-nortropan dopamine transporter (^{123}I -FP-CIT) SPECT, and a good correlation has been demonstrated between nigral status on SWI and dopaminergic denervation on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT. Here, we aim to correlate quantified dopamine transporter attenuation on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT with nigrosome-1 status using susceptibility map-weighted imaging (SMWI).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Between May 2017 and January 2018, consecutive patients with idiopathic Parkinson disease ($n = 109$) and control participants ($n = 29$) who underwent ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT with concurrent 3T SWI were included. SMWI was generated from SWI. Two neuroradiologists evaluated nigral hyperintensity from nigrosome-1 on each side of the substantia nigra. Using consensus reading, we compared the ^{123}I -FP-CIT-specific binding ratio according to nigral hyperintensity status and the ^{123}I -FP-CIT specific binding ratio threshold to confirm the loss of nigral hyperintensity was determined using receiver operating characteristic curve analysis.

RESULTS: The concordance rate between SMWI and ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT was 65.9%. The ^{123}I -FP-CIT-specific binding ratios in the striatum, caudate nucleus, and putamen were significantly lower when nigral hyperintensity in the ipsilateral substantia nigra was absent than when present (all, $P < .001$). The ^{123}I -FP-CIT-specific binding ratio threshold values for the determination of nigral hyperintensity loss were 2.56 in the striatum (area under the curve, 0.890), 3.07 in the caudate nucleus (0.830), and 2.36 in the putamen (0.887).

CONCLUSIONS: Nigral hyperintensity on SMWI showed high positive predictive value and low negative predictive value with dopaminergic degeneration on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT. In patients with Parkinson disease, the loss of nigral hyperintensity is prominent in patients with lower striatal specific binding ratios.

ABBREVIATIONS: PD = Parkinson disease; SBR = specific binding ratio; SMWI = susceptibility map-weighted imaging; SN = substantia nigra; ^{123}I -FP-CIT = ^{123}I -2[β]-carbomethoxy-3[β]-[4-iodophenyl]-N-(3-fluoropropyl)-nortropan dopamine transporter; MMSE = Mini-Mental State Examination; MoCA = Montreal Cognitive Asses; UPDRS = Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale; ROC = receiver operating characteristic; AUC = area under the curve

The second most common neurodegenerative disorder,^{1,2} Parkinson disease (PD) is characterized by dopaminergic cell loss within the substantia nigra (SN) of the midbrain that

reportedly progresses from structures called nigrosomes,¹ beginning with the largest subdivision of nigrosome-1.^{3,4} The presence of nigrosome-1 can be assessed using high-resolution MR imaging, and its absence can serve as a powerful diagnostic tool for PD.⁵⁻¹³

The standardized assessment of nigrostriatal dopaminergic function in patients with PD has been performed using SPECT, including ^{123}I -2 β -carbomethoxy-3 β -(4-iodophenyl)-N-(3-fluoropropyl)-nortropane (^{123}I -FP-CIT) SPECT as its more common variation.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Although research has demonstrated a good correlation between nigral status determined with SWI and the status of dopaminergic denervation revealed with ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT,^{5,7} the 2 methods lack absolute agreement. In addition, denervation can reportedly be observed on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT, but nigral hyperintensity is maintained on MR imaging,^{5,7} possibly informing a false-negative diagnosis of PD. To the best of our knowledge, no study has evaluated the relationship between the degree of

Received June 15, 2021; accepted after revision October 21.

From the Departments of Radiology (Y.J.B., B.S.C., J.H.K.), Nuclear Medicine (Y.S.S., W.W.L.), and Neurology (J.-M.K., J.-H.C.), Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seongnam, Korea; Division of Biomedical Engineering (Y.N.), Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Gyeonggi-do, Korea; and Medical Research Center, Institute of Radiation Medicine (W.W.L.), Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea.

Y.J.B. and Y.S.S. contributed equally to the manuscript.

Source of Funding: This work was supported by a National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korean government (MSIT) (No. 2019R1F1A1063771, 2019M3C7A1032718) and a grant (No. 09-2019-003) from the Seoul National University Bundang Hospital Research Fund.

Please address all correspondence to Jong-Min Kim, MD, PhD, Department of Neurology, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, 173-82, Gumi-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 463-707, Korea, e-mail: jongmin1@snu.ac.kr

Indicates open access to non-subscribers at www.ajnr.org

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A6960>

dopaminergic denervation on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT and the status of nigral hyperintensity on SWI.

The present study aims to determine the degree of the dopaminergic denervation on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT according to the presence or loss of nigral hyperintensity on 3T MR imaging in patients with PD. We evaluated the striatal specific binding ratios (SBRs) of the ^{123}I -FP-CIT and used susceptibility map-weighted imaging (SMWI) to enhance the visibility of nigrosome-1.^{17,18} The purpose of this study was to correlate quantified dopamine transporter attenuation on SPECT with the status of nigral hyperintensity on MR imaging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was approved by the institutional review board of our institution (institutional review board no. B-1610-368-303). Informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

Patients and Clinical Assessment

Consecutive patients who visited our hospital with suspected parkinsonism were enrolled between May 2017 and January 2018. All patients were evaluated by a neurologist (J.-M.K.) with 17 years of experience in diagnosing and treating patients with movement disorders, and the patients who were clinically diagnosed with de novo idiopathic PD were included in this study. Clinical diagnoses of idiopathic PD were made in accordance with UK Parkinson's Disease Society Brain Bank clinical diagnostic criteria, including bradykinesia and at least 1 of muscular rigidity, resting tremor and postural instability, and clinical findings.¹⁹ The exclusion and the supporting criteria were also followed.¹⁹ Cognition was assessed with the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)²⁰ and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA),²¹ and motor functioning was assessed with the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale-III (UPDRS-III) scores²² and Hoehn and Yahr scales.²³ All patients underwent both ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT and 3T SWI within a maximum period of 3 months. The clinical diagnosis of PD was consolidated by the results of the ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT, 3T MR imaging, and follow-up. Patients were excluded if they were diagnosed with atypical parkinsonism including multiple system atrophy or progressive supranuclear palsy, normal-pressure hydrocephalus, or idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder or if more than 3 months elapsed between the ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT and SWI. Particularly, the patients who were compatible with idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder according to the corresponding diagnostic criteria²⁴ and polysomnographic examination were excluded. The patients whose SWI was unsuitable for the reconstruction of SMWI because of severe motion artifact were excluded as well. Last, the patients who demonstrated any ischemic lesions on the striatum and occipital cortex on MR imaging were excluded to avoid false-positive result from ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT. During the study period, the participants who did undergo neurologic examination, ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT, and 3T SWI with suspicion of parkinsonism but who were not diagnosed with idiopathic PD after work-up were enrolled as a control group. The control group was composed of the participants who were diagnosed with frontal gait disorder, essential tremor, and drug-induced parkinsonism. Clinical diagnoses of respective diseases were made according to the established diagnostic criteria²⁵⁻²⁷ and

the results of ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT visual inspection. The patients who were suspected to have idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder²⁴ and the patients who demonstrated striatal or occipital cortical ischemic lesions on MR imaging were excluded from the study.

^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT

Patients were orally administered 6 mL of Lugol solution before receiving the ^{123}I -FP-CIT injection. Scans were acquired 3 hours after the IV injection of 185 MBq of ^{123}I -FP-CIT (DATrace- ^{123}M , Samyoung Unitech). Scans were performed with a triple-headed rotating gamma camera system (Trionix XLT, Trionix Research Laboratory) with low-energy, ultra-resolution, parallel hole collimators. Scans were in 40 steps spanning 120°, with 40 seconds per step, via the step-and-shoot method. Image reconstruction was performed by filtered back-projection with a Butterworth filter (cutoff frequency 0.4 cycle/cm; order, 13), and attenuation correction with the Chang method (coefficient of 0.12/cm). A nuclear medicine physician (Y.S.S.) with 15 years of experience visually interpreted the ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT results. The reader was blinded to the clinical information and the MR imaging finding at the time of the interpretation. The interpretation of SPECT results for the diagnosis was done by visual inspection. For the quantification analysis, images were analyzed with a dedicated software program (DATquant with the software package Xeleris 3.1, GE Healthcare). VOIs were defined automatically with DATquant over the striatum (caudate nucleus and putamen), caudate nucleus, putamen, and occipital cortex. The SBRs of the striatal regions were calculated as follows: (mean counts in striatal regions – mean counts in the occipital cortex)/(mean counts in the occipital cortex).

SWI Protocol and SMWI Processing

SWI was obtained using a 3T MR imaging scanner (Ingenia, Philips) with a 32-channel SENSE head coil (Philips Healthcare). To observe the nigrosome-1 structure, the imaging plane was oriented perpendicular to the midbrain structure. All SWI procedures were conducted using a 3D multiecho fast-field-echo sequence with the following parameters: TR, 88 msec; total 5 echoes; first TE, 10 msec; echo interval, 10 msec; flip angle, 10°; FOV, 192 × 192 mm²; voxel size, 0.5 × 0.5 × 1 mm³.

After SWI acquisition, SMWI was generated from the SWI protocol by combining the magnitude images and quantitative susceptibility mapping mask images to enhance the visibility of nigrosome-1.^{17,18} The reconstruction of SMWI was performed following a previously reported protocol.¹⁷

SMWI Analysis

Blinded to the clinical diagnosis and ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT findings, 2 neuroradiologists (Y.J.B. and B.S.C., with 10 and 20 years of experience, respectively) independently evaluated the status of the bilateral striatal nigral hyperintensity on the generated SMWI. The normal nigral hyperintensity was defined as a focal oval or linear hyperintense area in the dorsolateral aspect of the SN surrounded by hypointensity.^{5,6,10-12,17,28} The right and left sides were read separately in each participant. After completing 2 independent readings, all discrepancies between the 2 raters were resolved by consensus.

Table 1: Clinical characteristics

	Control Participants (n = 29)	Patients with PD (n = 109)	P Value
Age (years, mean $\pm$ SD)	71.8 $\pm$ 8.2	67.7 $\pm$ 9.2	.075
Sex (n, M:F)	5:24	51:58	.005 ^a
Clinical scores of the PD group			
MMSE (mean $\pm$ SD)	26.9 $\pm$ 2.4	26.8 $\pm$ 6.7	.921
MoCA (mean $\pm$ SD)	23.3 $\pm$ 2.8	22.9 $\pm$ 5.4	.704
UPDRS-III (mean $\pm$ SD)	16.7 $\pm$ 9.1	17.7 $\pm$ 9.2	.597
Hoehn and Yahr scale (mean $\pm$ SD)	2.0 $\pm$ 0.7	2.1 $\pm$ 0.7	.899

^a P values < .05 indicate statistical significance.

Table 2: Nigral hyperintensity on SMWI according to clinical diagnosis

	Control Participants (n = 29)	Patients with PD (n = 109)	P Value
Bilateral presence	26	36	< .001 ^a
Unilateral loss	1	17	
Bilateral loss	2	56	

^a P values < .05 indicate statistical significance.

Statistical Analysis

Demographic data and clinical scores were compared using the Fisher exact test, chi-square test, Student *t* test, and Kruskal-Wallis test. Interobserver agreement concerning the nigral hyperintensity on SMWI was tested using the Cohen κ , with $\kappa > 0.75$, excellent agreement; $\kappa = 0.40$ – 0.75 , fair to good agreement; and $\kappa < 0.40$, poor agreement.²⁹ The diagnostic performance of SMWI was calculated presuming that the loss of unilateral or bilateral nigral hyperintensity on SMWI indicated PD. The ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBRs were compared according to clinical diagnosis using the Student *t* test. The concordance rate between SMWI and ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT was then calculated, and the McNemar test was performed. The ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR was compared according to the status of nigral hyperintensity in a region-based approach using the Student *t* test. Particularly in patients with PD, the clinical scores and the averaged bilateral ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR were compared between those who showed intact bilateral nigral hyperintensities and those who did not on a per-patient basis as well. Last, the efficacy of using a threshold of the ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR to determine the loss of nigral hyperintensity was evaluated using a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. P values < .05 were considered to indicate significant differences. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS v. 25.0 (IBM) and MedCalc 17.9 (MedCalc).

RESULTS

Clinical Characteristics

A total of 138 patients (82 women and 56 men; mean age, 68.4 $\pm$ 9.2 years; age range, 42–87 years), including 109 patients with PD and 29 control participants (frontal gait disorder, *n* = 14; essential tremor, *n* = 12; drug-induced parkinsonism, *n* = 3), were included in this study. The demographic findings and clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

Nigral Hyperintensity on SMWI and ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR on SPECT According to Clinical Diagnosis

Interobserver agreement on the status of nigral hyperintensity between the 2 readers was excellent for both the right ($\kappa = 0.91$; 95% CI, 0.846–0.981; agreement rate, 95.7%) and left sides ($\kappa = 0.97$; 95% CI, 0.931–1.000; agreement rate, 98.6%). According to the results from the consensus reading (Table 2), the use of unilateral or bilateral loss of the nigral hyperintensity on SMWI to diagnose PD achieved a sensitivity of 67.0%, specificity of 89.7%, positive predictive value of 96.1%,

negative predictive value of 41.9%, and accuracy of 71.7%. The results of visual inspection and ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR analyzed according to the clinical diagnosis are present in Table 3.

Correlation Between Nigral Hyperintensity on SMWI and ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR on SPECT

The status of nigral hyperintensity on SMWI and the result of visual inspection from ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT are presented in Table 4. When we matched the loss of nigral hyperintensity on SMWI with abnormal findings on ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT, the concordance rate was 65.2% and 66.7% for the right and left sides of the nigrostriatal tract, respectively. The overall concordance rate was 65.9% (Fig 1).

In a region-based comparison, the ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBRs measured in each right and left striatum, caudate nucleus, and putamen were significantly lower when the nigral hyperintensity in the SN on the same side was lost than when present (Table 5). On a per-patient basis, the averaged ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBRs in bilateral striatum, putamen, and caudate were all significantly lower in patients with PD than those who presented unilateral or bilateral loss of nigral hyperintensity than those who presented bilateral intact nigral hyperintensity (Table 5). However, the clinical scores including MMSE (27.5 $\pm$ 7.34; 25.3 $\pm$ 2.66, *P* = .079), MoCA (23.06 $\pm$ 5.13; 22.47 $\pm$ 6.04, *P* = .642), UPDRS-III scores (18.37 $\pm$ 9.63; 16.20 $\pm$ 8.06, *P* = .251), and Hoehn and Yahr scale (2.02 $\pm$ 0.64; 2.02 $\pm$ 0.63, *P* = .971) did not differ significantly between both groups.

The ROC curve analysis revealed optimal threshold values of the ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBR for the determination of the loss of nigral hyperintensity on SMWI to be 2.56 in the striatum (area under the curve [AUC], 0.890; 95% CI, 0.847–0.924; *P* < .001; sensitivity, 85.1%; specificity, 80.2%), 3.07 in the caudate nucleus (AUC, 0.830; 95% CI, 0.780–0.872; *P* < .001; sensitivity, 69.4%; specificity, 78.8%), and 2.36 in the putamen (AUC, 0.887; 95% CI, 0.843–0.922; *P* < .001; sensitivity, 90.3%; specificity, 73.9%) (Fig 2).

DISCUSSION

The present study performed a correlation analysis between the SBR values of ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT and the presence of nigral hyperintensity. We have previously shown that the loss of nigral hyperintensity corresponds to dopaminergic denervation assessed with ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT image findings.⁵ In the current study, we have carefully included patients diagnosed with de novo PD and control participants according to the dedicated

Table 3: ^{123}I -FP-CIT SBR according to clinical diagnosis

	Control Participants (<i>n</i> = 29)	Patients with PD (<i>n</i> = 109)	<i>P</i> Value
Right striatum	4.04 ± 1.36	2.48 ± 0.94	< .001 ^a
Left striatum	4.0 ± 1.3	2.45 ± 0.88	< .001 ^a
Right caudate	4.34 ± 1.38	3.14 ± 1.18	< .001 ^a
Left caudate	4.32 ± 1.33	3.12 ± 1.16	< .001 ^a
Right putamen	3.95 ± 1.39	2.21 ± 0.89	< .001 ^a
Left putamen	3.85 ± 1.33	2.12 ± 0.82	< .001 ^a

^a *P* values < .05 indicate statistical significance.

Table 4: Nigral status on SMWI and visual inspection result on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT

	^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT ^a			<i>P</i> Value	Concordance Rate (%)
	Abnormal	Normal	Total		
Right Side SMWI				< .001 ^b	65.2
Loss	64	3	67		
Present	45	26	71		
Total	109	29	138		
Left side SMWI				< .001 ^b	66.7
Loss	65	2	67		
Present	44	27	71		
Total	109	29	138		
Total SMWI				< .001 ^b	65.9
Loss	129	5	134		
Present	89	53	142		
Total	218	58	276		

Note:—Values are numbers of cases.

^a Abnormal finding on SPECT refers to the nigrostriatal dopaminergic denervation determined by a nuclear medicine physician.

^b *P* values < .05 indicate statistical significance.

clinical criteria with an aid from MR imaging and ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT. We also only included patients who did not take any medication that might affect the ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT findings, and we excluded patients who demonstrated pathologic findings such as ischemia in the striatum and occipital cortex on MR imaging to prevent possible false-positive SPECT findings. Thereby, we aimed to avoid possible confounders and to provide solid results for the determination of the ^{123}I -FP-CIT uptake level on the basis of the nigral status on MR imaging.

Presynaptic dopaminergic scans are considered more sensitive diagnostic indicators of PD than clinical examination.³⁰⁻³² We observed decreased ^{123}I -FP-CIT uptake in all the striatal regions of patients with PD and the loss of nigral hyperintensity on SMWI in 67% of patients. Moreover, our previous study of patients with idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder showed that 61% exhibited the loss of nigral hyperintensity, which is a lower prevalence than among patients with PD.²⁸ Considering the fact that a substantial portion of patients with idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder develop PD and >50% of the whole dopaminergic neurons are already lost during the prodromal stage of PD,³³⁻³⁵ the decrease of striatal FP-CIT binding might precede the loss of nigral hyperintensity in a sequential process, which is an important implication of our

present study because it suggests that the diagnosis of PD based only on the status of nigrosome-1 on MR imaging may result in a false-negative result.

Indeed, our result demonstrated that loss of nigral hyperintensity can strongly support the diagnosis of PD from its high positive predictive value, but intact nigral hyperintensity may not exclude PD because the negative predictive value was low. Therefore, we can suggest that further diagnostic procedures such as ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT might not be necessary in patients with the loss of nigral hyperintensity. On the contrary, normal nigral hyperintensity cannot rule out the diagnosis of PD, which may necessitate the further ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT evaluation for the concrete diagnosis. Thus, the assessment of nigral hyperintensity on SMWI could assist the diagnostic process of PD on a routine clinical basis.

In this regard, the determination of the quantified ^{123}I -FP-CIT uptake level on the basis of the nigral status on MR imaging can have an important clinical impact. Especially in the present study, we used SMWI to enhance the visibility of nigrosome-1 and to improve the detectability of the nigral hyperintensity. SMWI is a postgenerated image from conventional multiecho SWI. Specifically, a reconstruction algorithm generates a high susceptibility contrast between nigrosome-1 and the neighboring SN structures.^{17,18} Because it incorporates the information related to the iron overload in the SN by quantitative susceptibility mapping, SMWI significantly improves the detectability of nigral hyperintensity relative to

the use of SWI alone and may thus increase the diagnostic accuracy for PD.¹⁷

Based on SMWI, we suggest threshold ^{123}I -FP-CIT SBRs of 2.56, 3.07, and 2.36 for determining the loss of nigral hyperintensity in the striatum, caudate nucleus, and putamen, respectively, with high diagnostic performance. The high threshold of the caudate nucleus relative to that of the putamen reflects the anteroposterior gradient of ^{123}I -FP-CIT binding in patients with PD.³⁶ However, the presently observed overlap between SBR values in the intact and the nonintact nigral hyperintensity groups suggests the presence of greater unexplainable causes of nigral hyperintensity loss during the progression of PD. Because the loss of nigral hyperintensity reflects the accumulation of iron in the SN, which is regulated by various genetic predispositions and environmental factors,³⁷ the lack of a direct correlation between iron accumulation and dopaminergic denervation may be 1 such cause.^{6,9}

Among the control participants, 3 of 29 participants, who were diagnosed with frontal gait disorder (*n* = 1) and essential tremor (*n* = 2), showed loss of nigral hyperintensity in 5 regions of the SN (2, bilateral loss; 1, unilateral loss). The mean putaminal SBRs of the 5 corresponding regions with loss of nigral hyperintensity were 1.6 ± 0.24 , which were reduced to the level comparable to the patients with PD met in routine clinical practice (data

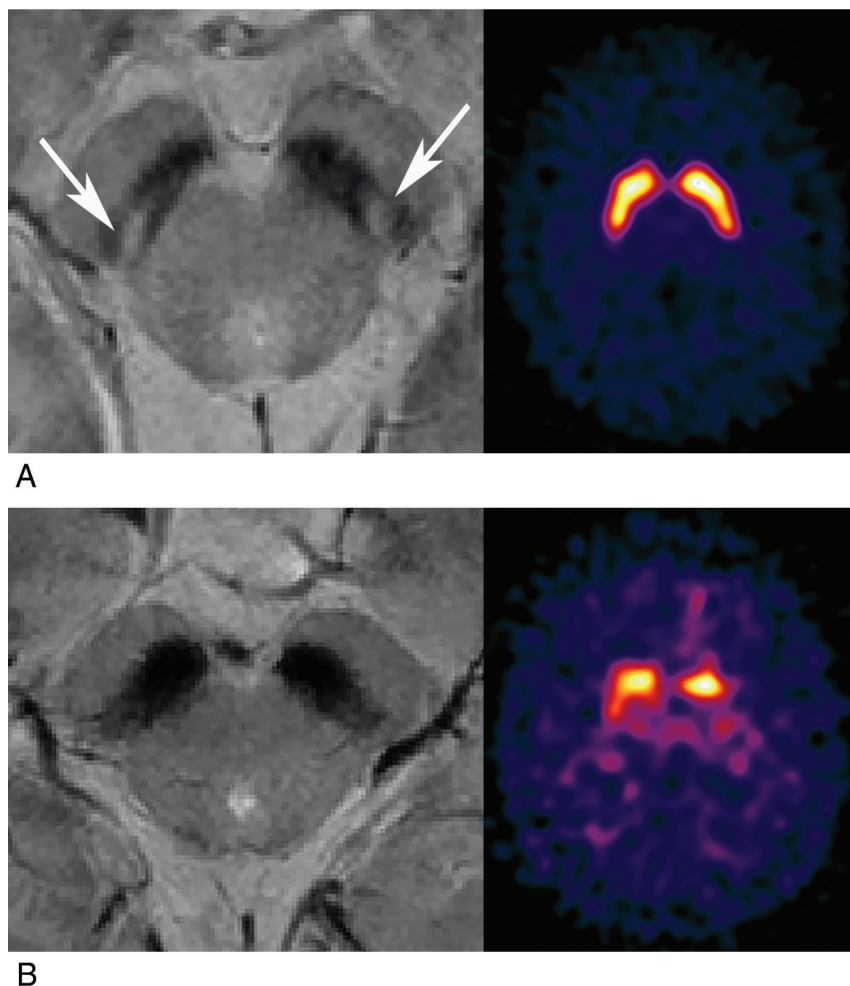


FIG 1. SMWI and accordant ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT findings. A, SMWI of a 56-year-old female control participant with intact bilateral striatal nigral hyperintensity (white arrow). The specific binding ratio values were 4.93 (right) and 5.01 (left) on ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT. B, SMWI of a 65-year-old male patient with PD and loss of bilateral striatal nigral hyperintensity. The SBR values were 1.25 (right) and 1.10 (left) on ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT.

not shown). Thus, we can speculate that the striatal SBRs on the same side of the SN that shows loss of nigral hyperintensity may be reduced compared with the normal side. We can also presume that the initial visual assessment of ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT of these patients was concluded as normal based on the bilateral symmetric ¹²³I-FP-CIT uptakes without anteroposterior gradients. These 3 participants still do not present parkinsonian features compatible with the clinical diagnostic criteria for PD during follow-up. Therefore, the interpretation of ¹²³I-FP-CIT SPECT should be cautiously performed while taking account of relevant practical issues for both visual assessment and quantitative analysis.³⁸

When defining a false-positive result as the absence of nigral hyperintensity on 3T SMWI on either side but with normal ¹²³I-FP-CIT findings, the false-positive rate was lower than that of diagnoses informed by SWI findings in a previous study.⁵ To date, it remains unclear whether iron accumulation is a primary initiating or secondary event of dopaminergic denervation.³⁹ However, because iron accumulation in the SN is known to increase with age⁴⁰ and most of the control participants showed intact nigral hyperintensity, we surmise that dopaminergic denervation precedes iron accumulation in the SN. Furthermore, the ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBRs in patients with PD who presented loss of nigral hyperintensity on at least 1 side of the SN were significantly lower than those of

Table 5: ¹²³I-FP-CIT SBRs according to the nigral hyperintensity status on SMWI

	Present	Lost	P Value
All patients			
Striatum	3.51 ± 1.15	2.03 ± 0.61	< .001 ^a
Caudate nucleus	4.01 ± 1.20	2.63 ± 0.92	< .001 ^a
Putamen	3.25 ± 1.21	1.76 ± 0.55	< .001 ^a
Patients with PD			
Striatum	3.08 ± 0.89	2.04 ± 0.62	< .001 ^a
Caudate nucleus	3.84 ± 1.09	2.64 ± 0.94	< .001 ^a
Putamen	2.73 ± 0.89	1.77 ± 0.56	< .001 ^a
Control participants			
Striatum	4.22 ± 1.88	1.88 ± 0.16	< .001 ^a
Caudate nucleus	4.50 ± 1.27	2.48 ± 0.35	< .001 ^a
Putamen	4.12 ± 1.20	1.60 ± 0.23	< .001 ^a
Per-patient basis analysis of the averaged SBRs among patients with PD	Bilateral intact nigral hyperintensity (n = 36)	Unilateral or bilateral loss of nigral hyperintensity (n = 73)	P Value
Striatum	3.16 ± 0.90	2.13 ± 0.63	< .001 ^a
Caudate nucleus	3.89 ± 1.10	2.76 ± 0.95	< .001 ^a
Putamen	2.81 ± 0.88	1.84 ± 0.55	< .001 ^a

^aP values < .05 indicate statistical significance.

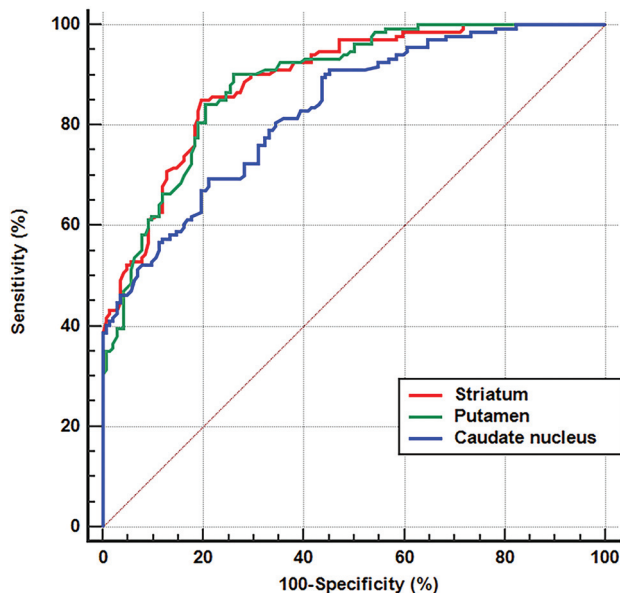


FIG 2. ROC curves for determining the loss of nigral hyperintensity on SMWI using the ^{123}I -FP-CIT SBRs. ROC curves used for determining the loss of nigral hyperintensity with ^{123}I -FP-CIT SBRs measured in the striatum (red), putamen (green), and caudate nucleus (blue) are shown. The detailed data are presented in the Results section.

patients who presented intact bilateral nigral hyperintensity, but the clinical scores between the 2 groups did not differ significantly. Based on this result, we can assume that patients with PD may present normal bilateral nigral hyperintensity when SBRs on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT are slightly decreased, and the nigral hyperintensity becomes lost with further decrease in SBRs. This hypothesis requires investigation by future research.

In our study, we only adopted the qualitative visual assessment for SMWI without quantitative measurement of nigral hyperintensity or susceptibility. A recent study has adopted the quantitative analytic method for nigrosome-1,⁴¹ but the result was preliminary, and the quantitative measurement is not yet widely applied in the clinical practice. Moreover, there has been no study on the precise segmentation of the nigrosome on SMWI, which is the essential prerequisite for correct quantification. Thus, further study for the standardized quantification method for nigrosome-1 is warranted.

Our study has several limitations. First, our PD group lacked the inclusion of participants in either the prodromal or late phases. Because the neurodegenerative process of PD occurs across decades, this omission precluded the elucidation of a more specific relationship between dopaminergic denervation and the loss of nigral hyperintensity. Second, the number of control participants was rather small compared with the number of patients with PD. However, because we included the control participants who underwent both ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT and 3T SWI, the number of control participants was unavoidably small. Third, because we focused on visual determination of the nigral hyperintensity, we did not perform quantitative susceptibility analysis of SMWI data. For quantitative analysis, further study on the segmentation of the nigrosome on SMWI is needed. Based on this established method, future studies of the susceptibility quantification in nigrosome-1 on SMWI in correlation with ^{123}I -FP-CIT SBRs are

warranted. Fourth, the diagnostic performances of SMWI for PD in our study were different from those in the previous studies using SWI.^{13,42} This is probably because of the enhanced visibility of nigrosome-1 on SMWI with higher contrast-to-noise ratio than SWI, which may contribute to the higher specificity and positive predictive value of our study. In addition, the differences in the study population and MR imaging protocol between the studies could be another factor resulting in the difference in diagnostic performance. Future multicenter studies with a larger number of patients will be needed to set the optimized imaging protocol for nigrosome-1 assessment.

CONCLUSIONS

Nigral hyperintensity on SMWI showed good concordance with dopaminergic degeneration on ^{123}I -FP-CIT SPECT in patients with PD and control participants. In the PD group, the loss of nigral hyperintensity was dependent on the SBR values of ^{123}I -FP-CIT images. Our results thus suggest that dopaminergic denervation and the loss of nigral hyperintensity might occur in a sequential manner. Future studies on the correlation of clinical characteristics and nigral hyperintensity may help overcome the limitations of ^{123}I -FP-CIT to predict disease severity.⁴³

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Editage (www.editage.co.kr) for English language editing. We thank the Medical Research Collaborating Center at Seoul National University Bundang Hospital for consultation on the statistical analyses.

Disclosures: Yun Jung Bae—RELATED: Grant: National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grants funded by the Korean government (MSIT) (No. 2019R1A1A063771, 2019M3C7A1032718) and a grant (No. 09-2019-003) from the Seoul National University Bundang Hospital Research Fund, Comments: These grants provided only financial support. These funding sources have been described in the title page of manuscript.* *Money paid to institution

REFERENCES

1. Davie CA. A review of Parkinson's disease. *Br Med Bull* 2008;86:109–27 [CrossRef Medline](#)
2. Poewe W, Seppi K, Tanner CM, et al. Parkinson disease. *Nat Rev Dis Primers* 2017;3:17013 [CrossRef Medline](#)
3. Damier P, Hirsch EC, Agid Y, et al. The substantia nigra of the human brain. II. Patterns of loss of dopamine-containing neurons in Parkinson's disease. *Brain* 1999;122:(Pt)1437–48 [CrossRef Medline](#)
4. Damier P, Hirsch EC, Agid Y, et al. The substantia nigra of the human brain. I. Nigrosomes and the nigral matrix, a compartmental organization based on calbindin D(28K) immunohistochemistry. *Brain* 1999;122:1421–36 [CrossRef Medline](#)
5. Bae YJ, Kim JM, Kim E, et al. Loss of nigral hyperintensity on 3 Tesla MRI of Parkinsonism: comparison with (123) I-FP-CIT SPECT. *Mov Disord* 2016;31:684–92 [CrossRef Medline](#)
6. Cosottini M, Frosini D, Pesaresi I, et al. Comparison of 3T and 7T susceptibility-weighted angiography of the substantia nigra in diagnosing Parkinson disease. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2015;36:461–66 [CrossRef Medline](#)
7. Kim JM, Jeong HJ, Bae YJ, et al. Loss of substantia nigra hyperintensity on 7 Tesla MRI of Parkinson's disease, multiple system atrophy, and progressive supranuclear palsy. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord* 2016;26:47–54 [CrossRef Medline](#)

8. Kwon DH, Kim JM, Oh SH, et al. Seven-Tesla magnetic resonance images of the substantia nigra in Parkinson disease. *Ann Neurol* 2012;71:267–77 [CrossRef Medline](#)
9. Lehericy S, Bardin E, Poupon C, et al. 7 Tesla magnetic resonance imaging: a closer look at substantia nigra anatomy in Parkinson's disease. *Mov Disord* 2014;29:1574–81 [CrossRef Medline](#)
10. Noh Y, Sung YH, Lee J, et al. Nigrosome 1 detection at 3T MRI for the diagnosis of early-stage idiopathic Parkinson disease: assessment of diagnostic accuracy and agreement on imaging asymmetry and clinical laterality. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2015;36:2010–16 [CrossRef Medline](#)
11. Reiter E, Mueller C, Pinter B, et al. Dorsolateral nigral hyperintensity on 3.0T susceptibility-weighted imaging in neurodegenerative Parkinsonism. *Mov Disord* 2015;30:1068–76 [CrossRef Medline](#)
12. Schwarz ST, Afzal M, Morgan PS, et al. The “swallow tail” appearance of the healthy nigrosome—a new accurate test of Parkinson's disease: a case-control and retrospective cross-sectional MRI study at 3T. *PLoS One* 2014;9:e93814 [CrossRef Medline](#)
13. Mahlknecht P, Krismer F, Poewe W, et al. Meta-analysis of dorsolateral nigral hyperintensity on magnetic resonance imaging as a marker for Parkinson's disease. *Mov Disord* 2017;32:619–23 [CrossRef Medline](#)
14. Seibyl JP, Kupsch A, Booij J, et al. Individual-reader diagnostic performance and between-reader agreement in assessment of subjects with Parkinsonian syndrome or dementia using 123I-ioflupane injection (DaTscan) imaging. *J Nucl Med* 2014;55:1288–96 [CrossRef Medline](#)
15. Suwijn SR, van Boheemen CJ, de Haan RJ, et al. The diagnostic accuracy of dopamine transporter SPECT imaging to detect nigrostriatal cell loss in patients with Parkinson's disease or clinically uncertain parkinsonism: a systematic review. *EJNMMI Res* 2015;5:12 [CrossRef Medline](#)
16. Tatsch K, Poepperl G. Nigrostriatal dopamine terminal imaging with dopamine transporter SPECT: an update. *J Nucl Med* 2013;54:1331–8 [CrossRef Medline](#)
17. Nam Y, Gho SM, Kim DH, et al. Imaging of nigrosome 1 in substantia nigra at 3T using multiecho susceptibility map-weighted imaging (SMWI). *J Magn Reson Imaging* 2017;46:528–36 [CrossRef Medline](#)
18. Gho SM, Liu C, Li W, et al. Susceptibility map-weighted imaging (SMWI) for neuroimaging. *Magn Reson Med* 2014;72:337–46 [CrossRef Medline](#)
19. Hughes AJ, Daniel SE, Kilford L, et al. Accuracy of clinical diagnosis of idiopathic Parkinson's disease: a clinico-pathological study of 100 cases. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1992;55:181–84 [CrossRef Medline](#)
20. Shulman KI, Herrmann N, Brodaty H, et al. IPA survey of brief cognitive screening instruments. *Int Psychogeriatr* 2006;18:281–94 [CrossRef Medline](#)
21. Nasreddine ZS, Phillips NA, Bedirian V, et al. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA: a brief screening tool for mild cognitive impairment. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2005;53:695–99 [CrossRef Medline](#)
22. Goetz CG, Tilley BC, Shaftman SR, Movement Disorder Society UPDRS Revision Task Force, et al. Movement Disorder Society-sponsored revision of the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (MDS-UPDRS): scale presentation and clinimetric testing results. *Mov Disord* 2008;23:2129–70 [CrossRef Medline](#)
23. Hoehn MM, Yahr MD. Parkinsonism: onset, progression, and mortality. 1967. *Neurology* 2001;57:S11–S26 [Medline](#)
24. American Academy of Sleep M. International Classification of Sleep Disorders. *Diagnostic and Coding Manual* 2005 51–55
25. Pirker W, Katzenschlager R. Gait disorders in adults and the elderly: a clinical guide. *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 2017;129:81–95 [CrossRef Medline](#)
26. Elble RJ. Diagnostic criteria for essential tremor and differential diagnosis. *Neurology* 2000;54:S2–S6 [Medline](#)
27. Shin HW, Chung SJ. Drug-induced parkinsonism. *J Clin Neurol* 2012;8:15–21 [CrossRef Medline](#)
28. Bae YJ, Kim JM, Kim KJ, et al. Loss of substantia nigra hyperintensity at 3.0-T MR imaging in idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder: comparison with (123)I-FP-CIT SPECT. *Radiology* 2018;287:285–93 [CrossRef Medline](#)
29. Senn S. Review of Fleiss, statistical methods for rates and proportions. *Res Synth Methods* 2011;2:221–22 [CrossRef Medline](#)
30. Sommer U, Hummel T, Cormann K, et al. Detection of presymptomatic Parkinson's disease: combining smell tests, transcranial sonography, and SPECT. *Mov Disord* 2004;19:1196–202 [CrossRef Medline](#)
31. Jennings D, Siderowf A, Stern M, PARS Investigators, et al. Imaging prodromal Parkinson disease: the Parkinson associated risk syndrome study. *Neurology* 2014;83:1739–46 [CrossRef Medline](#)
32. Moccia M, Pappata S, Picillo M, et al. Dopamine transporter availability in motor subtypes of de novo drug-naive Parkinson's disease. *J Neurol* 2014;261:2112–8 [CrossRef Medline](#)
33. Postuma RB, Gagnon JF, Bertrand JA, et al. Parkinson risk in idiopathic REM sleep behavior disorder: preparing for neuroprotective trials. *Neurology* 2015;84:1104–13 [CrossRef Medline](#)
34. Haas BR, Stewart TH, Zhang J. Premotor biomarkers for Parkinson's disease—a promising direction of research. *Transl Neurodegener* 2012;1:11 [CrossRef Medline](#)
35. Fearnley JM, Lees AJ. Ageing and Parkinson's disease: substantia nigra regional selectivity. *Brain* 1991;114:2283–301 [CrossRef Medline](#)
36. Oh M, Kim JS, Kim JY, et al. Subregional patterns of preferential striatal dopamine transporter loss differ in Parkinson disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, and multiple-system atrophy. *J Nucl Med* 2012;53:399–406 [CrossRef Medline](#)
37. Berg D, Hochstrasser H. Iron metabolism in Parkinsonian syndromes. *Mov Disord* 2006;21:1299–310 [CrossRef Medline](#)
38. Marek K, Seibyl J, Eberly S, et al. Parkinson Study Group PRECEPT Investigators. Longitudinal follow-up of SWEDD subjects in the PRECEPT Study. *Neurology* 2014;82:1791–97 [CrossRef Medline](#)
39. Rhodes SL, Ritz B. Genetics of iron regulation and the possible role of iron in Parkinson's disease. *Neurobiol Dis* 2008;32:183–95 [CrossRef Medline](#)
40. Zecca L, Stroppolo A, Gatti A, et al. The role of iron and copper molecules in the neuronal vulnerability of locus coeruleus and substantia nigra during aging. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2004;101:9843–48 [CrossRef Medline](#)
41. Cheng Z, Zhang J, He N, et al. Radiomics features of the nigrosome-1 region of the substantia nigra: Using quantitative susceptibility mapping to assist the diagnosis of idiopathic Parkinson's disease. *Front Aging Neurosci* 2019;11:167 [CrossRef Medline](#)
42. Lee J, Lee AL, Park J-H, et al. The clinical application of nigrosome 1 detection on high-resolution susceptibility-weighted imaging in the evaluation of suspected Parkinsonism: the real-world performance and pitfalls. *PLoS One* 2020;15:e0231010 [CrossRef Medline](#)
43. Hubbich M, Farmakis G, Schaefer A, et al. FP-CIT SPECT does not predict the progression of motor symptoms in Parkinson's disease. *Eur Neurol* 2011;65:187–92 [CrossRef Medline](#)