

[PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE]

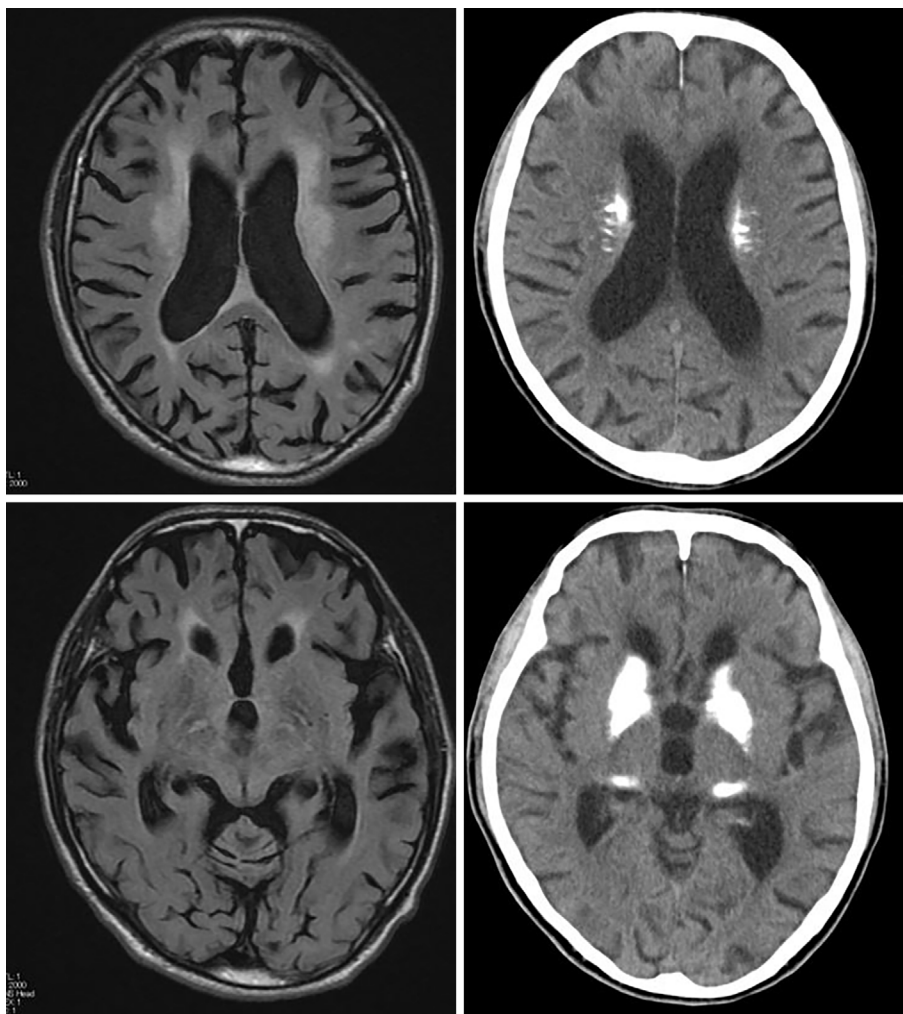
MRI Cannot Detect Calcification for the Diagnosis of Fahr's Syndrome

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Picture.

Fahr's disease (or Fahr's syndrome) is a rare, neurological disorder characterized by abnormal calcified deposits in the basal ganglia and cerebral cortex (1). A 74-year-old man

with a history of diabetes consulted his doctor due to difficulty in walking. His wife pointed deterioration of his memory and cognitive function. He had a number of minor acci-

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dents in his car, experienced frequent falls, and could not wake up by himself. His doctor performed imaging studies. Although MRI T2 fluid attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) only showed pathological changes of the cerebral white matter, (Picture: left), CT showed the calcification of the basal ganglia (Picture: right). He also had Parkinson-like symptoms and did not have a calcium disorder. Based on these findings, he was diagnosed with Fahr's disease. The patient died at home after drowning in the bath tub of his house.

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

Reference

1. Saleem S, Aslam HM, Anwar M, et al. Fahr's syndrome: literature review of current evidence. *Orphanet J Rare Dis* **8**: 156, 2013.

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