

Hyperintense basal ganglia on MR imaging in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation recipient

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A 13-year-old boy presented seizures on day +37 after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) for Fanconi anemia. After HSCT this patient had received total parental nutrition (TPN) for 21 days. Neurological examination was normal. A MRI of the brain (Figure A-B) showed symmetric areas of hyperintensity in the basal ganglia. Serum manganese (Mn) was 7.7 µg/L (reference value <3.3 µg/L).

Basal ganglia Mn deposition, associated to elevated blood Mn levels, has been described in children receiving long-term TPN¹⁻³.

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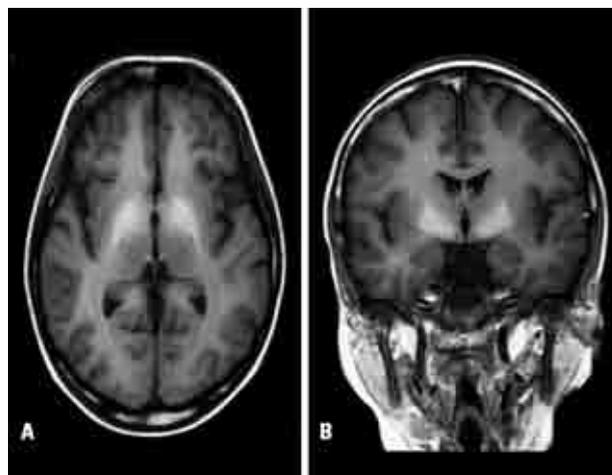


Figure. [A] Axial and [B] Coronal T1-weighted MRI of the brain, showed bilateral, symmetric, areas of hyperintensity in the basal ganglia.

HIPERINTENSIDADE NOS GÂNGLIOS DA BASE EM RESSONÂNCIA MAGNÉTICA DO CRÂNIO EM PACIENTE PÓS-TRANSPLANTE DE CÉLULAS TRONCO HEMATOPOIÉTICA.

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