

Sargon Ziyeh
Ansgar Berlis
Rudolf Korinthenberg
Joachim Spreer
Martin Schumacher

Selective involvement of the globus pallidus and dentate nucleus in succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency

S. Ziyeh (✉) · A. Berlis · J. Spreer
M. Schumacher
Section of Neuroradiology,
Department of Neurosurgery,
University of Freiburg, Germany
E-mail: ziyeh@nz.ukl.uni-freiburg.de
Tel.: +49-761-2705171
Fax: +49-761-2705195

S. Ziyeh
Section of Neuroradiology, Neurozentrum,
Breisacherstr. 64, 79106 Freiburg, Germany

R. Korinthenberg
Department of Neuropaediatrics,
University of Freiburg, Germany

Abstract MRI findings in a 12-year-old boy with succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase (SSADH) deficiency are described. SSADH deficiency is a rare neurometabolic disorder of GABA catabolism. The clinical diagnosis is difficult and the disease is underdiagnosed. MRI showed an unusual pattern with hyperintense signal in the globus pallidus and cerebellar dentate nucleus in T2-weighted images. The remaining basal ganglia and white matter were normal. This is the second report showing this particular pattern of pallidal-dentate nucleus involvement, which might

be suggestive for SSADH deficiency.

Keywords MRI · Globus pallidus · Dentate nucleus · Succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency

Introduction

Succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase (SSADH) deficiency is a rare neurometabolic disorder of GABA catabolism with autosomal recessive inheritance. GABA is a major central nervous system inhibitory neurotransmitter. Approximately 150 patients have been identified world-wide [1]. Deficient oxidation of the intermediate metabolite succinic semialdehyde leads to accumulation of GABA and 4-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB). GHB possesses a variety of neuromodulatory functions. Both GABA and GHB are assumed to contribute to the pathogenesis of the disorder [1]. The biochemical key finding is elevated GHB in urine and plasma of affected patients. SSADH assay in white blood cells offers rapid confirmation of SSADH deficiency.

Patients with SSADH deficiency present with motor, mental and language delay, hypotonia, ataxia, behavioural problems, hyperkinesia, seizures, neonatal

problems and EEG abnormalities [2]. These are non-specific signs of childhood encephalopathy. SSADH deficiency usually does not show symptoms suggestive of an inborn error of metabolism, such as hyperammonaemia, hypoglycaemia, episodic decompensation, vomiting and metabolic acidosis. The clinical phenotype of SSADH deficiency is extremely heterogeneous, even within families. Consequently, the diagnosis may be delayed or even missed [2].

We report the MRI findings in a 12-year-old boy with SSADH deficiency. The possible role of MRI in the diagnosis of SSADH deficiency will be discussed.

Case report

The 12-year-old boy was the child of non-consanguineous parents. His development was normal during the first 2 years of life. Later, he developed severe language delay and never exceeded three-word sentences. His motor development was normal except for some

fine-motor deficits and slight ataxia. He was hyperkinetic and unable to concentrate for more than 10 min.

Urine gas chromatography-spectrometry showed increased GHB concentration. The diagnosis was confirmed by decreased SSADH activity in cultured lymphoblasts. Initiation of standard-dose vigabatrin therapy improved concentration, social interaction and hyperkinesia, but the dose had to be reduced because of induction of generalised tonic-clonic seizures. The clinical and therapeutic aspects of this case are described in detail in a previous report [3].

MRI was performed on a 2.0-T Bruker MEDSPEC scanner. Axial T1-weighted (T1-W) spin-echo and T2-weighted (T2-W) RARE sequences (TR/TE 2,700/20, 6 mm slice thickness, 1 average) in the axial and coronal planes were acquired. No contrast medium was given.

MRI showed bilateral oval lesions with hyperintense signal in the dorsolateral portion of the globus pallidus on T2-W images. These hyperintensities were surrounded by a subtle hypointense ring. The rostral and medial part of the globus pallidus appeared normal (Fig. 1). Additionally, T2-W images showed symmetrically increased signal of the cerebellar dentate nucleus (Fig. 2). No other grey-matter involvement was noted. White-matter changes were lacking. T1-W images only showed slightly hypointense signal in the globus pallidus.

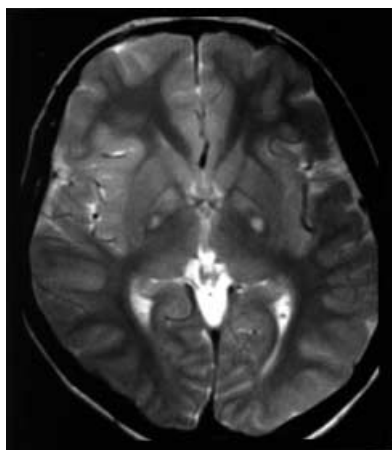
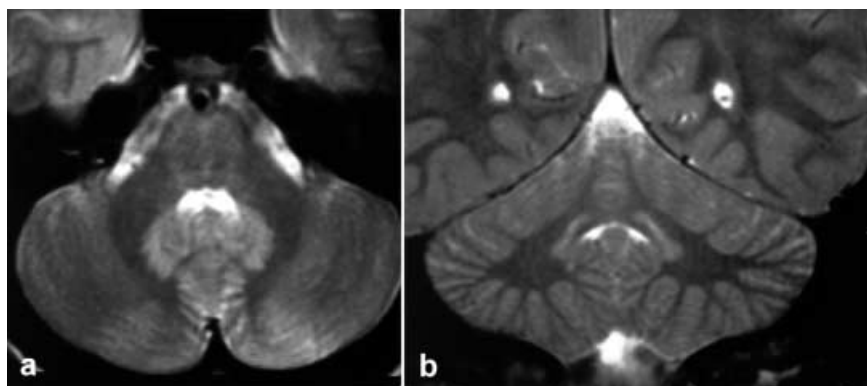


Fig. 1. Axial T2-W MRI shows bilateral oval lesions with hyperintense signal in the dorsolateral globus pallidus, surrounded by a subtle hypointense rim

Fig. 2a,b. T2-W MRI. **a** Axial and **b** coronal images showing bilateral increased signal in the cerebellar dentate nucleus



Discussion

The diagnosis of SSADH deficiency may be hampered owing to non-specific and variable presenting symptoms. Neuroimaging findings are also generally considered to be rather non-specific. Cerebral atrophy and hyperintense signal in the globus pallidus on MRI, either isolated or in combination with thalamic lesions, have been reported [2, 4]. A recent case report showed cerebellar vermian atrophy and subtle supratentorial white-matter changes [5]. However, no systematic MRI studies exist for this rare disorder.

It is important to establish the diagnosis of SSADH as early as possible and parents should receive genetic counselling. In some patients, treatment with vigabatrin (gamma-vinyl GABA) leads to clinical improvement. Vigabatrin acts as an irreversible inhibitor of GABA-transaminase, which is the enzyme that converts GABA into succinic semialdehyde [1].

In our patient we observed a particular pattern of enhanced signal in T2-W images with symmetrical involvement of the globus pallidus and cerebellar dentate nucleus. White-matter changes were absent. It is noteworthy that identical MRI findings in an 11-year-old Turkish boy were reported in a recent paper by Yalcinkaya et al. [6]. Isolated pallidal signal hyperintensities on T2-W images may be observed in methylmalonic aciduria, in carbon monoxide poisoning and kernicterus [7]. Abnormal signal of the dentate nucleus may be the leading MRI feature in infantile Refsum's disease [8] and atypical cases of Wilson's disease [9]. However, the clinical phenotype in these disorders is different from SSADH deficiency.

The subtle hypointense rim surrounding the pallidal hyperintensities in our patient created an 'eye-of-the-tiger' sign, which is the hallmark in Hallervorden-Spatz disease. However, in Hallervorden-Spatz disease marked hypointensities on T2-W images affect the entire globus pallidus [10]. In our case they were only focal.

In L-2-OH-glutaric-aciduria, both globus pallidus and dentate nucleus show increased signal on T2-W images. However, white-matter abnormalities seem to be present in virtually all patients, and putamen and caudate head are often affected in addition [7]. In Canavan's disease, leucoencephalopathy is the predominant feature, but globus pallidus and dentate nucleus may additionally be affected [7]. Bilateral signal abnormalities in the globus pallidus and dentate nucleus are common findings in cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis. MRI constantly demonstrates periventricular white-matter changes in all patients, and the disorder shows a distinct clinical pattern with bilateral cataracts,

diarrhoea, various neurological symptoms and tendon xanthomas [11].

It seems that the combination of isolated T2 hyperintense changes in the globus pallidus and dentate nucleus is rather uncommon in toxic, hypoxic and metabolic diseases. Together with the report of Yalcinkaya et al. [6], our case indicates that in the appropriate clinical context this pattern might be suggestive for SSADH deficiency.

In conclusion, in a retarded child the isolated pallidal-dentate MRI pattern with absent white-matter changes should raise the suspicion of SSADH deficiency and prompt biochemical analysis of GHB.

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