T2-relaxometry predicts outcome of DBS in idiopathic Parkinson's disease

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1. Introduction

Parkinson’s disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disease affecting the human nervous system on a multisystem level. The motor symptoms are considered to derive from a loss of dopaminergic projection neurons in the substantia nigra (SN) and accumulation of iron deposits in the SN. DBS is nowadays a well-established therapy not only for advanced PD with fluctuating motor symptoms and dyskinesia (Deuschl et al., 2006), but has been proven to be superior to medical therapy at early stages of PD ahead of disabling motor complications (Schuepbach et al., 2013a). In younger patients the subthalamic nucleus (STN) is the target of choice to improve motor symptoms. Most often STN is targeted bilaterally (Moro et al., 1999). The globus pallidus...
internus (GP) is another effective target for treatment of the levodopa-responsive symptoms and motor fluctuations (Benabid et al., 2009; Follett et al., 2010; Odekerken et al., 2013; Okun et al., 2009; Weaver et al., 2009). Unilateral versus bilateral approaches to DBS both emerged to be efficacious to improve motor dysfunction (Shemisa et al., 2011), yet it remains an open question as how to appropriately determine unilateral approaches for a subset of patients. Patients with marked asymmetry of motor symptoms may benefit from unilateral DBS, if the target nucleus can be properly identified.

The rationale for MRI in PD is traditionally anchored in the exclusion of atypical Parkinson syndromes. Current diagnostic methods for Parkinsonism include in some extent 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography (FDG-PET) as well as dopaminergic receptor imaging by PET or single photon emission CT (SPECT). 18F-fluorodopa PET, 11C-dihydroxytetrabenazine PET, FDG-PET and 123I-beta-carbomethoxy-3beta-(4-iodophenyl)tropane (DAT)-SPECT have been used to detect the loss of dopaminergic presynaptic terminals in the putamen originating from the SN pars compacta in PD patients (Ravina et al., 2005). Neuroradiologic imaging at 3T MRI offers another aspect of changes within PD (Castellanos et al., 2015; Keita et al., 2016). Furthermore transcranial ultrasonographic imaging of the midbrain is discussed as a possible method for early assessment of degeneration of SN. (Bouwmans et al., 2013; Li et al., 2016).

Methods to assist diagnosis of PD with MRI are now evolving, encompassing quantitative iron assessment and neuroradiologic sensitive MRI (Baudrexel et al., 2010; Ohotsuka et al., 2014). In research setting, arterial spin labeling and functional MRI using connectivity analysis have found profound differences between PD and HC (Robinson et al., 2009). To our knowledge, no previous MRI analysis have found profound differences between PD and HC (Detre et al., 2009; Wrzesinski et al., 2009). (Houtan et al., 2010). The T2r values could predict the degree of degeneration of SN. (Houtan et al., 2010; Li et al., 2016). The degeneration of SN in PD involves iron accumulation, which can be assessed by T2 and T2* relaxometry. These values, correlated with micro structural characteristics of tissues, provide absolute, tissue specific, field strength and machine independent T2 values and are highly sensitive to e.g. iron content (Carneiro et al., 2006). In this study, we investigated whether a decrease of T2 relaxation times in the subthalamic nucleus (STN) can be used as surrogate marker for target selection in DBS. Our assumption was that i) an asymmetric clinical presentation is reflected by asymmetric degeneration within the basal ganglia loops, which could possibly be detected by T2r changes compared to HC and that ii) an asymmetric degeneration may affect the motor outcome of DBS. Patients with a high asymmetric index in motor function could predict a poor response to DBS and affect future patient eligibility. The absolute T2r values are calculated from the T2 signal decay from the multi echo sequence. UPDRS III, i.e. the motor part of the UPDRS, was calculated from the decay curves regardless of absolute signal intensities the T2 data was 6.16 min. The total scan time for the entire imaging protocol was 38 min.

The T2r values were acquired with identical multi-contrast spin echo (SE) sequences on both of the similar scanners. The multi-echo, fast spin echo sequence used the following parameters: 28 coronal contiguous 2 mm slices, FOV 220 mm, acquisition matrix 128 × 128, TR = 2000 ms and multiple TE ranging from 12 ms to 96 ms in steps of 12 ms. Acquisition time for the T2 data was 6.16 min. The signal decay fit of a mono exponential decay according to 

\[
\text{Signal}(TE) = \text{const} \times \exp\left(-\frac{TE}{T2}\right)
\]

The fitting algorithm for each ROI was applied to the 7 measurements from TE = 24 ms to TE = 96 ms. Measurements at TE = 12 ms were omitted to avoid non-exponential components of the signal at very short TE (Jones, 2003). Furthermore the formula assumes the constant including the factor \((1 - \exp(-\frac{TE}{T2}))\) being independent from TE. According to the 7 ROIs the calculations resulted in a set of 7 T2 values for every patient and control. As the tissue specific T2r values are calculated from the decay curves regardless of absolute signal intensities the measurements are independent of the actual 3T scanner used.

For statistical workup, the measured T2r values for left side and right side were supplemented by the T2r mean, max and min values as well as the difference between left and right T2r values (all values in ms). Also the UPDRS scores were supplemented in a similar manner by difference scores (difference pre-operative minus post-operative,
difference “on”-state minus “off”-state). Pearson correlations of the resulting sets of T2r values and UPDRS scores were determined and analyzed for patients and HC. Furthermore for patients and HC possible correlations of T2r values with sex or age were tested.

3. Results

3.1. UPDRS pre- and post-operative

Patients averaged preoperative and postoperative total UPDRS I, II and III scores in “off”-state and in “on”-state are shown in Table 1. The designation “on” and “off” refers to dopaminergic medication. The DBS itself, after implantation, was always switched on.

Difference scores (Δ_UPDRS) were calculated as respective difference of preoperative UPDRS scores minus postoperative UPDRS scores and were interpreted as outcome. Positive Δ_UPDRS scores represent positive outcome of DBS.

The averaged preoperative UPDRS scores reflected the inclusion criteria for DBS and thus showed the comparatively smallest standard deviation. The positive averaged Δ_UPDRS scores represented the overall positive outcome of DBS. The higher standard deviation of the postoperative UPDRS scores and in particular the high standard deviation of the Δ_UPDRS scores with relative standard deviations above 100% indicated a highly variable outcome of DBS.

The differences in pre- and postoperative UPDRS scores (Δ_UPDRS) according to groups I–III are shown in Table 2. The UPDRS improvements were mostly due to improved motor (UPDRS III) performance during “off”-state as represented by Δ_UPDRS_III_off. The comparatively high standard deviation again reflects the variability in response to therapy.

3.2. T2 relaxation times in patients and controls

Table 3 compares mean and difference of left and right T2r values of the ROIs for HC und patients. T2r for NR (mean left and right side) showed a non significant decrease in patients (60.39 ± 4.27 ms) compared to HC (64.82 ± 5.16 ms). T2r for CSO indicated a non significant increase in patients (84.98 ± 3.31 ms) compared to HC (78.67 ± 1.79 ms).

Patients and HC significantly differed in measured T2r (mean left and right side) for STN and SN. Patient’s T2r of SN (56.46 ± 3.81 ms) showed a decrease of almost 3 standard deviations in comparison to HC (64.82 ± 5.16 ms). Patient’s T2r of SN (45.41 ± 4.42 ms) showed a significant decrease of > 3 standard deviations in comparison to HC (60.72 ± 4.65 ms).

The calculated left to right differences of T2r showed an increased left to right difference as well as an increased variability of left to right differences of T2r of SN for patients (STN_dif 0.91 ± 6.52 ms) in comparison to HC (0.47 ± 3.51 ms) implicating occurrences of unilateral alterations as shown in Table 3.

The unilateral UPDRS III scores showed a slight but insignificant emphasis of left sided symptoms. Consequently, despite the significant decrease of STN_T2r in patients, the Pearson correlations of left and right STN T2r with left and right UPDRS III showed no significant relation.

To illustrate differences in T2r values in controls and patients and asymmetric T2r the measurements are shown as two-dimensional diagrams with the measured T2r in the right hemisphere on the horizontal axis and the measured T2r in the left hemisphere on the vertical axis.

Fig. 1 illustrates T2r differences in controls vs. patients for the SN (left vs. right). For subjects with higher T2r in both groups there was a slight tendency to show higher T2r on the right side as visualized by the lines of best fit with a slope below 45°. Nevertheless for both groups the left and right values were highly correlated (Pearson Correlation r = 0.76 for controls and r = 0.61 for patients) indicating good parity. Furthermore, the data showed a significant correlation of the difference in preoperative UPDRS III scores in “off” vs. “on” state with the minimum left or right SN T2r value (Pearson correlation 0.74), i.e. the higher the remaining minimal SN T2r value, the higher the effect of dopaminergic medication. No significant T2r differences were detected between controls and patients in the RN. Left and right T2r were highly correlated (Pearson Correlation 0.77 for volunteers and 0.61 for patients) indicating good parity.

Fig. 2 shows T2r of the STN in patients vs. controls. In controls left and right T2r were highly correlated (Pearson Correlation r = 0.72). In patients, in contrast, the left to right correlation was almost lost (Pearson Correlation r = 0.19) indicating predominantly unilateral alteration of the STN. Five patients had T2r in the range of healthy controls (> 60 ms for STN_right), whereas only one single patient had T2r values > 60 ms in STN_left.

Patients and controls differ in terms of decreased STN_T2r (< 58 ms) either uni- or bilaterally. While varying lateralization naturally weakens any correlation for mean T2r of STN the figure suggests correlations if at least one of left or right STN showed decreased T2r i.e. correlations with the minimum of left or right T2r.

Neither correlations of T2r and UPDRS to sex or age for patients nor correlations of T2r to sex or age for HC showed any significance.

3.3. Correlation of T2 relaxation times with UPDRS and outcome

Fig. 3 shows Δ_UPDRS_III_off vs. STN_min indicating that STN_min i.e. the minimum T2r value measured for STN right or left is highly correlated to the outcome of DBS in terms of UPDRS III improvement in “off” state. The Pearson correlation of STN_min to Δ_UPDRS_III_off is r = 0.82 corresponding to a p < 0.01.

Patients with pronounced asymmetry (T2 left STN minus T2 right STN) revealed the most prominent improvement of the UPDRS III.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total UPDRS and differences preoperative minus postoperative in on and off state.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Relative Std. Dev.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UPDRS_off_pre</td>
<td>51.92</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDRS_off_post</td>
<td>36.25</td>
<td>15.47</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_off</td>
<td>15.67</td>
<td>19.05</td>
<td>121.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDRS_on_pre</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDRS_on_post</td>
<td>20.67</td>
<td>11.26</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_on</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>11.40</td>
<td>263.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UPDRS differences preoperative minus postoperative.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_I</td>
<td>-0.42</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_II_off</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_II_on</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_III_off</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ_UPDRS_III_on</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>8.91</td>
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</table>

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Controls</th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>SN</th>
<th>NR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STN_mean</td>
<td>66.10</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>56.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STN_dif</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN_mean</td>
<td>60.72</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>45.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN_dif</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR_mean</td>
<td>64.82</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>60.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR_dif</td>
<td>-0.21</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>78.67</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>84.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Patients with a negative UPDRS outcome were revisited, their data confirmed and medical records reexamined. Patients with a negative UPDRS apparently seemed to deteriorate with rapidly progressive levodopa-resistant axial symptoms. The one patient with considerably negative outcome developed dementia.

4. Discussion

This study aimed to investigate whether decreases in the T2r in the STN and SN are predictive for motor outcome in PD. Two points stand out from our study:

1) T2r changes in the SN and in STN differentiate PD patients from HC. This finding confirms previous studies (Martin et al., 2008; Sian-Hülsmann et al., 2011) and has been confirmed by transcranial sonography (Berg, 2009). Several MRI methods are on trial for initial diagnosing PD (Ohtsuka et al., 2014). T2r is not the only MRI marker for distinction of PD and HC, e.g. resting state functional MRI, R2*, mean diffusivity and fractional anisotropy have also been found to have significant differences within the basal ganglia (Planetta et al., 2014; Prodoehl et al., 2014; Tir et al., 2014). Our findings implicate, that T2-relaxometry of STN and SN should be further evaluated to test if it offers the potential to differentiate early PD from HC and secondary Parkinson syndromes.

2) STN asymmetry and T2r minimum values were associated with better outcome of DBS in our patients. Lower T2r values may be reflected clinically by more severe motor impairment and thus a greater potential for improvement with DBS. It may be implicated that information gleaned from preoperative MRI may have a prognostic value and may be implemented as a potential surrogate marker for the prediction of successful DBS. Clues from our study may further implicate whether dissatisfaction with STN DBS in long term management (Farris and Giroux, 2013) can be predicted based on MRI findings. Patients with an unfavorable outcome in our cohort had worsening of levodopa-resistant axial symptoms, which are not expected to be improved by STN DBS. T2r values may be an indicator for this development.

While patients tend to show an unilateral decrease of STN T2r the laterality of symptoms was not reflected by the asymmetry of STN T2r. Lateralized manifestations of motor symptoms are characteristic for idiopathic PD (van der Hoorn et al., 2012) which, however, is invariably a bilateral disorder. During the progression of the disease laterality is usually preserved to some degree. This has until date not been correlated to intrinsic unilateral or side dominant changes within the brain on MRI. The dopaminergic innervation of the striatum is known to reflect the asymmetry of symptoms during onset and progression of PD (Marek et al., 1996). However, there is evidence to suggest that components of the basal ganglia loops are functionally connected across hemispheres (de Solages et al., 2010). This supports the observation that DBS outcome was best when at least one STN had near to normal T2r, independent of the most affected side of symptoms. Though, in context of DBS with targeting the basal ganglia, the degree of affection and laterality may impact clinical outcome (Kingsbury et al., 2010). Patients may also profit more of DBS during an earlier stage (Deuschl et al., 2013; Schuepbach et al., 2013b).

Iron depositions in the nuclei causing microstructural changes in tissue are the main factor affecting the T2r. The concept of individually regarding left and right minimum and maximum values alongside the mean T2r values takes lateralization of iron depositions into account. At which point the increasing iron content in SN or STN correlates to a clinically manifest PD is under examination. Previous studies indicated
that there is no change in SN iron content in incidental Lewy Body Disease or in pre-manifest PD, while others have found conflicting results (De Reuck et al., 2014). These findings may reflect different subgroups of PD, corresponding to the variation in motor symptoms exhibited in the disorder (Riederer and Sian-Hülsmann, 2012; Sian-Hülsmann et al., 2011). Increasing iron content in the SN in progression of PD has been described (Aquino et al., 2014a). The overall iron content in the STN did not seem to affect the outcome as neurodegeneration typically affects the SN but not the STN. Interestingly, T2r in the STN as a structural parameter nevertheless seems to correlate with clinical findings. While the mean values of STN T2r left and right provided no additional value, the minimum values of were correlated to DBS outcome with respect to UPDRS III. Very low minimum STN T2r predicted negative DBS outcome. More detailed, patients and controls differed in terms of decreased STN T2r (<58 ms) either uni- or bilaterally. The clinical data confirmed the UPDRS improvement in all but three patients, in whom levodopa-resistant axial signs worsened after neurosurgery, as has been reported in earlier studies (Benabid et al., 2009). Alternative Targets have also been considered, mainly GPi, with no relevant differences reported in earlier studies (Benabid et al., 2009). Alternative Targets may offer an alternative target, if the STN T2 values are very low and considered predictive for a negative outcome.

The effect of a left dominant hemisphere on DBS has been considered (Shemisa et al., 2011). The DBS performed on the dominanted side was not proven to have a more beneficial effect than the non-dominant side.

Our observations on the T2 values of SN are congruent with literature (Du et al., 2012). Noteworthy is the correlation of SN minimum T2r values to the levodopa motor response (UPDRS III "off" vs. "on"). This has not been described before and should be investigated further.

Further evaluation is needed to ensure which patients possibly have to be excluded from DBS.

Funding sources

None.

Conflict of interest

None.

References


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