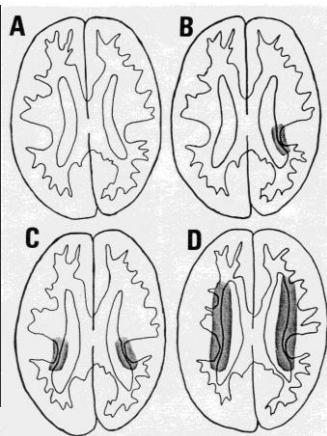
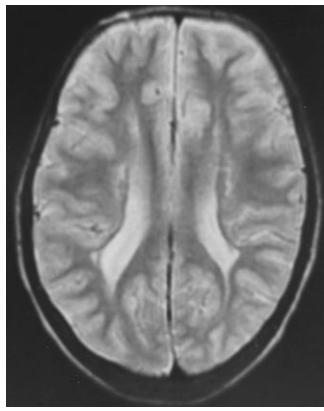


# PVL再考

Periventricular leukomalacia

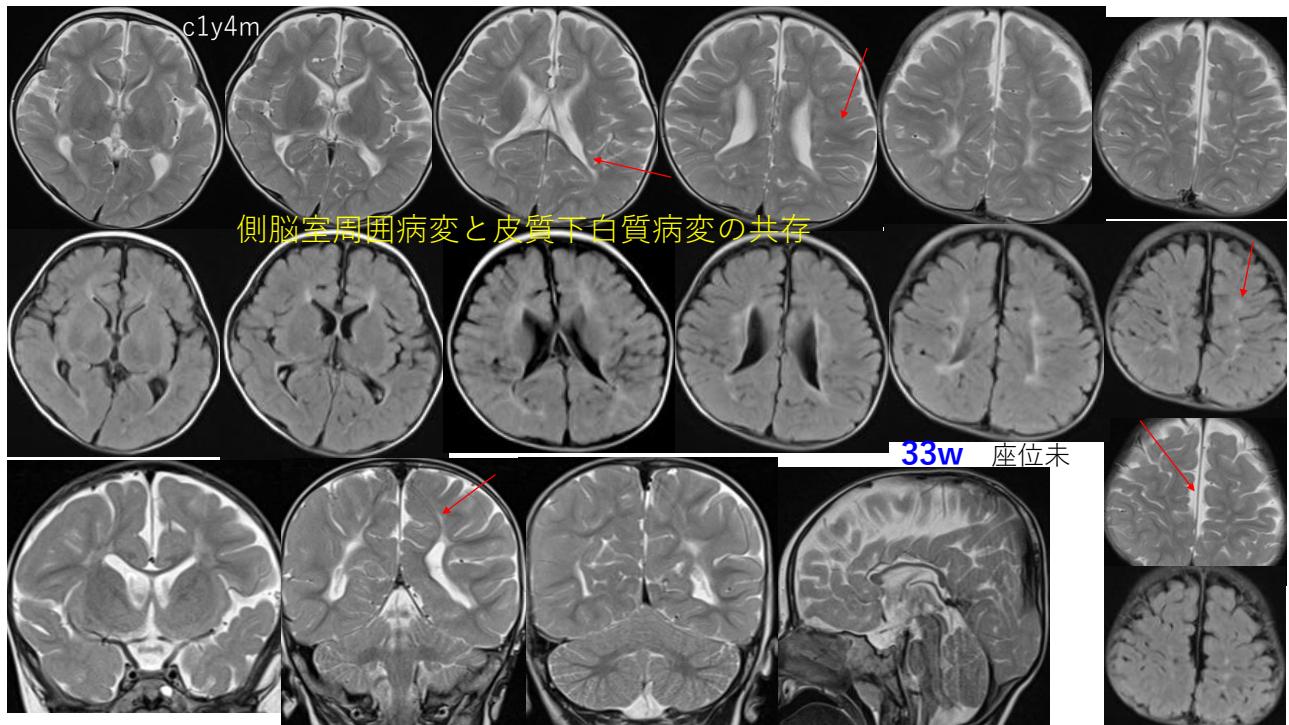


- ✓ 早産白質障害は、側脳室周囲に限局した軟化巣(血行障害)である
- ✓ 痙性麻痺と視空間認知障害が症候

早産白質障害の  
氷山の一角ですらないか

Yokochi K, Aiba K, Horie M, Inukai K, Fujimoto S, Kodama M, Kodama K. Magnetic resonance imaging in children with spastic diplegia: correlation with the severity of their motor and mental abnormality. Dev Med Child Neurol 1991;33:18-25.

1



2

Gilles FH, Leviton A. [Neonatal white matter damage and the fetal inflammatory response](#). Semin Fetal Neonatal Med 2020;25:101111.

- Baker B, Larroche JCが1962年に創った periventricular leukomalacia 概念は誤りである
  - 小壞死巣は皮質下U-fibersから側脳室壁部にかけて存在する (Schmorl他, 1904)
  - Anoxia, endotoxemiaが病態であろう (Schwarz 1961, Clark他, 1961)
  - Baker B, Larroche JCの2点の誤り
    - PVL例にanoxic eventsが多いことから、それを原因としている。非PVL例のanoxic eventsと比べていないので、根拠がない。
    - Terminal eventsをcausesと短絡する。
  - 以下の三組織学的所見を見落とすか無視
    - Amphophilic globus 両染性球
    - Hypertrophic astrocytes
    - Acutely damaged glia
  - 動物実験では、neonate・pretermの脳はadultの脳より低酸素hypoxiaに強い
    - ✓ 低血流ischemiaはcomplex
- [Perinatal telencephalic leucoencephalopathy](#) 概念の提唱  
大脳病理は以下の集合
  - Hypertrophic astrocytes
  - Acutely damaged glia
  - Amphophilic globus
  - Multiple focal white matter necroses
    - Small coagulative necroses ~ organized large cystic lesions (hypertrophic astrocytesが囲む)
    - 皮質下白質から側脳室周囲白質(大病巣になりやすい)に分布
    - 多発小病巣が多い(大病巣より)
    - Takashimaのdeep white matter vascular border zones概念は技術的問題あり→炎症

3

## 早産白質障害の満期MR所見

- 囊胞性病変 → 吸収・萎縮
- T1高信号病変 → 萎縮
- T2高信号病変
  - 萎縮
  - 萎縮しない機能障害 \*特にCrossroads部
    - ✓ DEHSI (diffuse excessive high signal intensities) × diffuseなるものは存在しない

### ➤ 生理的T2高信号

- Crossroads部T2高信号
  - ✓ これがないのは、生理的T2高信号喪失病変である
  - \* Capとarrowheadは、crossroadsと解す
- Subplateの遺残 \*意義不明

### 幼児期MR所見は以下の複合

- 傷害部位の遺残・修復
- Subplateの白質分化の障害

4

# Compartmental organization of the brain with related axonal pathways

## Deep (periventricular) compartment

- Corpus callosum – (segment I)
- Fronto-occipital fascicle (FOF) – (segment I)
- Cortico-striatal fibers (Muratoff's fascicle) – (segment I)
- Fronto-pontine pathways – (segment I)

## Intermediate compartment

- Crossroads of projection pathways - (segment IIa)
  - Thalamocortical fibers
  - Cortico-fugal fibers
  - Callosal radiation
  - Associative sagittal fibers
- Sagittal axonal strata - (segment IIb)
  - Thalamocortical pathways
  - Basal forebrain cholinergic afferents
  - Cortico-cortical associative fiber system
- Centrum semiovale – (segment III)
  - Long associative fiber system
  - Projection fibers

## Superficial compartment

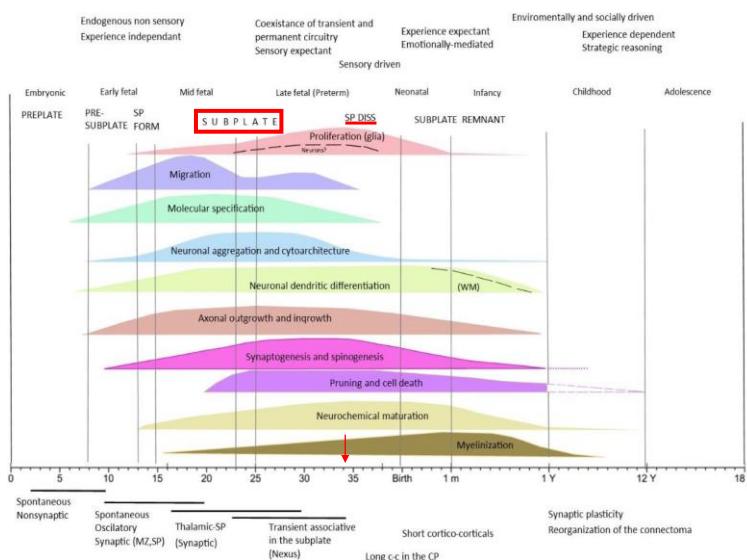
- Gyral white matter – (segment IV)
  - Short cortico-cortical fibers
  - U-fibers
- Subplate/subplate remnant
  - Growing front of all afferent pathways
  - Short cortico-cortical fibers
- Intracortical fibers – (segment V)

## 大脳白質発達の階層性 (von Monakow)

| Compartments (where?)                               | Deep periventricular  | Intermediate   | Distal (superficial)   |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Axonal pathways classes (what?)                     | Segment I (periventricular pathway)<br>Callosal, associative (FOF) and motor (corticostriatal and corticopontine) | Segment II (crossroads and sagittal strata)<br>Sensory (thalamocortical) Motor (pyramidal) | Segment III (centrum semiovale)<br>Long associative (FLS, FA, FLI, etc.) Sensory | Segment IV and V (gyral white matter and cortical white matter)<br>Subplate<br>Short cortico-cortical (U fibers) Intracortical |
| Schematic representation of pathways (connectivity) |   |  |  |  |

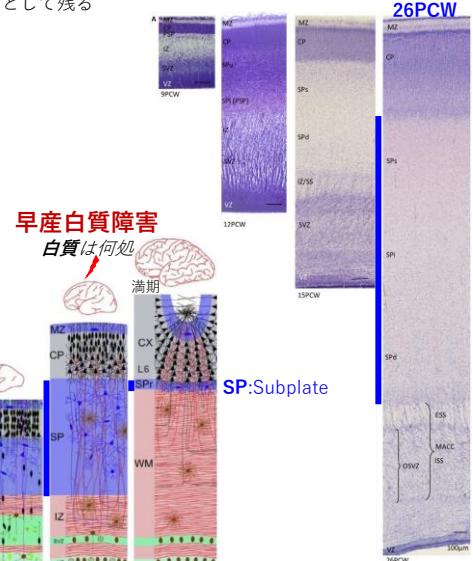
Kostović I et al. Developmental dynamics of radial vulnerability in the cerebral compartments in preterm infants and neonates. Front Neurol. 2014;5:139.

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Kostović I et al. Sublaminar organization of the human subplate: developmental changes in the distribution of neurons, glia, growing axons and extracellular matrix. J Anat. 2019;235:481-506.

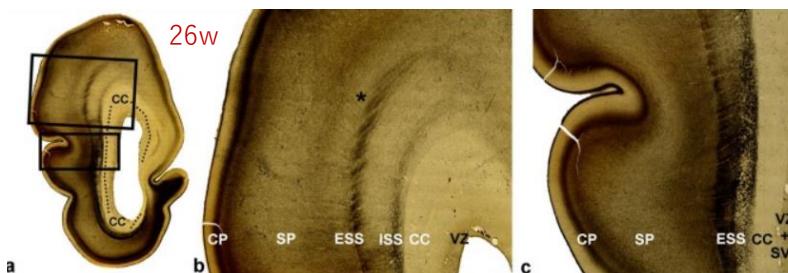
- 34wからsubplateはdissolution消退
- Synapse-rich subplate compartment (SPC)はsubplate remnantとして残る
- C-C: cytoarchitectonic compartment
- ✓ 成人脳には、gyral white matter interstitial neuronsとして残る



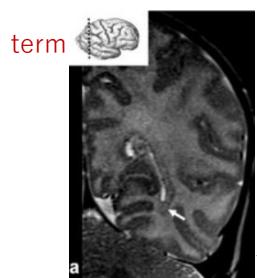
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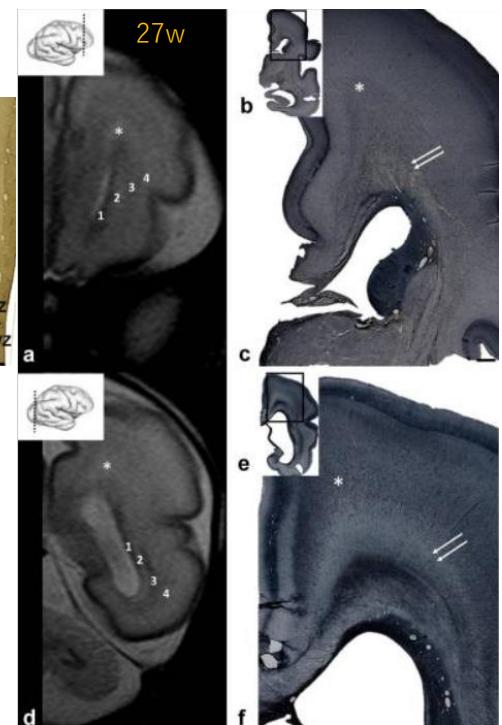
Iris Žunić Išasegi, Milan Radoš, Željka Krsnik, Marko Radoš, Vesna Benjak, and Ivica Kostović. Interactive histogenesis of axonal strata and proliferative zones in the human fetal cerebral wall. Brain Struct Funct 2018; 223: 3919–3943.



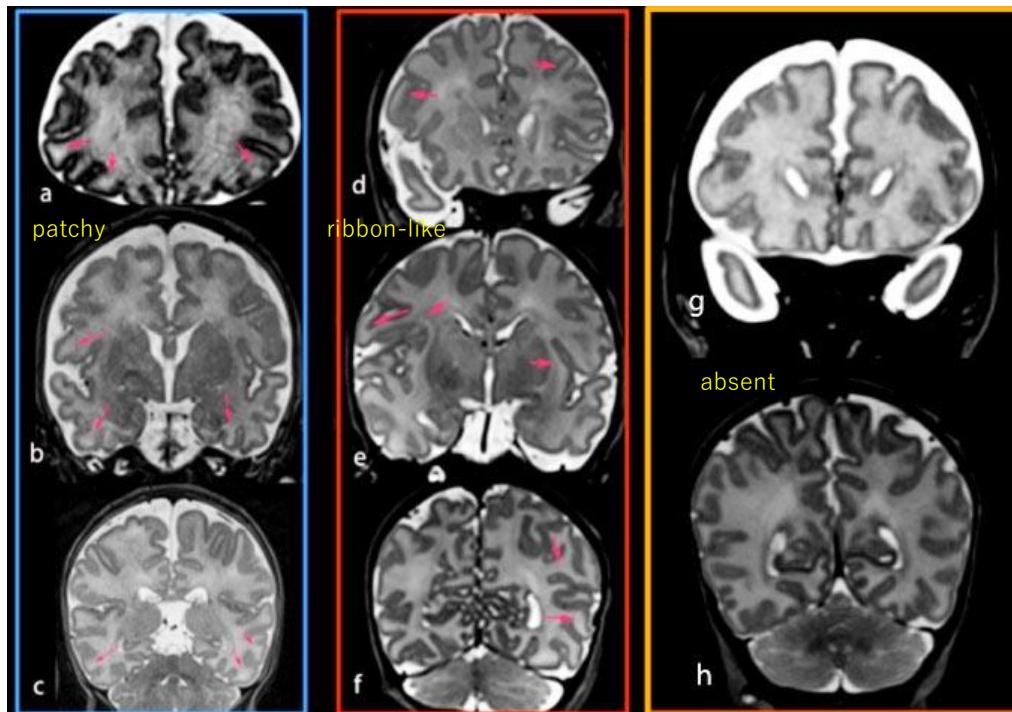
CP: cortical plate, SP: subplate, ESS: external sagittal stratum  
ISS: internal sagittal stratum, CC: callosal fibers (corpus callosum)  
SVZ: subventricular zone, VZ: ventricular zone



- 1: Ventricular zone (T2低信号)
- 2: Callosal fibers (corpus callosum)
- 3: Sagittal strata
- 4: Subplate (T2高信号)
- \* Crossroad
- ↓ : Sagittal strataからcrossroadへ移行



7



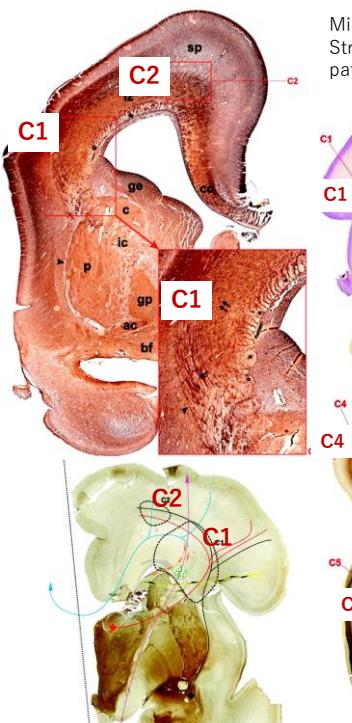
## Subplate

Segment IIIと  
cortical plateの間  
3-12mまであり  
34wからpatchy  
リボン型T2高信号  
・36wから中心部  
・2mで後頭部  
・12mで前頭部

Pittet MP et al. Newborns and preterm infants at term equivalent age: A semi-quantitative assessment of cerebral maturity. Neuroimage Clin 2019;24:102014.

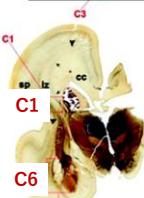
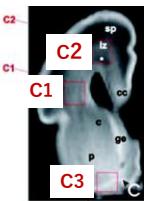
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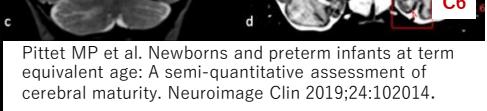
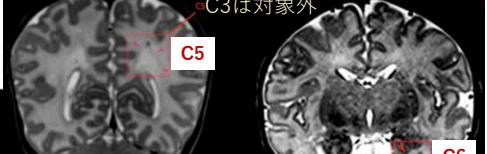
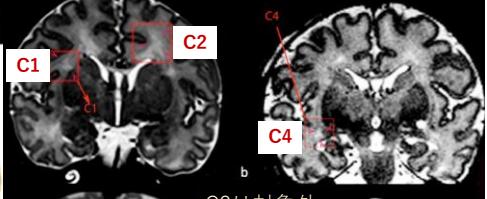


Milos Judas, Marko Rados, Natasa Jovanov-Milosevic, Pero Hrabac, Ranka Stern-Padovan, Ivica Kostovic. Structural, immunocytochemical, and mr imaging properties of periventricular **crossroads** of growing cortical pathways in preterm infants. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2005;26:2671-84.

## Periventricular crossroad areas



親水性神経関連物質が増え、T2高信号となる

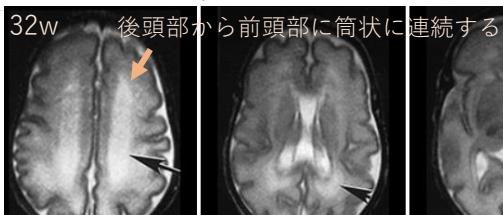
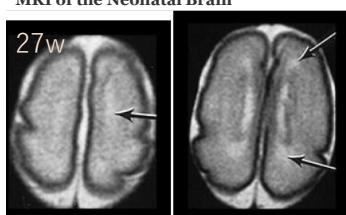


Pittet MP et al. Newborns and preterm infants at term equivalent age: A semi-quantitative assessment of cerebral maturity. Neuroimage Clin 2019;24:102014.

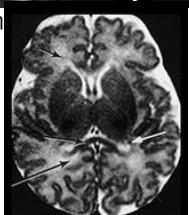
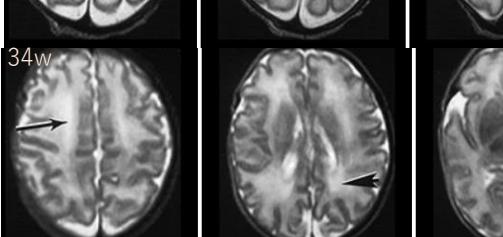
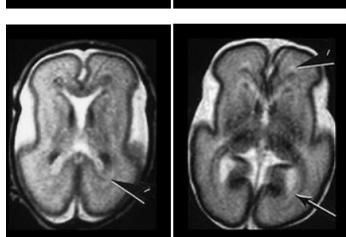
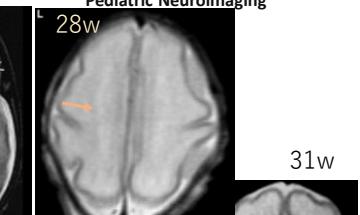
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## Crossroadsとcaps・arrowheadsの関連

Rutherfordのtext  
MRI of the Neonatal Brain

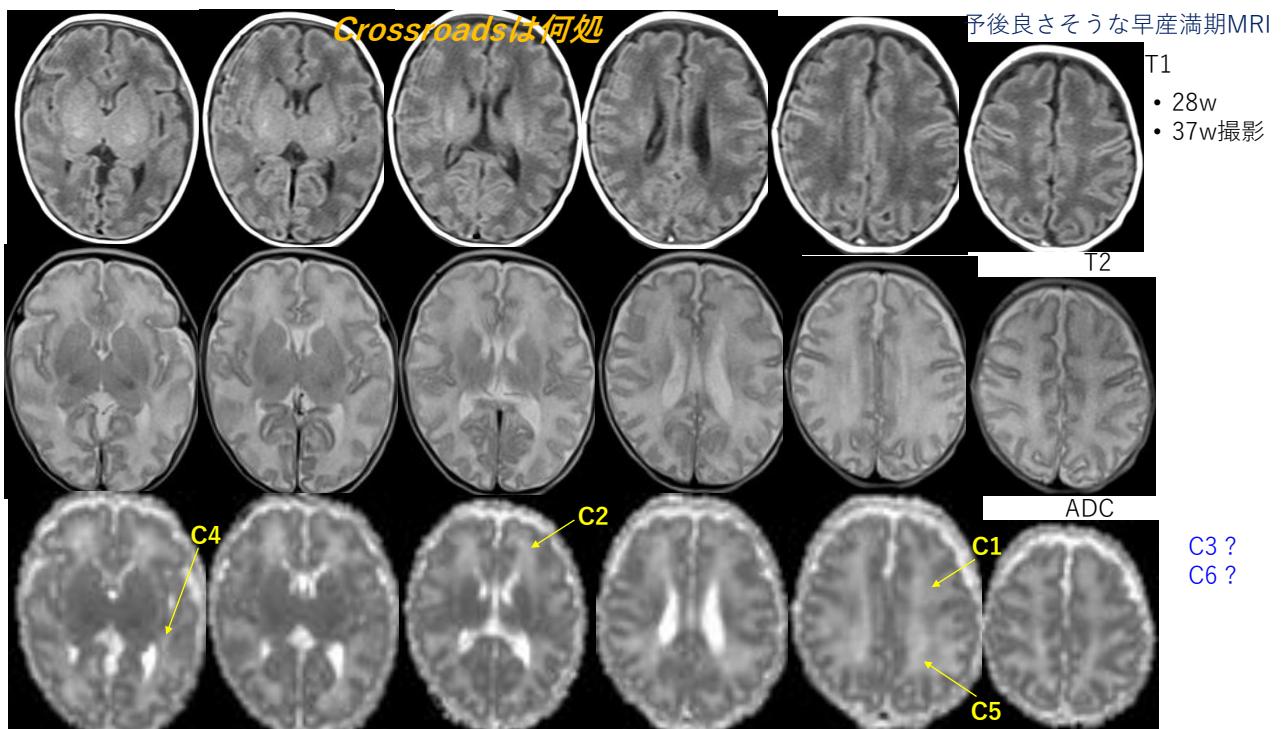


Barkovichのtext  
Pediatric Neuroimaging



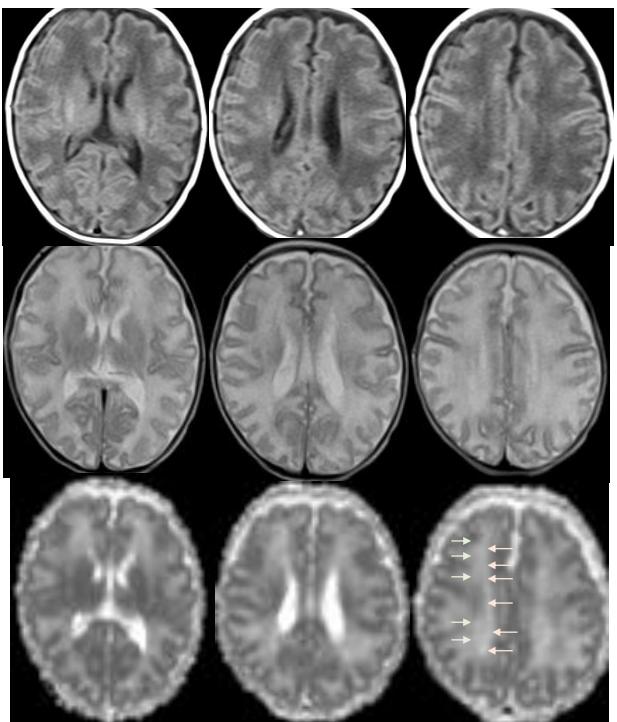
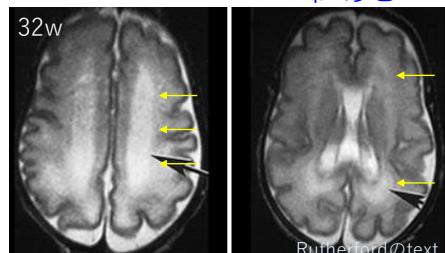
- 27w-32wで、後頭葉から前頭葉につながるT2高信号域が、その後、前頭葉と後頭葉に限局化して、capsとarrowheadsとなる
- CrossroadsのC1・C2・C5もこれと同じもの
- 退縮するSubplateを埋めるintermediate compartmentであろう

10



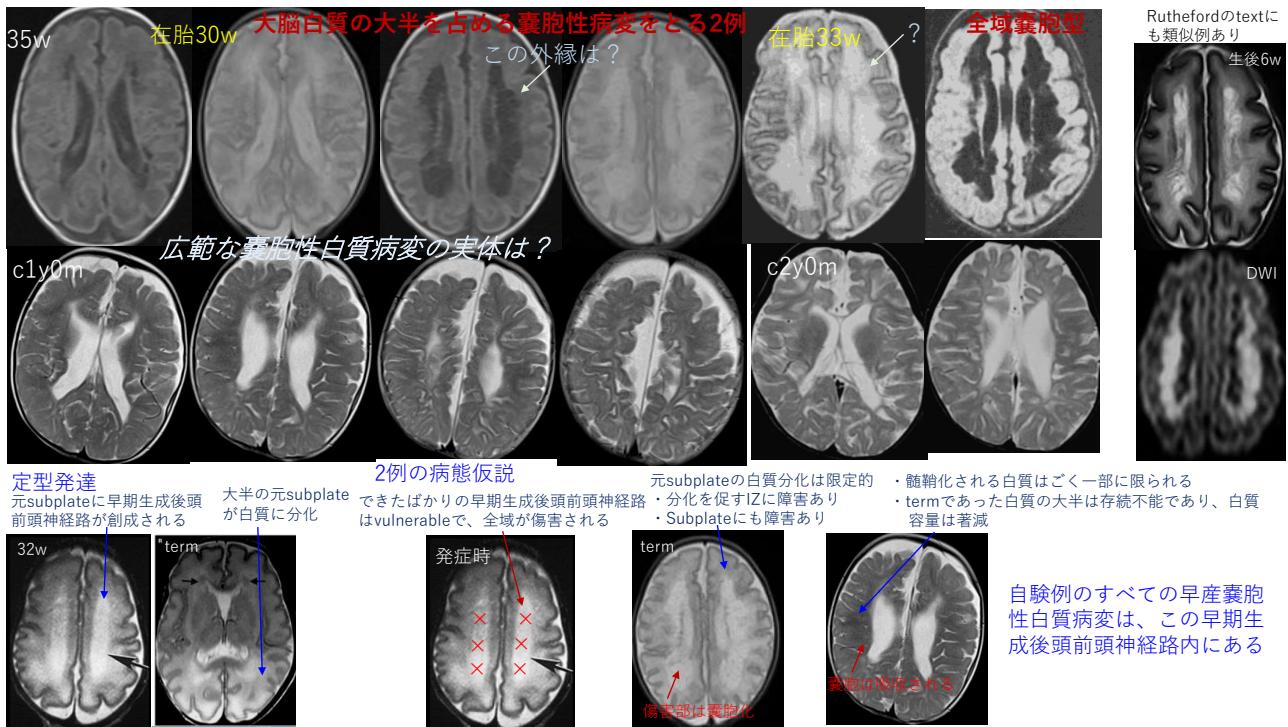
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## Crossroadsの私見

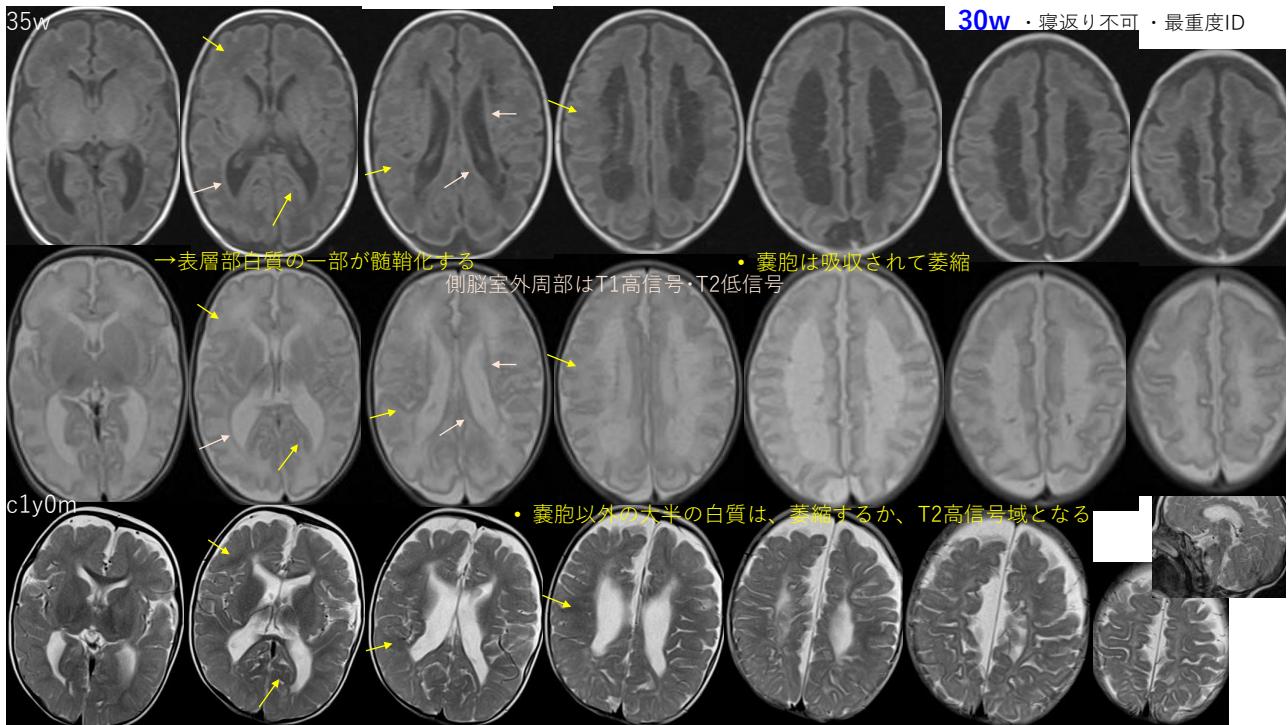


- 27w-32wで明瞭にみられる後頭葉から前頭葉につながるT2高信号領域を、**早期生成後頭前頭神經路**とする
    - ✓ Capとarrowheadはこれに含まれる
  - ・後頭葉から前頭葉への縦走路ではなく、放射路と近接連絡路の集合であろう
  - ・C1・C2・C5は早期型後頭前頭神經路に含まれる
  - ・後頭葉から、大脳内側路(—)と側脳室外側路(—)の二股に分かれる
  - ・C3・C4・C6は、描出されにくく、意義は小さいものとする
- ⇒ **早期生成後頭前頭神經路**のT2高信号・T1低信号・ADC高信号部を満期MRIで評価すべきである

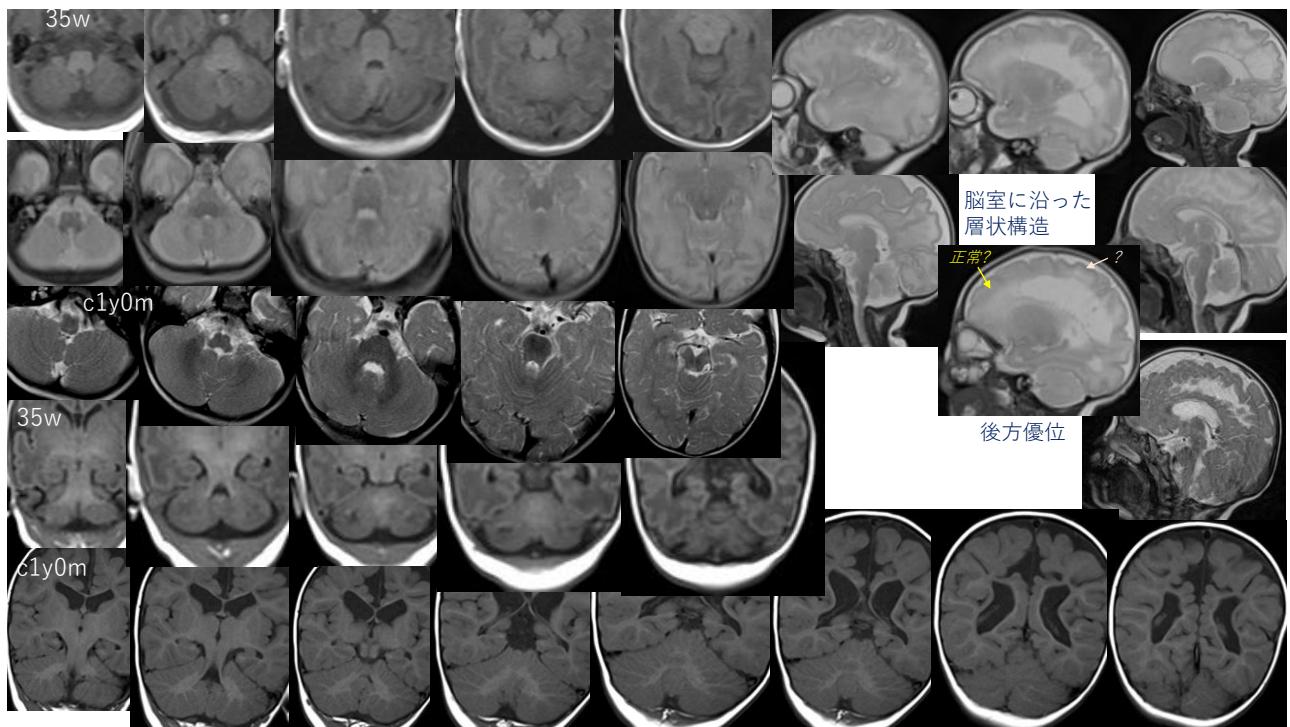
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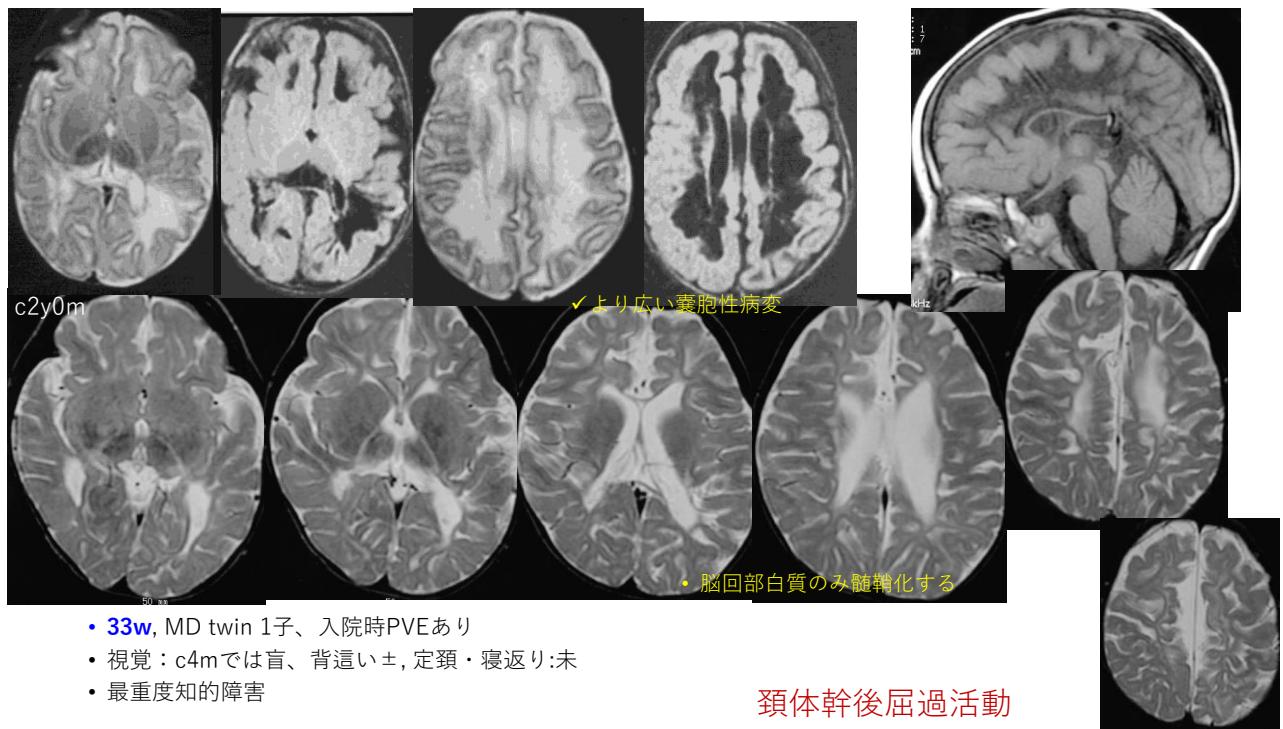
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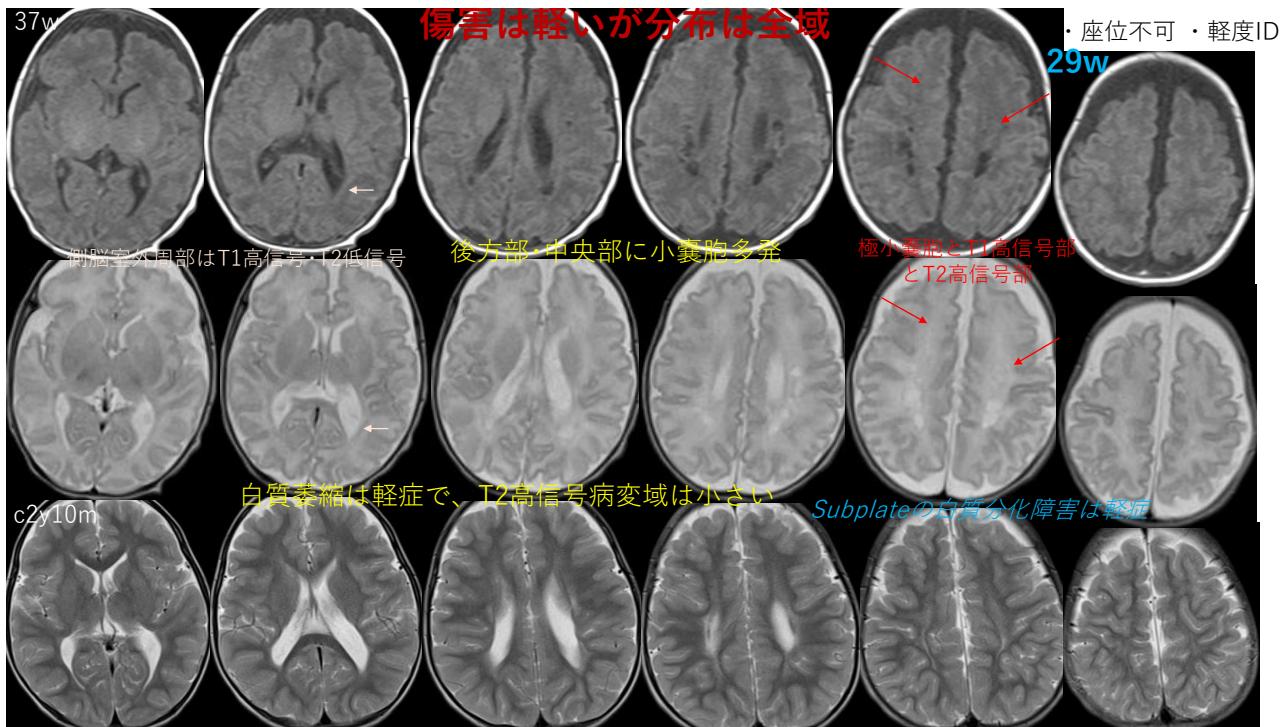
- 33w, MD twin 1子、入院時PVEあり
- 視覚：c4mでは盲、背這い±, 定頸・寝返り:未
- 最重度知的障害

頸体幹後屈過活動

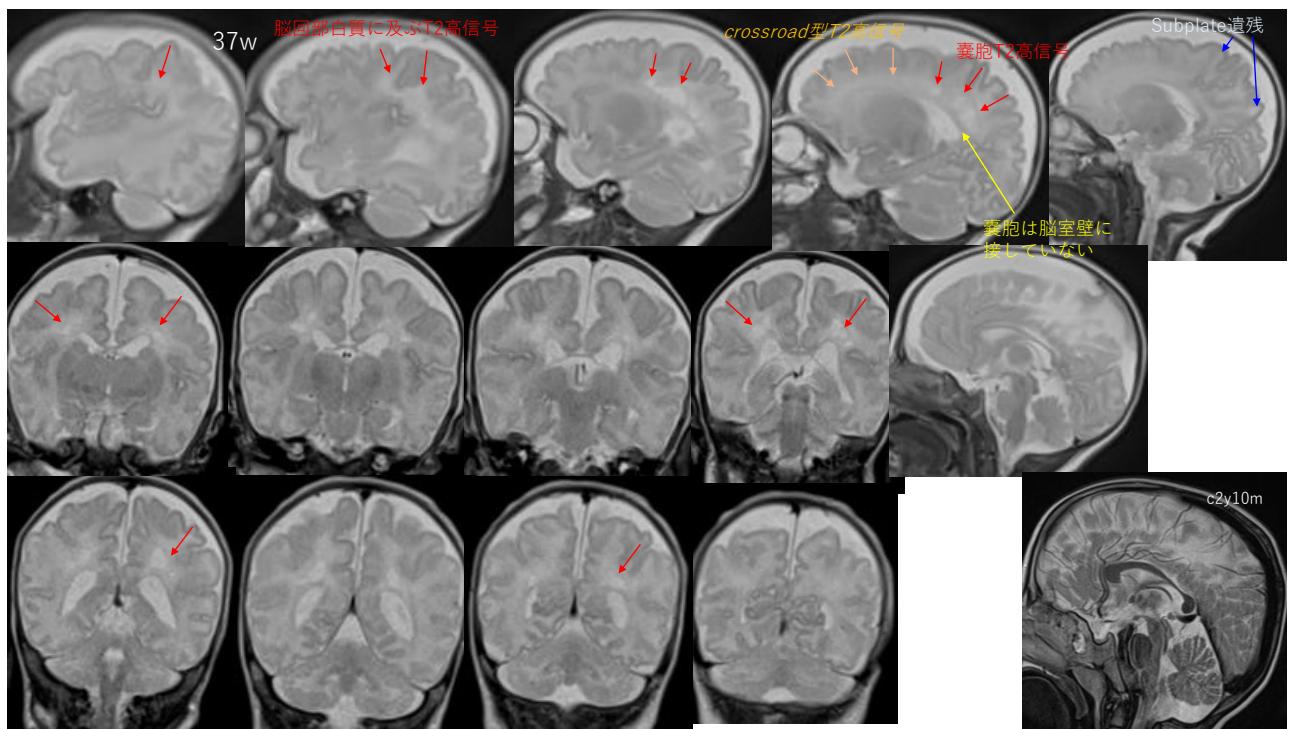
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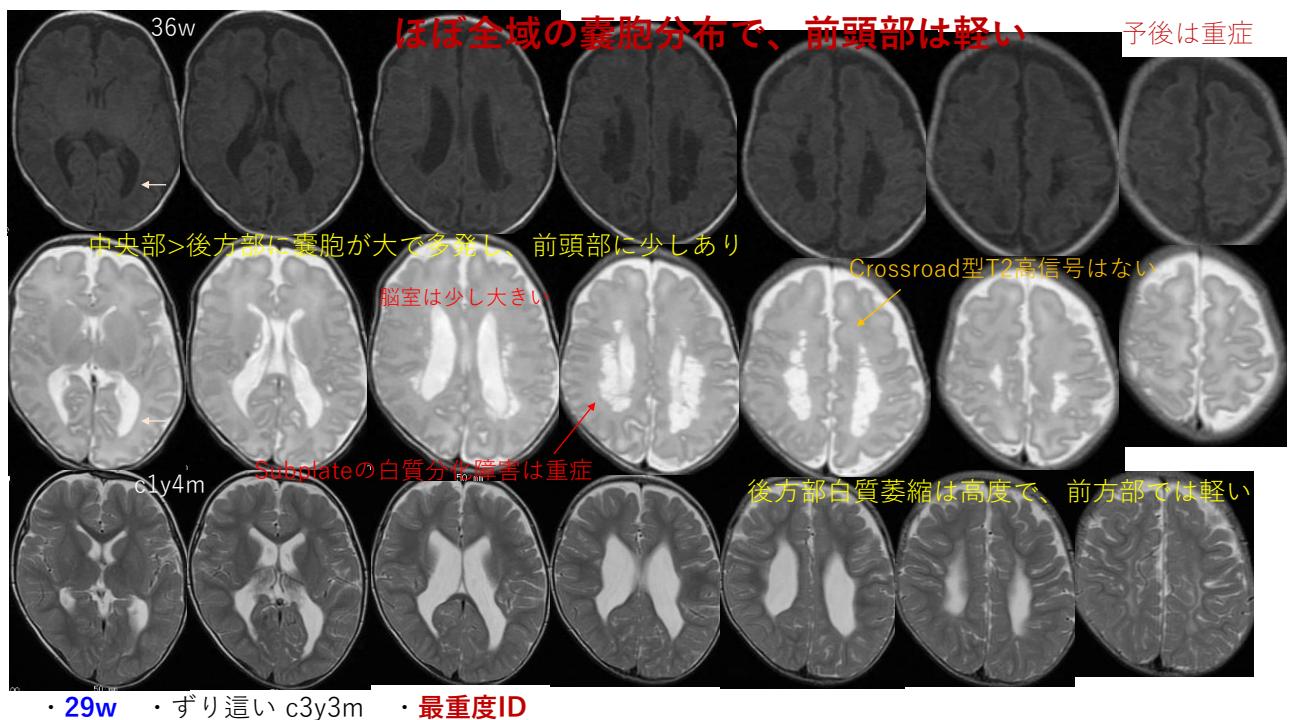
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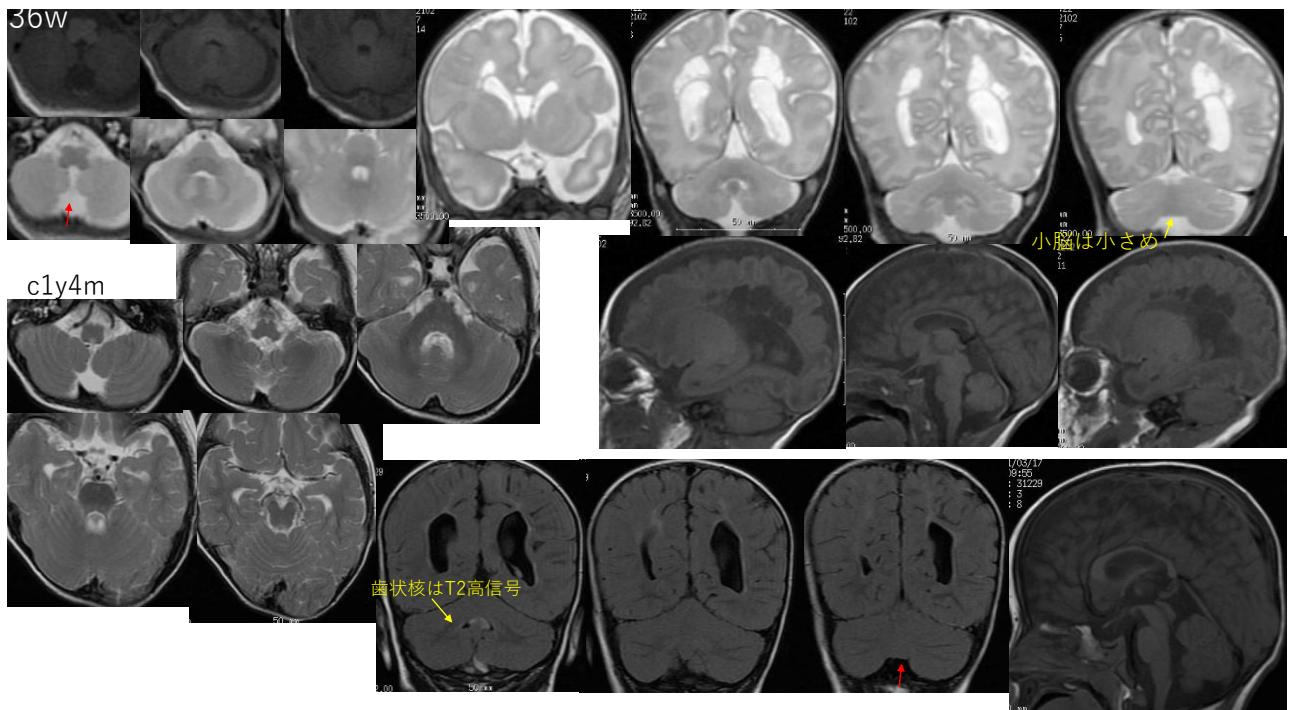
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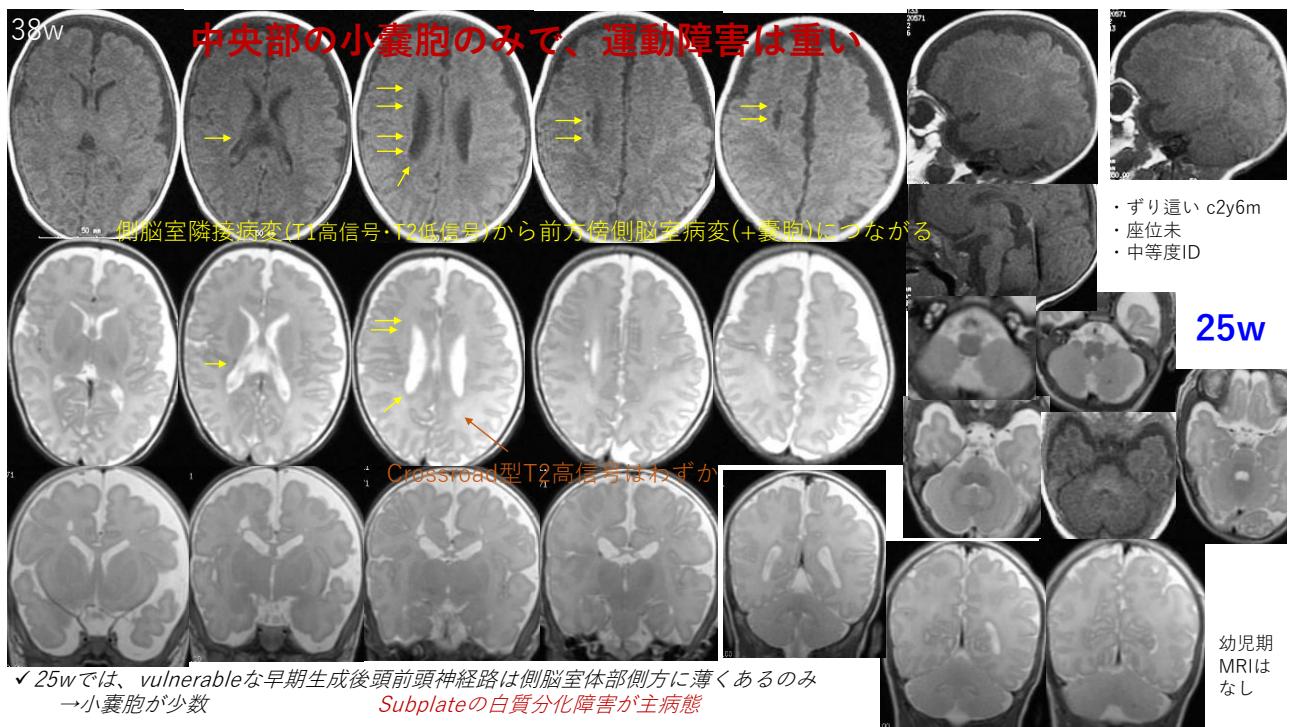
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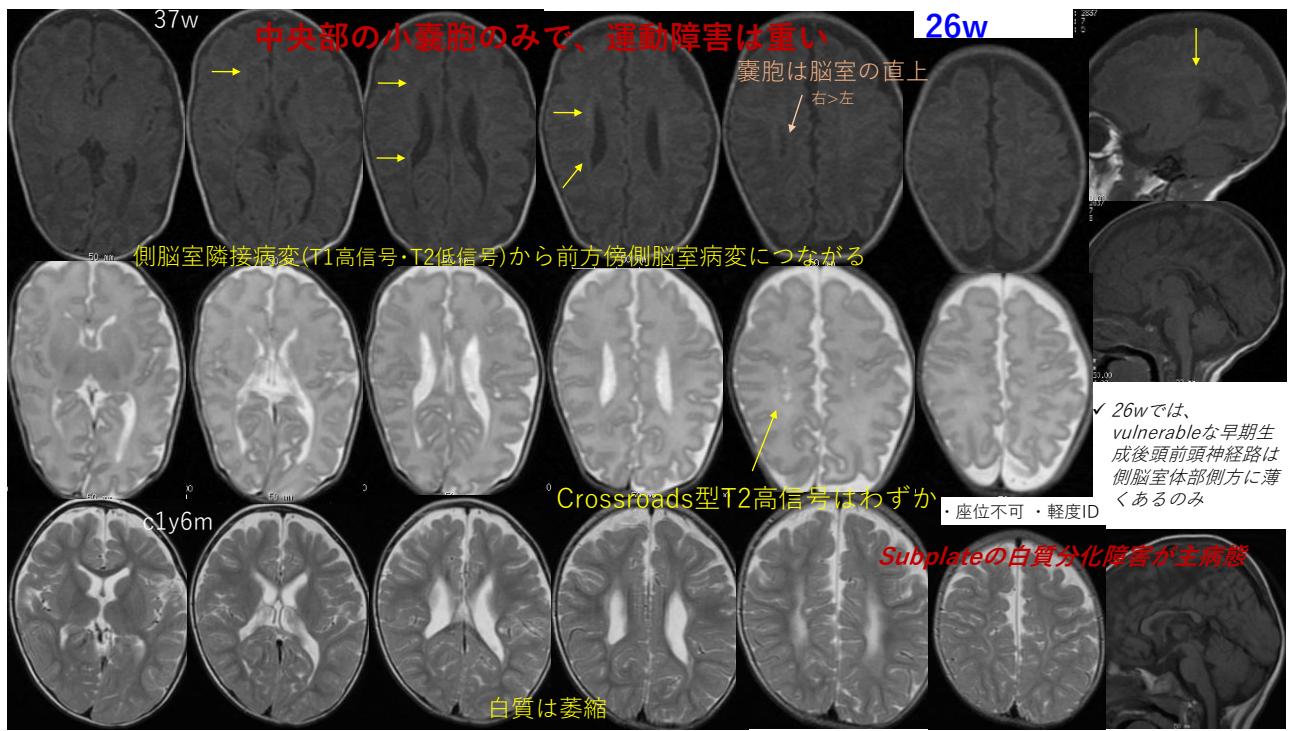
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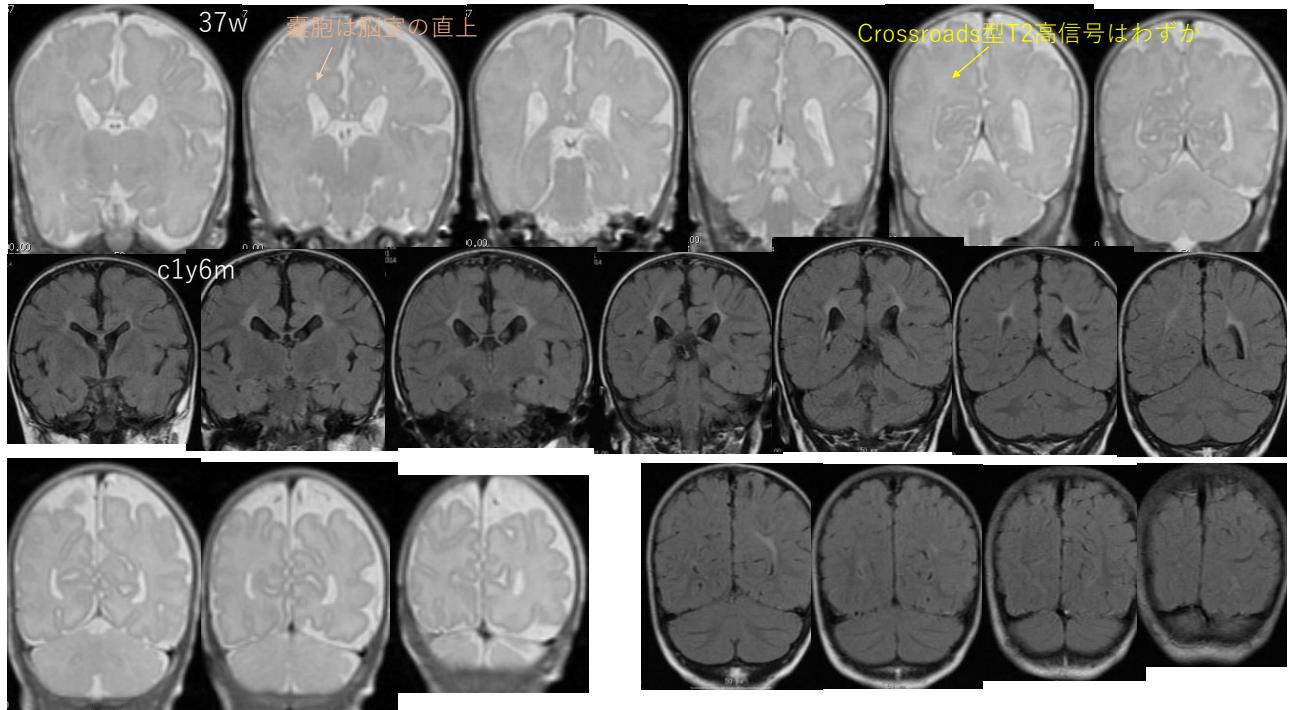
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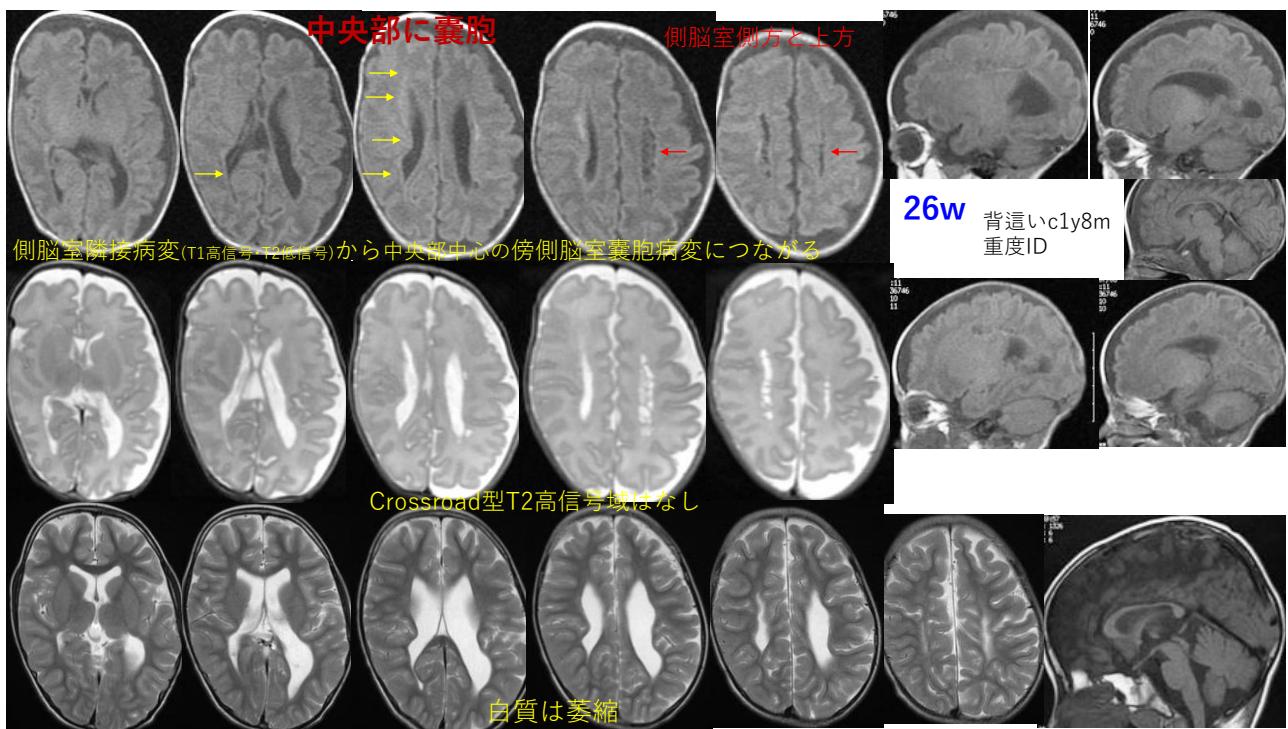
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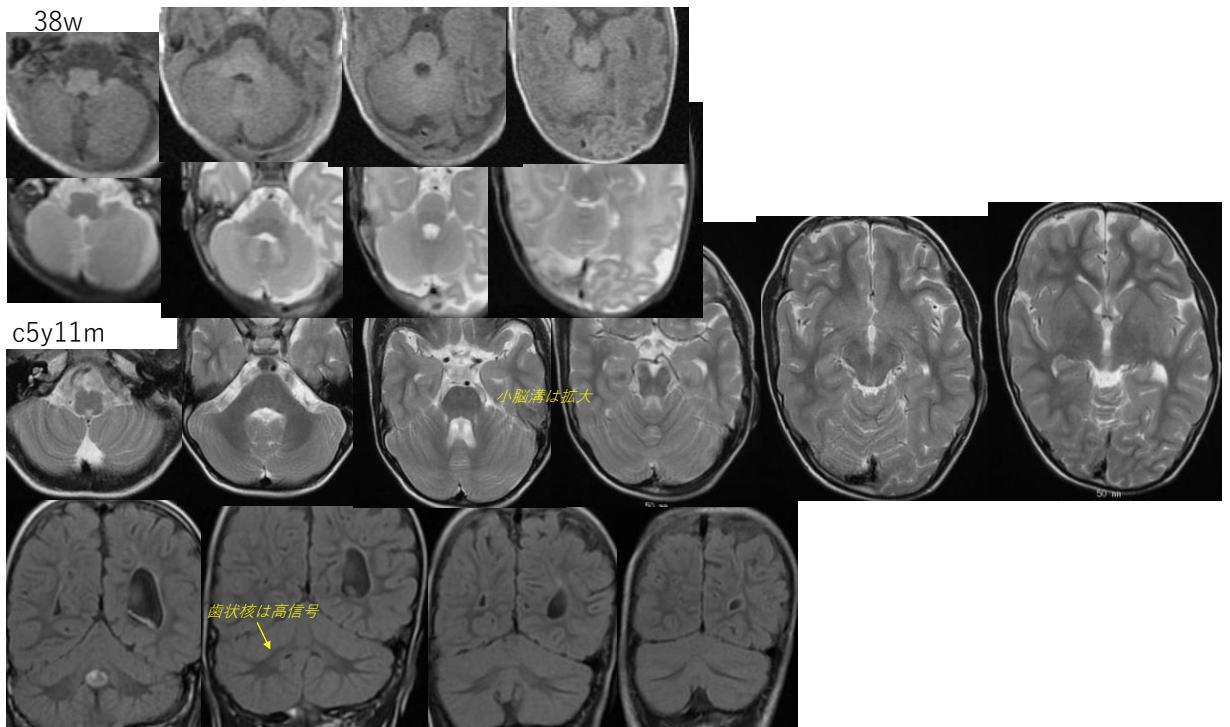
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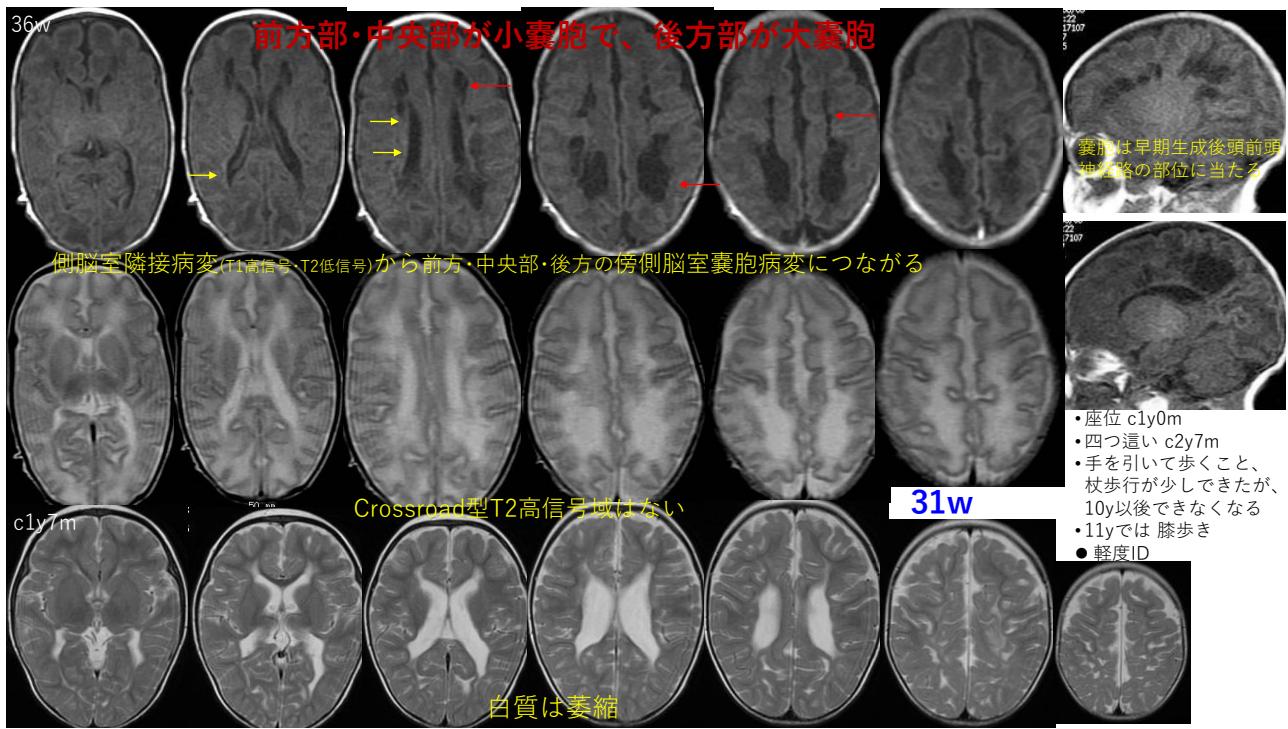
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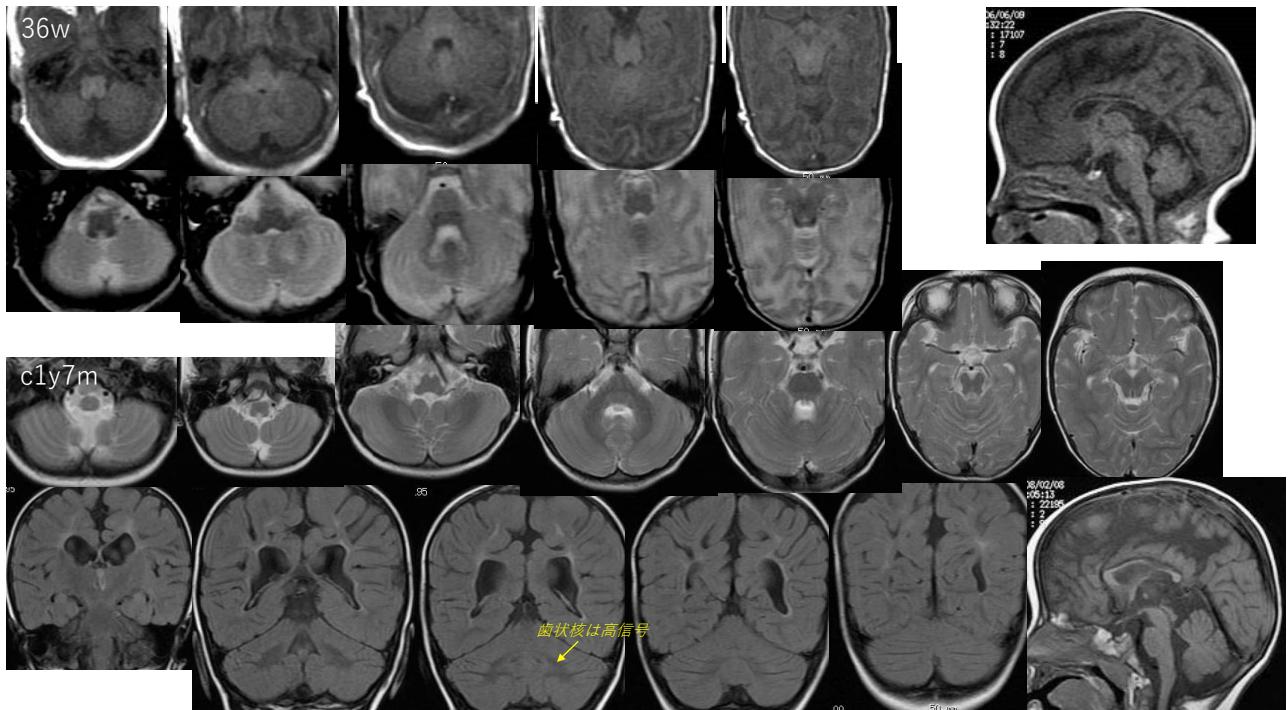
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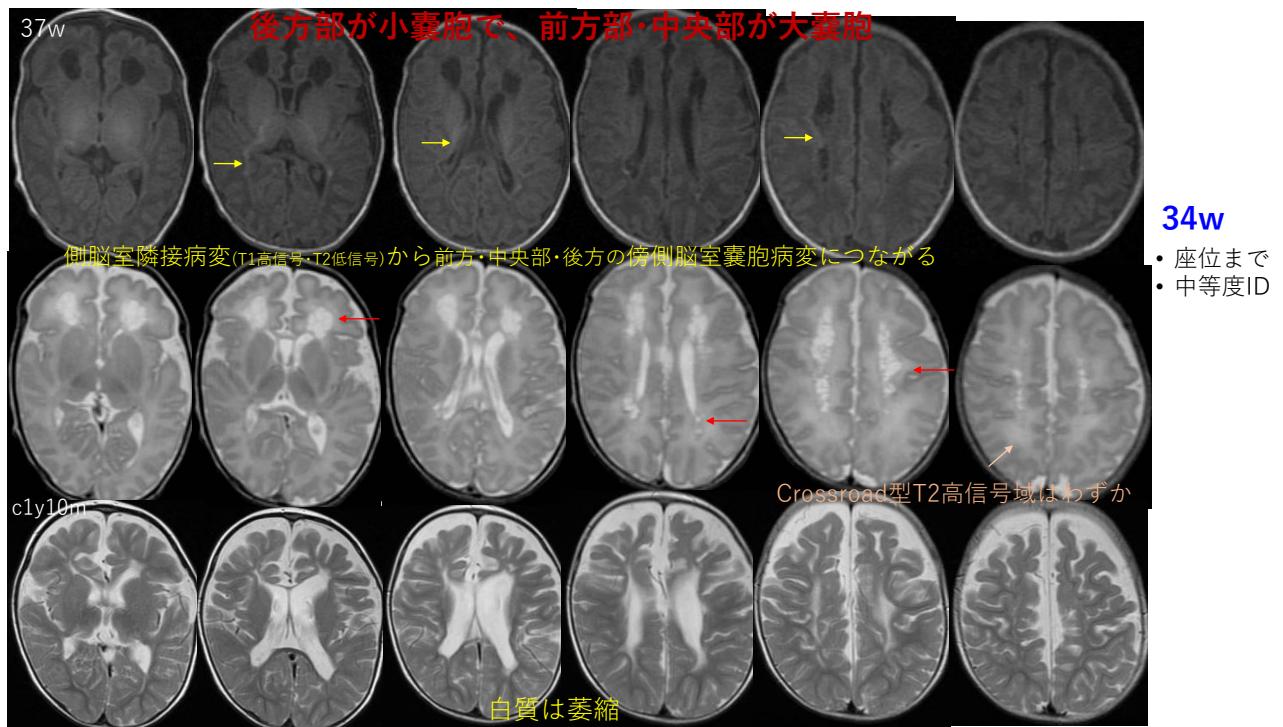
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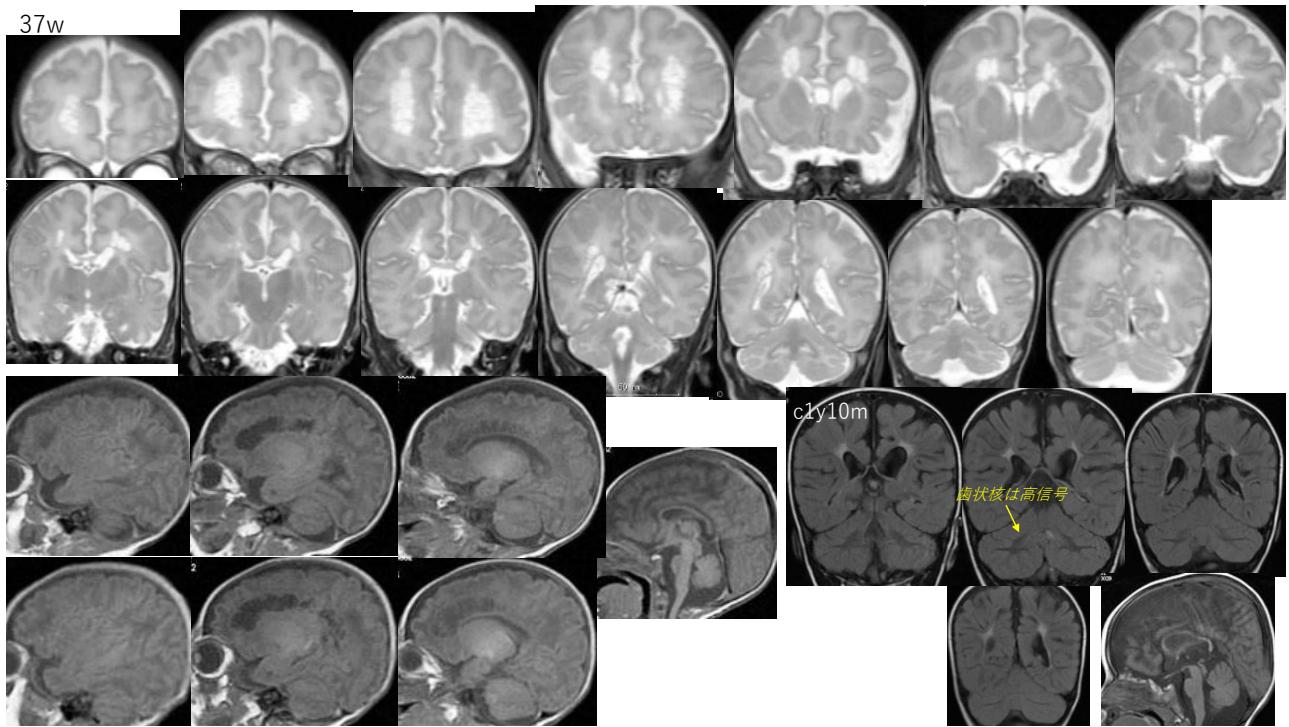
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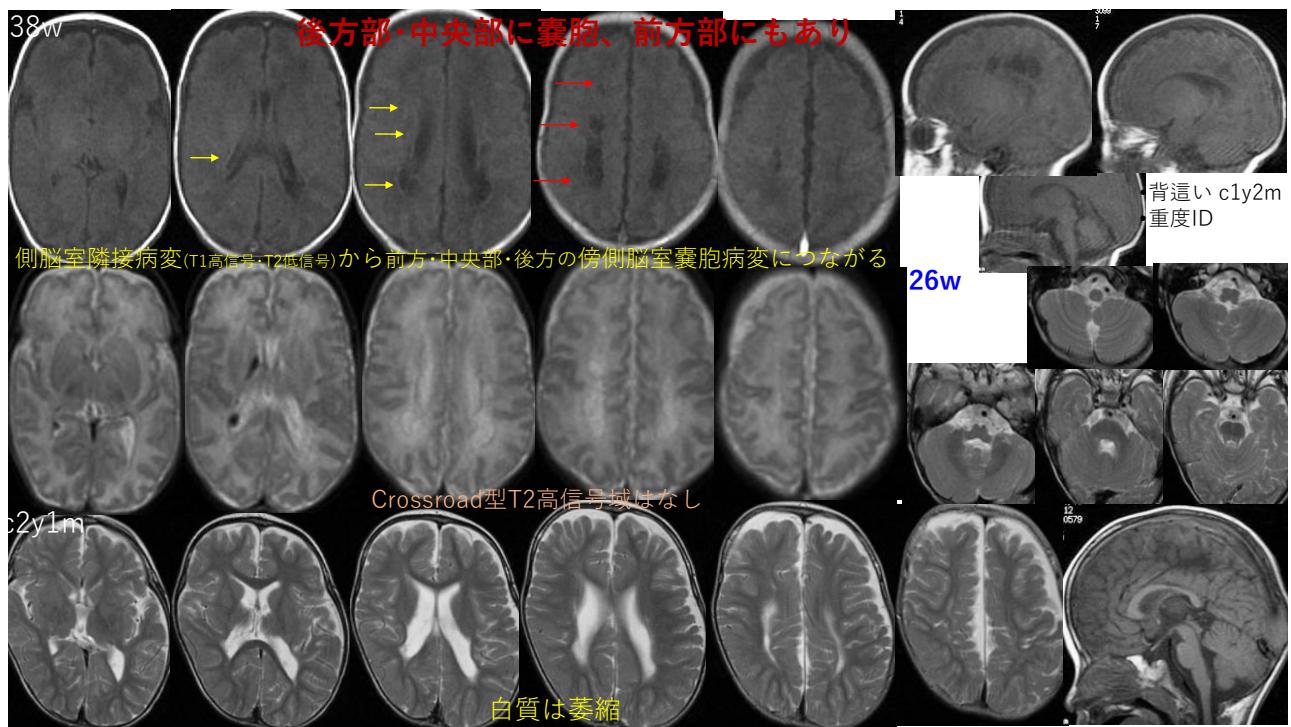
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