Teaching *NeuroImages*: MRI reversal in Wilson disease with trientine treatment

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Figure Brain MRIs of the patient

T2-weighted axial images, performed 5 years ago, show bilateral, symmetric hyperintensities in the putamina, thalami, posterior limbs of internal capsules, midbrain, and pons (A). Four years later, the hyperintense lesions are markedly improved (B).

A 17-year-old man presented with severe limb tremor and foot dystonia which had developed 5 years previously. He had no behavioral problems. Brain MRI revealed bilateral, symmetric hyperintensities in the putamina, thalami, and brainstem (figure, A).¹ Wilson disease was confirmed by the presence of Kayser-Fleischer ring, liver cirrhosis with splenomegaly, low serum ceruloplasmin level, and the mutation (L1083F/N1270S compound heterozygote) of the *ATP7B* gene. Trientine 1,500 mg/day, along with propranolol, levodopa, and clonazepam, were administered. Four years later, his symptoms resolved and brain MRI showed marked improve-

ment of the previous lesions (figure, B), which has been rarely reported.² These radiologic findings were well-correlated with clinical improvement, suggesting complete reversibility of the disease with trientine treatment.

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