Title
Neurodiagnostic studies in Krabbe's disease.

Permalink
https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7jt21672

Journal
Journal of child neurology, 2(1)

ISSN
0883-0738

Authors
Baram, TZ
Percy, AK

Publication Date
1987

DOI
10.1177/088307388700200114

License
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ 4.0

Peer reviewed
To the Editor

We read with interest the report by Basil T. Darras et al.\textsuperscript{1} describing the use of evoked potentials in the diagnosis of globoid cell leukodystrophy. Aside from the abnormalities seen on the neurophysiological studies, the authors also describe the computed tomographic (CT) appearance of their patient.

I would like to bring to the readers' attention that we have published the neuroradiologic findings (CT and magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]) and their progression in Krabbe's disease.\textsuperscript{2} In that report, we documented the typical CT appearance of hyperdense lesions in the deep grey matter and periventricular white matter as well as commented on their unusual appearance in MRI. These lesions, both in CT and mainly in MRI, are progressive. Thus, Krabbe's disease, even in its early stages, seems to have a typical spectrum of findings on several commonly used diagnostic modalities. These findings should alert clinicians and aid them in choosing the appropriate enzymatic diagnostic studies.

Tallie Z. Baram
Assistant Professor of Neuro-oncology and Pediatrics
University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute
Houston, Texas

Alan K. Percy, M.D.
Pediatric Neurology Service
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, Texas

References