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## MR of normal optic chiasm.

T el Gammal

*AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1991, 12 (3) 584

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/12/3/584.citation>

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6. Ambrosetto P, Michelucci R, Forti A, Tassinari CA. CT findings in progressive supranuclear palsy. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1984;8:406-409

### Reply

On reviewing Dr. Ambrosetto's paper in the September/October 1987 issue of the *AJNR* [1], please note that in Table 1, page 850, only two (25%) of the eight patients with progressive supranuclear palsy show hippocampal lucencies. In the previous paper by Ambrosetto et al. [2], which reports on three cases on the same subject, this finding is not mentioned. Admittedly, however, prominent hippocampal lucencies are present in Figure 1 in this second paper.

In our paper [3], as shown in Table 1, page 106, the specificity of the hippocampal lucency is 75%. That is, 25% of control subjects also had a hippocampal lucency, whereas 82% of the Alzheimer group showed the finding.

In summary, 82% of our Alzheimer patients showed a hippocampal lucency. In Dr. Ambrosetto's group of patients who had progressive supranuclear palsy, 25% showed the lucency, which is approximately the same percentage as our control group.

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### REFERENCES

1. Ambrosetto P. CT in progressive supranuclear palsy. *AJNR* 1987;8:849-851
2. Ambrosetto P, Michelucci R, Forti A, Tassinari CA. CT findings in progressive supranuclear palsy. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1984;8:406-409
3. George AE, de Leon MJ, Stylopoulos LA, et al. CT diagnostic features of Alzheimer disease: importance of the choroidal/hippocampal fissure complex. *AJNR* 1990;11:101-107

### MR of Normal Optic Chiasm

I enjoyed the interesting case report by Walker et al. [1] of chiasmal sarcoidosis. I would like to point out that in Figure 1B in their report, the arrow points to enhancement in relation to the optic tract, not the optic chiasm. Figures 1A-1C with this letter show MR findings of the normal optic chiasm.

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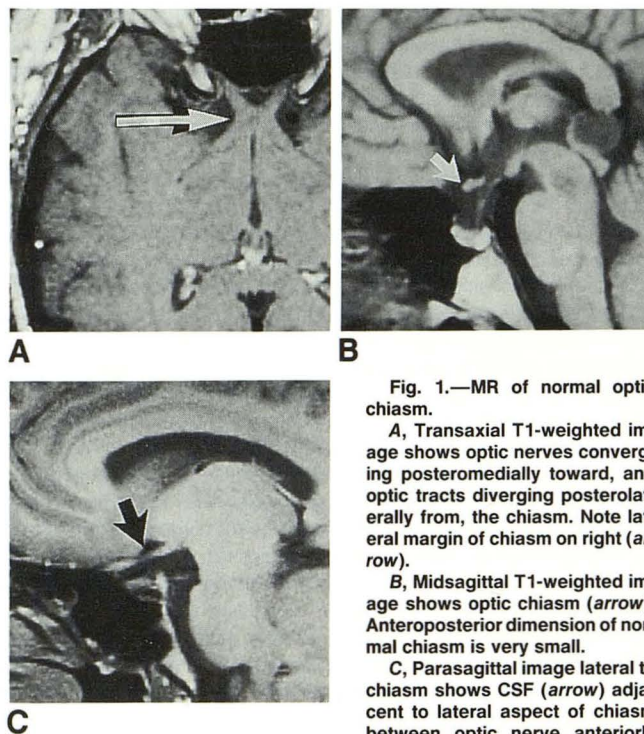


Fig. 1.—MR of normal optic chiasm.

A, Transaxial T1-weighted image shows optic nerves converging posteromedially toward, and optic tracts diverging posterolaterally from, the chiasm. Note lateral margin of chiasm on right (arrow).

B, Midsagittal T1-weighted image shows optic chiasm (arrow). Anteroposterior dimension of normal chiasm is very small.

C, Parasagittal image lateral to chiasm shows CSF (arrow) adjacent to lateral aspect of chiasm between optic nerve anteriorly and optic tract posteriorly. Chiasm itself is not visualized.

### REFERENCE

1. Walker FO, McLean WT Jr, Elster A, Stanton C. Chiasmal sarcoidosis. *AJNR* 1990;11:1205-1207

### Reply

Dr. El Gammal has noted correctly an error in the legend for Figure 1B on page 1206 in our recent paper [1]. This figure shows enhancement of the optic tract. The legend should be amended to read as follows: Postcontrast sagittal T1-weighted image shows intense abnormal enhancement of meningeal lining of optic tract (arrow). The chiasmal involvement is shown better in the most anterior cranial image in Figure 1C of the original report.

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### REFERENCE

1. Walker FO, McLean WT Jr, Elster A, Stanton C. Chiasmal sarcoidosis. *AJNR* 1990;11:1205-1207

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