

Ultra-Structural Observation of the Focal Brain in a Patient with Motor Neuron Disease

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To observe the ultra-structural changes of the brain tissue in a patient with motor neuron disease.

Methods: A stereotactic brain biopsy of the local lesions was performed based on the abnormal signals on magnetic resonance images, and the brain tissues were underwent light and electronic microscopic examination.

Results: Extensive extra-cellular edema and neuron necrosis were found in the internal capsule and thalamus. Metachromatic substances were found in the cytoplasm and were characterized by electronic dense granules, arranged in at plate layers or in at lines. Disorganized and degenerating mitochondria were observed in astrocytes and neurons.

Conclusions: Ultra-structural observation of the brain tissues might be helpful in understanding the central neuropathological changes in a patient with MND. Characteristic metachromatic substances might be found in the cytoplasm. Neurons in the brain of a patient with MND might undergo a process of degeneration.

Keywords

Ultra-structural observation, Stereotactic brain biopsy, Motor neuron disease, Diffusion tensor imaging, Metachromatic substances

Introduction

Motor neuron disease (MND) is a group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by progressive degeneration and loss of motor neurons in the brain and spinal cord. The pathogenesis of MND is still unclear, but it is believed to be a complex process involving genetic and environmental factors. Ultra-structural observation of the brain tissues in MND patients has revealed various pathological changes, including extensive extra-cellular edema, neuron necrosis, and the presence of metachromatic substances in the cytoplasm. These substances are characterized by electronic dense granules, which are arranged in plate layers or lines. Additionally, disorganized and degenerating mitochondria have been observed in astrocytes and neurons. This study aims to report the ultra-structural changes of the brain tissue in a patient with MND, based on stereotactic brain biopsy and microscopic examination.

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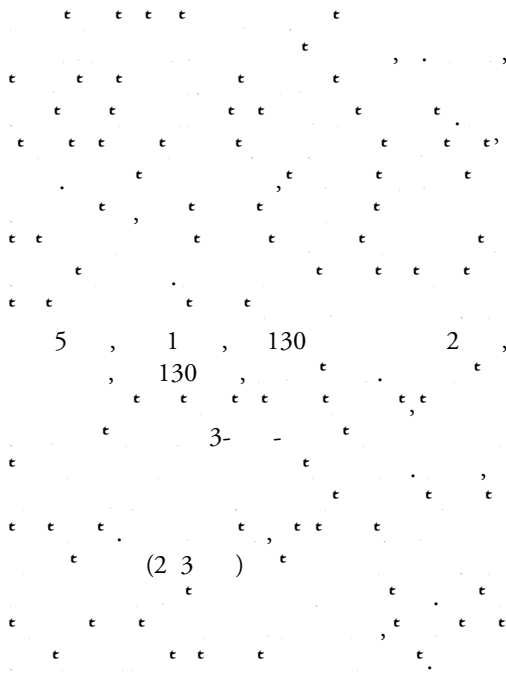
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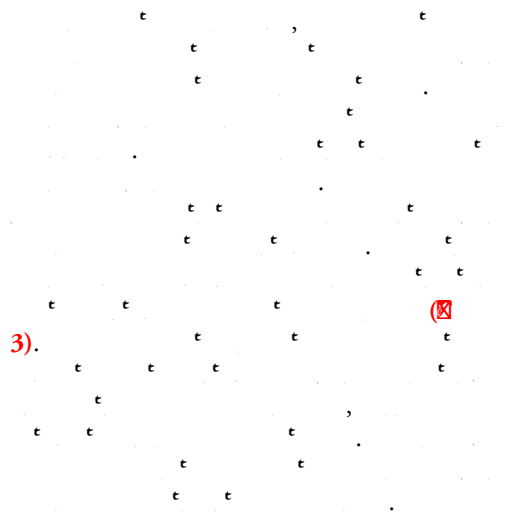
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Pathological Findings

Figure 2: Light microscope examination of the internal capsule and the thalamus.

Extensive extra-cellular edema was observed in the internal capsule and the thalamus (A and C). Neuron necrosis and degenerations were also observed in the brain. The neurons were deformed and the Nissl body disappeared. The nuclear structures of the neurons were ambiguous. Vacuoles as well as infiltrated neurogliaocytes were observed in the cytoplasm (B and D).



Discussion

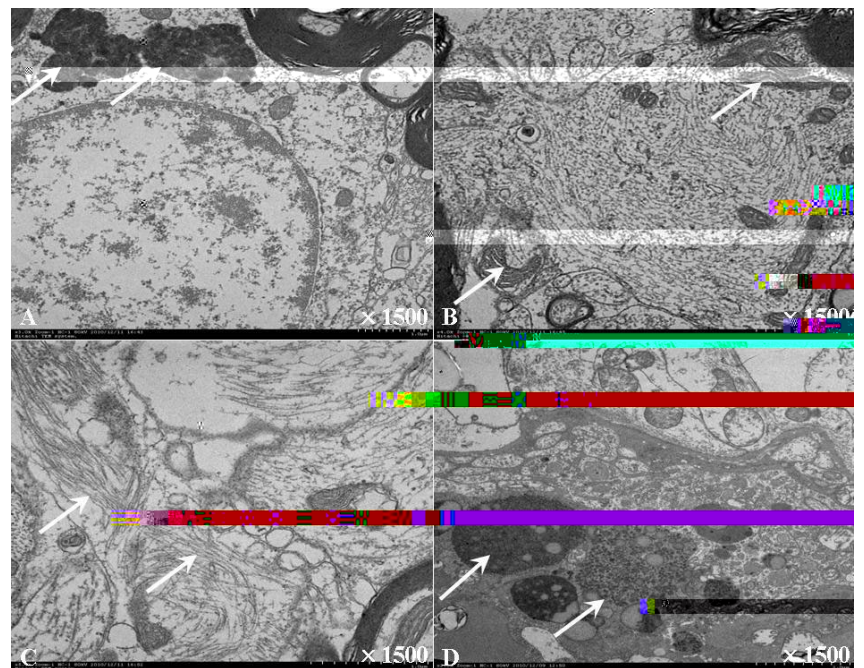


Figure 3: Electronic microscope examination of the internal capsule and the thalamus.

The electronic microscope demonstrated that the metachromatic substances deposited in the cytoplasm were characterized by electronic dense granules (A and D), arranged in flat plate layers (B) and in flat lines(C). Disorganized and degenerating mitochondria were observed in astrocytes and neurons.

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