



Fahr syndrome

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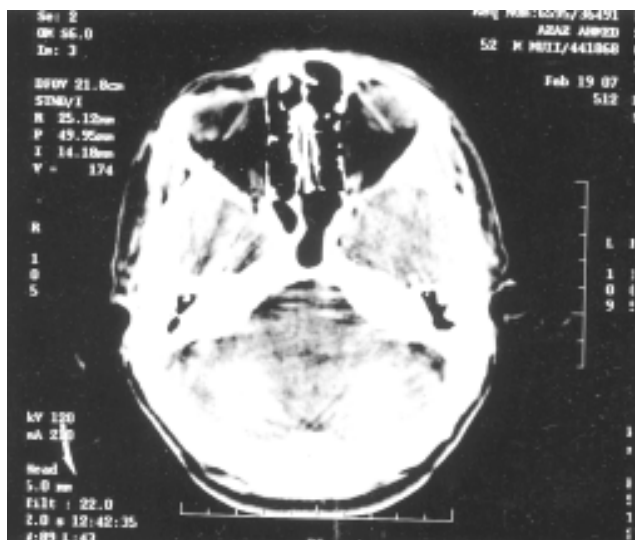


Fig 1

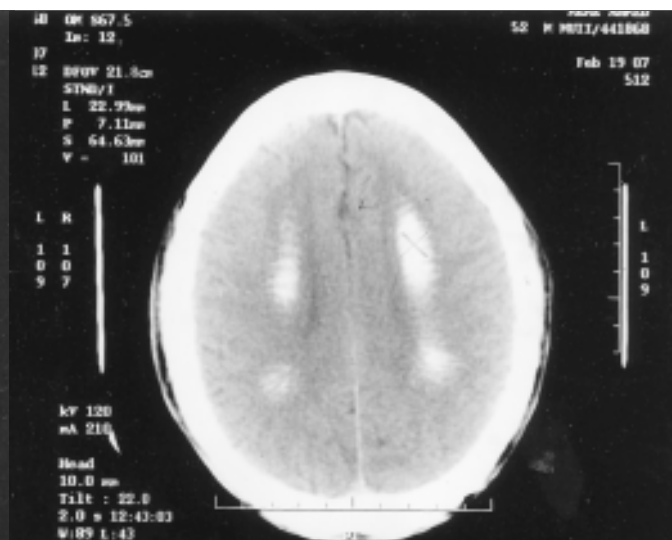


Fig 2

(NCCT) brain showing Exuberent bilaterally symmetric calcification in dentate nuclei of cerebellum, basal ganglia, centrum semiovale and deep cerebral white matter.

Fahr syndrome is rare idiopathic calcifications of symmetric areas of the brain, including the basal ganglia, dentate nuclei of cerebellum and cerebral white matter. Clinically it may present with an array of movement disorders, dementia and other behavioural disturbances. Calcium, phosphorus and parathyroid hormone levels are normal in these patients. (1,2)

We present here a 54 year old male patient who presented in emergency with history of multiple episodes of abnormal body movements. On examination higher functions were normal, there was no neurological deficit. Non contrast computed tomography (NCCT) brain showed exuberent bilaterally symmetric calcification in dentate nuclei of cerebellum, basal ganglia, centrum semiovale and deep cerebral white matter. Metabolic parameters in this patient were normal.

Fahr syndrome should be considered as differential diagnosis of patients presenting with seizures

References

1. Harati Y, Jackson JA, Benjamin E. Adult onset idiopathic familial brain calcifications. *Arch Intern Med* 1984; 144: 2425-7
2. Modrego PJ, Mojonero J, Serrano M, Fayed N. Fahr's syndrome presenting with pure and progressive presenile dementia. *Neurol Sci* 2005; 26: 367-69.

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