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IMAGING CHARACTERISTICS OF POSTERIOR REVERSIBLE ENCEPHALOPATHY SYNDROME (PRES)

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Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is a neuroradiological entity characterized by hypertension, altered mental status, visual disturbances, headache and generalized seizures associated with white matter changes predominately affecting the posterior occipital and parietal lobes of the brain. Since Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is more sensitive and specific imaging technique than Computed Tomography (CT), establishing the diagnosis and follow-up in patients with PRES is based mainly on MRI findings. The typical imaging appearance of PRES most commonly includes hyperintensity on T2-weighted (T2W) and Fluid Attenuated Inversion Recovery (FLAIR) images seen in the parieto-occipital, posterior frontal, cortical and subcortical white matter. In addition to the typical MRI images, PRES may also have an atypical presentation, which is highly important to be recognized on time, in order to apply the timely and appropriate treatment.Acta Medica Medianae 2016;55(1):64-69.

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