

Title: Leukodystrophy Overview *GeneReview* Table 4

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**Table 4. Disorders with Calcium Deposits and Hemosiderin Deposits on MRI**

Feature		Inherited Disorder/Condition		Acquired Disorder/Condition
		Leukodystrophy	Not Leukodystrophy	
Calcium deposits	Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">AGS</a><sup>1</sup></li> <li>• CRMCC<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• RNAse T2-deficient leukoencephalopathy</li> <li>• <a href="#">Krabbe disease</a><sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BLCPMG<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cockayne syndrome</a> &amp; trichothiodystrophy</li> <li>• <a href="#">Collagen IV A1</a> and A2 defects</li> <li>• HPABH4C<sup>5</sup> and <a href="#">PKU</a><sup>6</sup> variants</li> <li>• <a href="#">Fabry disease</a></li> <li>• <i>JAM3</i>-associated disorders</li> <li>• <a href="#">Mitochondrial encephalopathies</a></li> <li>• Multiple carboxylase deficiency</li> <li>• Spondyloenchondrodysplasia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congenital cytomegalovirus infection</li> <li>• Congenital HIV encephalopathy</li> <li>• Congenital toxoplasmosis</li> <li>• Perinatal hypoxic-ischemic brain damage</li> <li>• Vasculopathies, acquired</li> </ul>
	More rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Alexander disease</a></li> <li>• ODDD<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">X-ALD</a><sup>8</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Molybdenum cofactor deficiency &amp; isolated sulfite oxidase deficiency</li> </ul>	
Hemosiderin deposits			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">CADASIL</a><sup>9</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">CARASIL</a><sup>10</sup></li> <li>• <a href="#">Collagen IV A1 defect</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Fabry disease</a></li> <li>• <i>JAM3</i>-associated disorders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amyloid angiopathy</li> <li>• Arterio(lo)sclerosis</li> <li>• Vasculitis</li> </ul>

Note: Disorders are ordered alphabetically.

1. Aicardi-Goutières syndrome

2. Cerebroretinal microangiopathy with calcifications and cysts; this disorder now appears to be distinct from Coats plus caused by mutations in *CTC1*, encoding conserved telomere maintenance component 1.

3. CT may reveal diffuse hyperdensity of the basal ganglia of unknown cause.

4. Band-like calcification with simplified gyration and polymicrogyria

5. BH4-deficient hyperphenylalaninemia C

6. Phenylketonuria

7. Oculodentodigital dysplasia

8. X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy

9. Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy

10. Cerebral autosomal recessive arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy