

* *† * * * *† *† *†

A Case of Parkinsonism Caused by Acetone Intoxication

Imsuk Sung*, Oh-Young Kwon*†, Heeyoung Kang*, Donghwan Kim*,
Youngsoo Kim*, Ki-Jong Park*†, Nack-Cheon Choi*†, Byeong Hoon Lim*†

Department of Neurology, Gyeongsang National University College of Medicine*
Gyeongsang Institute of Health Science, Gyeongsang National University†

A variety of toxins cause parkinsonism and the lesions are primarily in the pallidostriatum. It usually does not respond to levodopa. We experienced a patient whose parkinsonian features developed after accidental acetone ingestion. She had rigidity, bradykinesia, gait disturbance and her speech was sluggish. Brain MRI showed bilateral basal ganglionic lesions. She was treated with levodopa and her neurological symptoms improved. To our knowledge, there has not been any previous reports of acetone causing parkinsonism. Acetone may cause parkinsonism by damaging the basal ganglia.

J Korean Neurol Assoc 21(4):422~424, 2003

Key Words: Parkinsonian disorders, Acetone, Basal ganglia

MPTP

가 2-4

가

가 5-8

가

가

56

2

가

가

가

가

가

Manuscript received March 18, 2003

Accepted in final form April 24, 2003

* Address for correspondence

Oh-Young Kwon, M.D.

Department of Neurology, Gyeongsang National University
College of Medicine, 90 Chiram-dong, Jinju, 660-702, Korea

Tel: +82-55-750-8077 Fax: +82-55-755-1709

E-mail: oykwon@nongae.gsnu.ac.kr

가
 가
 가 (AST 32
 IU/L, ALT 34 IU/L, alkaline phosphatase 71 IU/L)

가
 MRI T1 T2
 가
 (Fig. 1).
 /benserazide 100/25 mg
 tine 2.5 mg
 1
 가
 21

가 가
 가
 가
 2,4 3
 1 가
 17~31
 2,9 가 2-4
 가
 10 n-
 가 1,5-8 n-
 PET 가
 가
 가
 6.5%
 가
 MRI

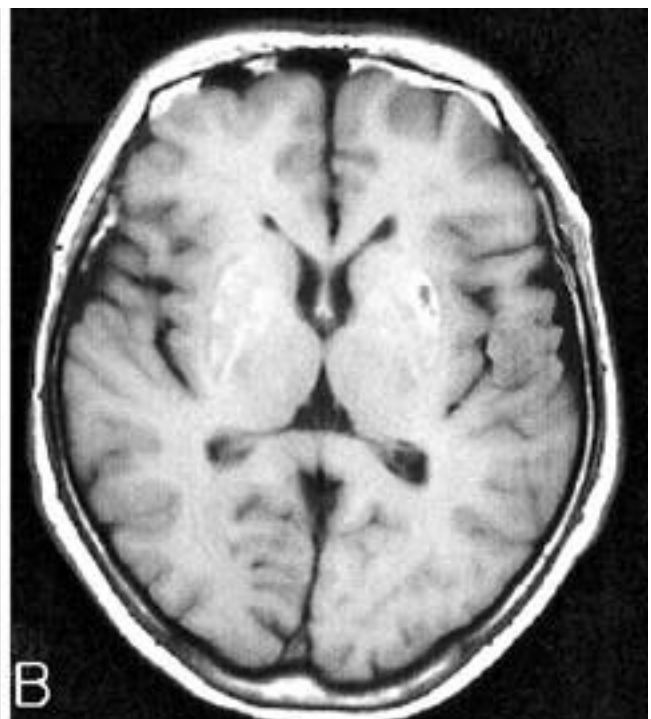
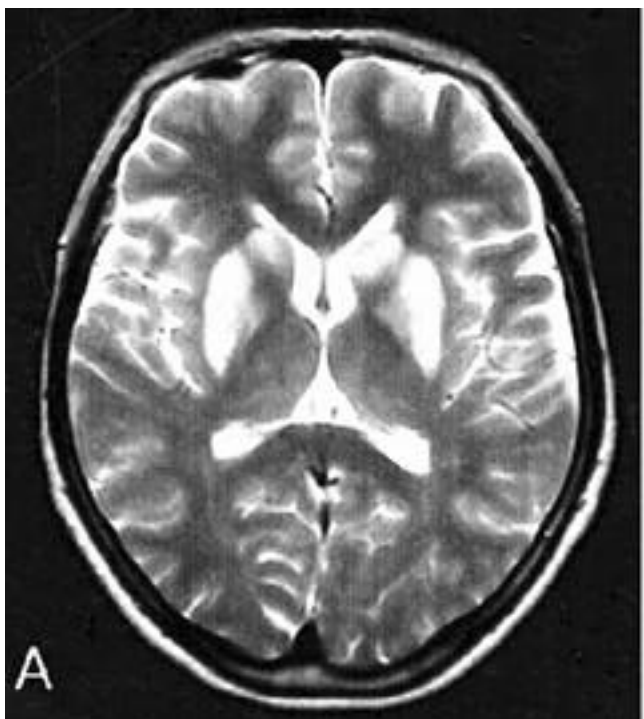


Figure 1. The brain MRI taken after development of parkinsonian features. **A.** There is a bilateral increased T2-signal intensity in pallidostriatum. **B.** There is a bilateral slight increased T1-signal intensity in putamen and pallidum with a focal decreased T1-signal intensity in left putamen.

T2
 가 PET
 7
 8
 가 PET
 1,5-8
 가 ,
 MRI
 가
 MRI
 가
 가

Watts RL, Koller WC. *Movement disorders*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1997:315-323.

2. Ramu A, Rosenbaum J, Blaschke T. Disposition of acetone following acute acetone intoxication. *West J Med* 1978; 129:429-432.
3. Bruckner JV, Peterson RG. Evaluation of toluene and acetone inhalant abuse. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 1981;61:27-38.
4. LoSasso G, Rapport L, Axelrod B, Whitman RD. Neurocognitive sequelae of exposure to organic solvents and (meth) acrylates among nail-studio technicians. *Neuropsychiatry Neuropsychol Behav Neurol* 2002;15:44-55.
5. Finkelstein Y, Vardi J. Progressive parkinsonism in a young experimental physicist following long-term exposure to methanol. *Neurotoxicology* 2002;23:521-525.
6. Pezzoli G, Strada O, Silani V, Zecchinelli A, Perbellini L, Javoy-Agid F, et al. Clinical and pathological features in hydrocarbon-induced parkinsonism. *Ann Neurol* 1996; 40:922-925.
7. Terud JW, Lagnston JW, Irwin I, Snow B. Parkinsonism caused by petroleum waste ingestion. *Neurology* 1994;44: 1051-1054.
8. Uitti RJ, Snow BJ, Shinotoh H, Vingerhoets FJG, Hayward M, Hashimoto S, et al. Parkinsonism induced by solvent abuse. *Ann Neurol* 1994;35:616-619.
9. Jones AW. Elimination half-life of acetone in humans: case reports and review of the literature. *J Anal Toxicol* 2002;24:8-10.
10. Walker BJ. Neurotoxicity in human beings. *J Lab Clin Med* 2000;136:168-180.

REFERENCES

1. Pahwa R. Toxin-induced parkinsonian syndromes. In: