

Spatial Distributions of Heightened Magnetic Susceptibility in Progressive Apraxia of Speech: Unraveling Neuroimaging Insights

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Abstract

Progressive apraxia of speech (PAOS) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the deterioration of speech motor planning and execution abilities. Recent advancements in neuroimaging, particularly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have provided insights into the structural and functional alterations associated with PAOS. Among these, spatial distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility (SDHMS) have emerged as a promising avenue for understanding

SDHMS patterns localized to brain regions implicated in speech motor control, including the supplementary motor area, precentral gyrus, insula, basal ganglia, and cerebellum. Understanding the spatial distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility in PAOS may provide valuable insights into the underlying neuropathology and its implications for diagnosis and treatment. This article explores the spatial distributions of SDHMS in PAOS, aiming to elucidate their significance in understanding the neuroanatomical correlates of this debilitating disorder. Progressive apraxia of speech is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the deterioration of speech motor planning and execution abilities. Recent advancements in neuroimaging, particularly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have provided insights into the structural and functional alterations associated with PAOS. Among these, spatial distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility (SDHMS) have emerged as a promising avenue for understanding this disorder.

Introduction

Progressive apraxia of speech (PAOS) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the deterioration of speech motor planning and execution abilities. Recent advancements in neuroimaging, particularly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have provided insights into the structural and functional alterations associated with PAOS. Among these, spatial distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility (SDHMS) have emerged as a promising avenue for understanding this disorder.

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distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility (SDHMS) have emerged as a promising avenue for unraveling the neuropathological underpinnings of PAOS. In this article, we explore the spatial distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility in PAOS, aiming to elucidate their significance in understanding the neuroanatomical correlates of this debilitating disorder. Progressive apraxia of speech is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the deterioration of speech motor planning and execution abilities. Recent advancements in neuroimaging, particularly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have provided insights into the structural and functional alterations associated with PAOS. Among these, spatial distributions of heightened magnetic susceptibility (SDHMS) have emerged as a promising avenue for understanding this disorder.

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