Behcet's disease

- Chronic, idiopathic relapsing-remitting multisystem vascular-inflammatory disease
- Characterized by recurrent orogenital ulcerations and uveitis
- CNS involved in up to 20-25% of patients

Age

- Young adults typically, 20-40 years; also reported in children

Gender

- M > F in neuro-Behçet

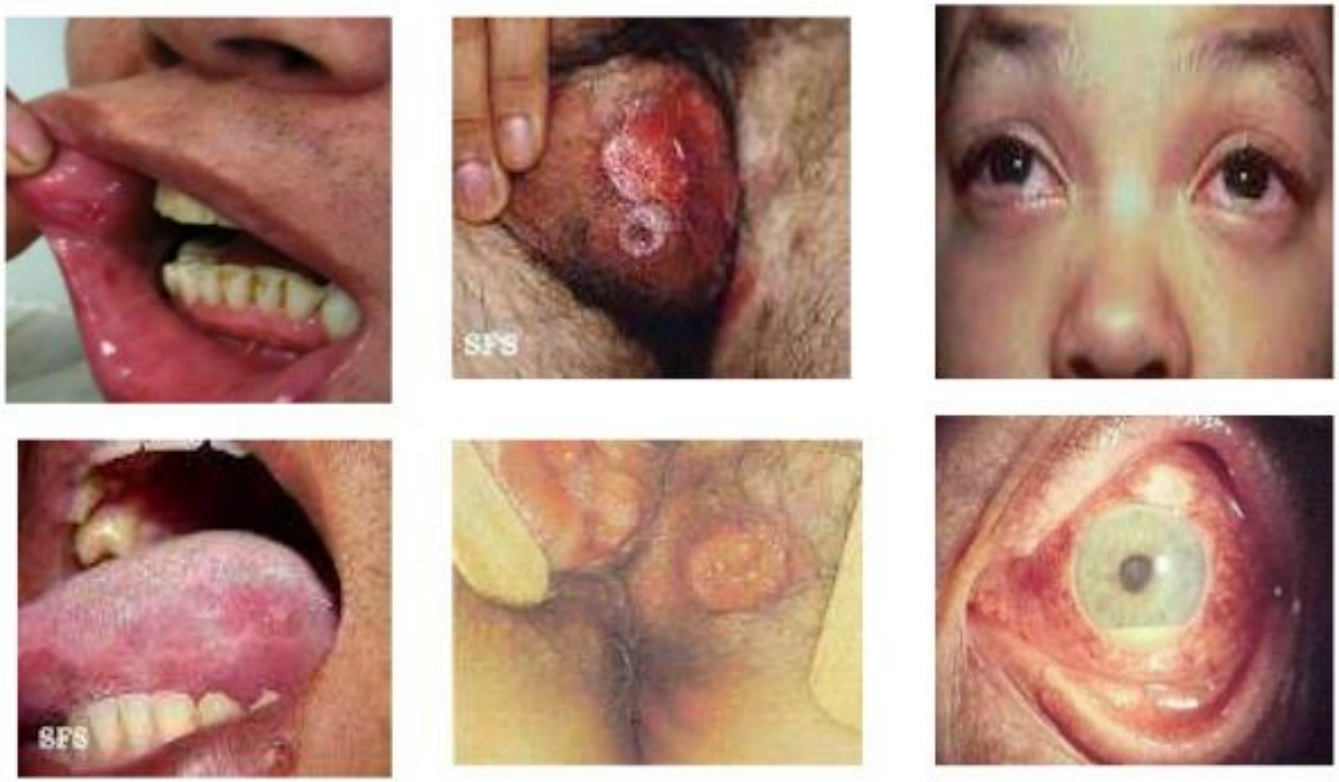
Epidemiology

- 5-25% of patients have CNS involvement

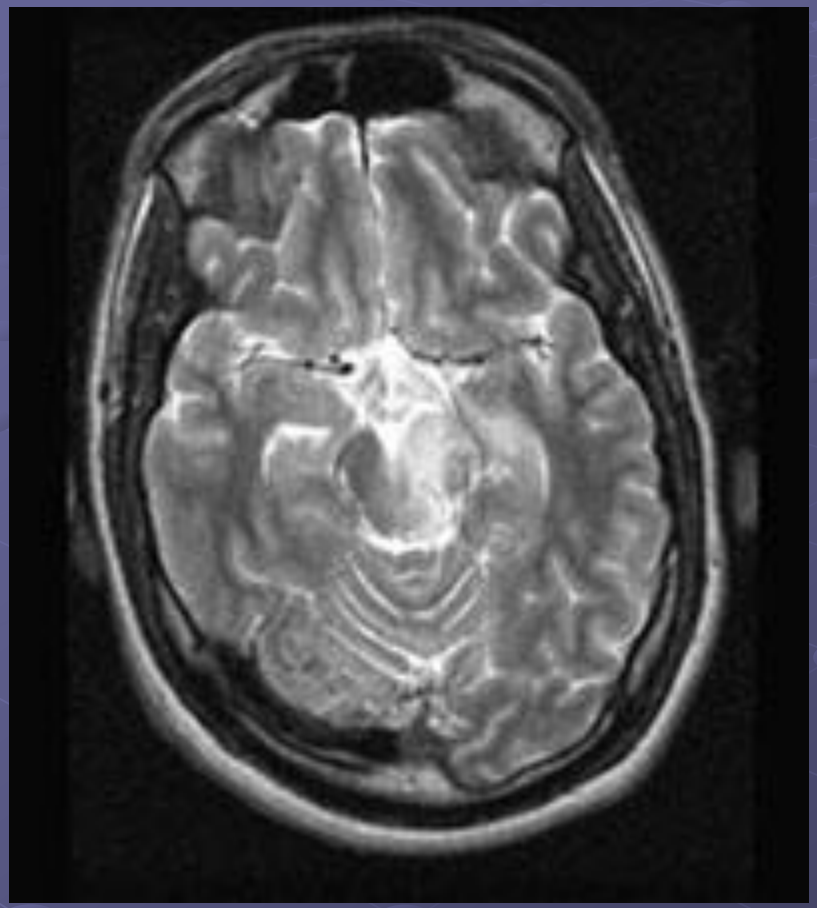
Imaging

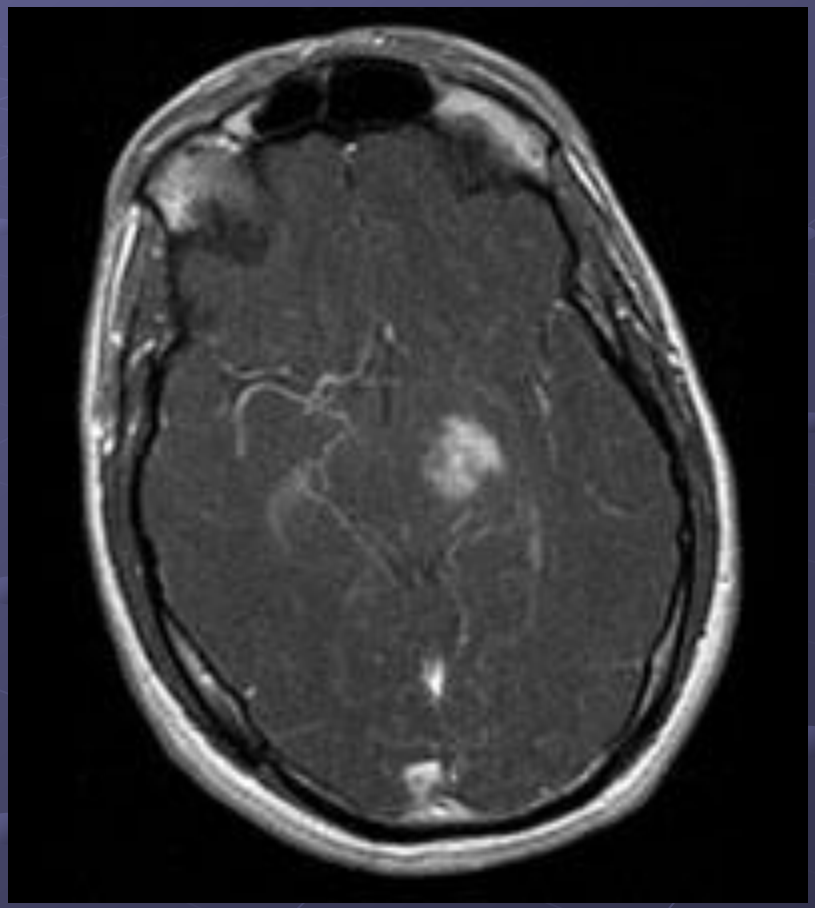
- Best diagnostic clue: T2 hyperintense brainstem lesion in patient with oral and genital ulcers
  - Midbrain > pons > basal ganglia (BG) > thalami > white matter
  - Focal or multifocal lesions
  - May see expansion of involved structures acutely
- T2WI: Hyperintense lesions
- T1WI C+: Patchy enhancement typical
- ↓ NAA in acute lesions
  - NAA may normalize when lesions resolve
- May see atrophy of involved structures chronically

Behcet's Disease (BD)



Behcet's disease





Most common neural parenchymal involvement is a mesodiencephalic junction lesion with edema. The next most common location is the pontobulbar area.