The role of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of Parkinson's disease: a review☆

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Parkinson's disease (PD) is the secondmost common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer's in elderly people. Different structural and functional neuroimaging methods play a great role in the early diagnosis of neurodegenerative diseases. This review discusses the role of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the diagnosis of PD. MRI provides clinicians with structural and functional information of human brain noninvasively. Advanced quantitative MRI techniques have shown promise for detecting pathological changes related to different stages of PD. Collectively, advanced MRI techniques at high and ultrahigh magnetic fields aid in better understanding of the nature and progression of PD.

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