

Parietal Atrophy Score (PAS) on brain MRI

- 1) **All coronal slices** need to be assessed from the anterior part of cerebellar hemispheres ventrally to the border between parietal and occipital lobe dorsally.
- 2) Focus on three structures: 1) sulcus cingularis posterior (most important), 2) precuneus, 3) parietal gyri (see fig. 2).
- 3) Score each of these parietal structures on one side with degree 0 as a normal finding without atrophy (fig. 1), or with 1 as a borderline finding (fig. 2), or with 2 as a prominent atrophy (fig.3).

Figure 1

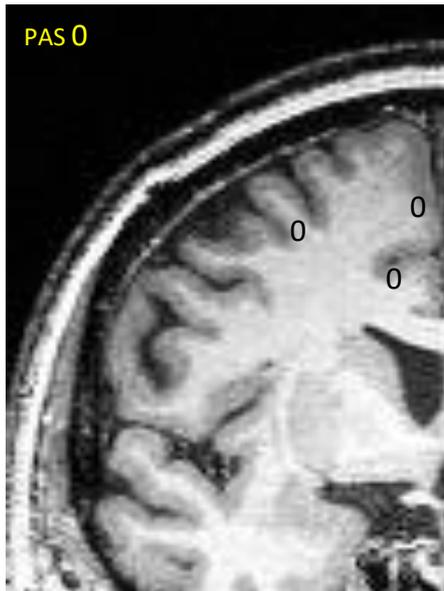


Figure 2

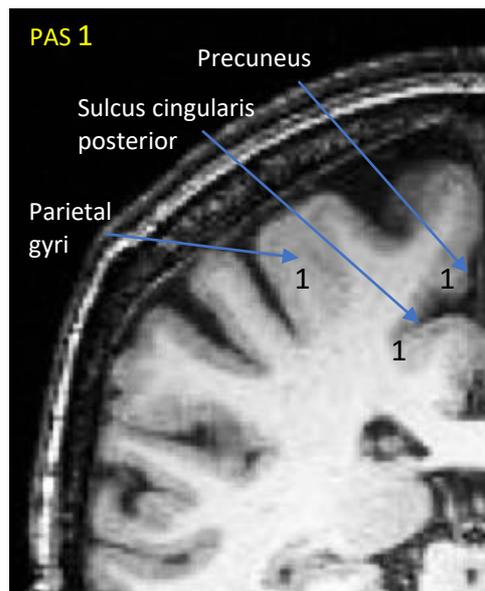
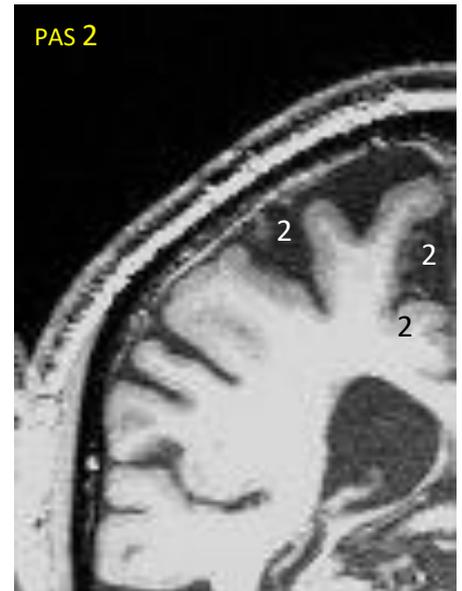


Figure 3



- 4) Combine these three subscores into one hemispherical Parietal Atrophy Score (PAS) according to the rules in Table 1 below on the left.
- 5) Finally, combine two hemispherical PAS into one total score (PAS glob.) for the whole brain according to the rules in Table 2 below on the right.

Table 1

Parietal atrophy score (PAS) on the right or left	Criteria
0 a normal size of parietal lobe without atrophy	the total sum of atrophy degrees of three evaluated structures is 0 or 1
1 a borderline finding	the criteria for rating PAS 0 or 2 are not met
2 a prominent atrophy of the lobe	a) precuneus is ranked 2 or b) parietal gyri are ranked 2 or c) sulcus cingularis posterior is ranked 2 and at least one other structure is ranked 1

Table 2

Parietal atrophy score (PAS) on the right / left	Total score (PASglob.)
0 / 0	0 a normal size without atrophy
0 / 1 or 1 / 0	0 a normal size without atrophy
1 / 1	1 a borderline finding
2 / 0 or 0 / 2	2 a prominent atrophy of one parietal lobe
2 / 1 or 1 / 2	2 a prominent atrophy of one parietal lobe
2 / 2	3 a prominent atrophy of both lobes

