

## The Next Step: Anatomy of the White Matter

The two articles on the white matter tracts of the temporal stem by Kier et al—"Anatomic Dissection Tractography: A New Method for Precise MR Localization of White Matter Tracts" and "MR Imaging of the Temporal Stem: Anatomic Dissection Tractography of the Uncinate Fasciculus, Inferior Occipitofrontal Fasciculus, and Meyer's Loop of the Optic Radiation"—in this issue of the *AJNR* are impressive and important anatomic efforts that hold at least two major implications for neuroradiologists. The first concerns the significant clinical ramifications of merely having access to the anatomy of the white matter association fibers. The second is the scientific advantage of being able to correlate that anatomic information with developing imaging techniques that can demonstrate and evaluate those white matter structures that had previously been opaque to routine imaging.

The access to this anatomic information broadens our diagnostic armamentarium by expanding the breadth and depth of our anatomic knowledge. It is easy and perhaps commonplace to limit our diagnostic focus as radiologists to only those structures that are readily demonstrable by routine imaging techniques. White matter tracts such as the internal capsule, cortical spinal tracts, cortical pontine tracts, medial lemniscus, columns of the fornix, mammillothalamic tracts, and medial longitudinal fasciculus are frequently visualized and can be evaluated for pathologic involvement as part of the everyday interpretation of MR images of the brain. It is probably much less likely for a radiologist to comment on the status of the uncinate and inferior occipitofrontal fasciculi. This is not a deliberate attempt to understate the importance of these temporal stem tracts, but rather a practical acknowledgment by limiting comments and familiarity to those tracts that can be visualized rather than speculate about effectively "invisible" anatomy. Kier et al have demonstrated that those "invisible" white matter tracts can indeed be evaluated because of their location relative to structures that are easily imaged, such as the basal ganglia, external capsule, and insular cortex. The immediate benefits of this knowledge directly affect surgical planning (location and proximity of the tumor to the white matter tracts), understanding of tumor spread, and anticipation of clinical deficits related to injury to those tracts (ie, visual field defect when a portion of Meyer's loop is affected) as mentioned by the authors. A less obvious but more profound benefit would be the broadening and advancing of our understanding of cerebral activity from the centuries-old rudimentary concept of specific functions based in specific areas of the brain to a substantially different paradigm that instead considers the organization of specific patterns of information distribution and processing among networks (ie, different areas of

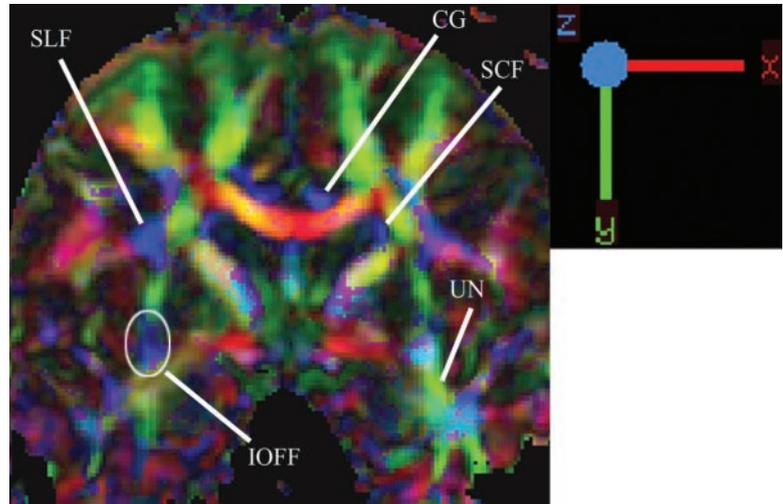
the brain) to form the basic foundation of mental functions.

Therefore, the articles on white matter tracts of the temporal stem should not elicit an indifferent response to seemingly obtuse anatomy that lacks immediate relevance, but should instead generate excitement for the initial opening of doors with techniques to explore the remainder of the association fibers that link the association cortices, which are ultimately responsible for the higher mental functions that define who we are individually and collectively. Our knowledge about the functional influences of these pathways continue to evolve rapidly, but they are known to at least help form many nuances of our neurologic capabilities as demonstrated by the deficits that patients suffer from as a result of lesions involving these structures.

The significant role of these patterns of information processing is also implicit in the information generated by the relatively newer MR imaging investigative techniques that evaluate functional connectivity by observing baseline cerebral oscillations in a variety of psychiatric and neurologic disorders. It is plausible for the neuroradiologist, in the very near future, to evaluate functional disorders such as akinetopsia (impaired motion perception), visual agnosia (disorder in recognition), and topographagnosia (impaired recognition of places) by examining the morphology of the inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus (a topic of the articles) and alexia (disorder in recognition of letter), prosopagnosia (impaired face recognition), and bilateral tacto-verbal dysfunction (misnaming of the tactilely presented objects) by scrutinizing the appearance of the inferior longitudinal fasciculus (not a topic of the articles). We will also be required to acquaint ourselves with some of the less-familiar anatomic terminology associated with these fiber tracts, including anatomic details such as the dorsal (posterior parietal lobe) and ventral (temporal lobe) processing "streams" when discussing disorders involving the processing of visual data. In every way, these anatomic data will enhance the role of neuroradiologists as neuroscientists while reinforcing our strategic position to apply the data to the everyday clinical interpretation of MR images of the brain. This additional leverage to our diagnostic acumen will also generate new opportunities to provide clinically significant services to many patients with specific neurologic dysfunctions that might have previously been considered beyond the capabilities of routine imaging techniques. The other association fibers of the white matter (including the superior occipitofrontal, superior longitudinal, inferior longitudinal, and subcallosal fasciculi) await anatomic delineation and detailing with MR correlation.

The ability to correlate accurate anatomic data with

FIG 1. Coronal color-coded fractional anisotropy demonstrating association (labeled), commissural, and projection tracts. The uncinate fasciculus (UN, green) is seen connecting temporal and frontal lobes and the inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus (IOFF, blue) is seen coursing through the inferior aspect of the external capsule superior to the position of the uncinate fasciculus. The different colors indicate the direction of the fibers (or eigenvectors). SLF, superior longitudinal fasciculus; CG, cingulum; SCF, subcallosal fasciculus; UN, uncinate fasciculus; IOFF, inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus.



emerging imaging techniques is important not only to validate the technique, but, more important, also to ensure clinical accuracy. Our field is an intriguing marriage of the empirical reality of medicine with imaging techniques spawned from the bench sciences that derive data from the controlled environment of the abstract. It is easy to become reliant on highly sophisticated new technologies that demonstrate immediately self-evident clinical utility even though it is packaged among unproved, but seemingly promising, potential. These technologies and their applications, furthermore, constantly bombard our consciousness from the continuous marketing campaigns of industry and educational enterprises. After all, how can one question the validity of products that are derived from the logic of science based upon first principles? Without empirical anatomic verification, however, the new imaging techniques would be exposed as merely convoluted exercises in specious reasoning, at best, or clever shell games of corporate America, at worst. Either way, neuroradiologists, as physicians, require anatomic verification and correlation because of our higher ethical commitment to the reality of patients and their tragic disorders.

The emerging commercial availability of diffusion

tensor imaging (DTI), for instance, requires the anatomic correlation provided by the techniques described by Kier et al. The ability to produce images of the white matter tracts of the brain represents a considerable new advantage to our field in particular and the neurosciences in general. It then becomes vital to ensure the accuracy of that information with substantial anatomic correlation. It is just as vital to also use that anatomic information to determine the limits and caveats of DTI, which is based on the principle of eigenvectors rather than the actual white matter tracts. The preliminary data by Kier et al so far demonstrate a good correlative beginning that may be extrapolated to DTI (Fig 1).

Kier et al should be congratulated for their painstaking anatomic efforts. The casual observer may be easily seduced by startling new technologies and tend to dismissively view basic anatomic investigations as a bit of an anachronism, but the valuable correlative anatomic data from detailed anatomic study continue to be surprisingly potent and prove themselves to be the cornerstone of our field, both in the past and for the future.

LEIGHTON P. MARK AND JOHN L. ULMER

## Why I Should Take My CAQ Recertification Examination

The American Board of Radiology (ABR) has initiated a new process called maintenance of certification. Maintenance of certification recognizes that there are several essential elements involved in delivering quality care that extend beyond medical knowledge that should be developed and maintained throughout one's career. The new maintenance of the certification process is designed to evaluate, on a *continual* basis, the essential elements deemed necessary for radiologic physics, radiation oncology, diagnostic radiology, and subspecialties to deliver quality care with an emphasis on continual *learning* and *practice improvement*.

### *The Maintenance of Certification Model*

The American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS [www.abms.org]), the umbrella organization for the 24 medical specialty boards, is responsible for the emphasis on maintenance of certification. A task force of the ABMS used the framework of the essential components to develop a four-part model of maintenance of certification. The ABMS member boards have endorsed and accepted this model and have unanimously agreed to establish maintenance of certification programs in the near future. The four components of the model are

Part 1—Evidence of Professional Standing;

Part 2—Evidence of Lifelong Learning and Periodic Self-Assessment;

Part 3—Evidence of Cognitive Expertise; and

Part 4—Evidence of Satisfactory Performance in Practice.

In 2005, the first group of certificates of added qualification (CAQs) in neuroradiology will expire. Questions naturally arise as to the added value of CAQs in a subspecialty and why should any of us take the time, effort, and expense to recertify in our subspecialty. Some of the answers revolve around the following points:

- There is a growing public demand to define responsible delivery of health care, including quality, safety, and cost as key criteria.
- Organized medicine and nationally recognized institutions are also calling for increased scrutiny of individual health-care providers, including physicians, and they have the expectation of a continual process of growth and improvement.
- There is an internal awareness by the physicians within the field of neuroradiology regarding the benefits of continued self-improvement and the stimulative effect of a periodic cognitive examination. The original CAQs in the mid-1990s certainly resulted in a great deal of self-assessment and improvement as individuals prepared for

the examination, and most feel it raised the level of neuroradiology practiced nationwide.

● The demonstration of ongoing learning and practice improvement is likely to become more and more important and perhaps even mandatory in some states or practice settings in the near future.

● Recertification of the neuroradiology CAQ is the most available, most relevant, and most recognized way of demonstrating cognitive expertise in our subspecialty.

● For the next 3–4 years, evidence of cognitive expertise (part 3 of the CAQ recertification examination) will be the available method of participating in maintenance of certification until the other components are better defined and implemented. The CAQ recertification examination (also known as the MOC examination) will first be offered in the later part of 2004 or 2005. The examination will be computer based, about 3–4 hours long, and offered in three or four cities in various parts of the United States.

● For all of the above reasons the ABR and its two neuroradiology trustees believe it is in the best interests of the subspecialty of neuroradiology and the individual neuroradiologist to demonstrate continued learning and practice improvement by recertifying their neuroradiology CAQ.

ROBERT R. LUKIN AND GLENN S. FORBES