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## Data in Brief

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## Data Article

# Imaging and clinical data indicate considerable disease burden in ‘probable’ PLS: Patients with UMN symptoms for 2–4 years

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## ABSTRACT

Primary lateral sclerosis (PLS) is an adult-onset upper motor neuron disease manifesting in progressive spasticity and gradually resulting in considerably motor disability. In the absence of early disease-specific diagnostic indicators, the majority of patients with PLS face a circuitous diagnostic journey. Until the recent publication of consensus diagnostic criteria, 4-year symptom duration was required to establish the diagnosis. The new diagnostic criteria introduced the category of ‘probable PLS’ for patients with a symptom duration of 2–4 years. “Evolving diagnostic criteria in primary lateral sclerosis: The clinical and radiological basis of “probable PLS” [1]. This dataset provides radiological metrics in a cohort of ‘probable PLS’ patients, ‘definite PLS’ patients and age-matched healthy controls. Region-of-interest radiological data include diffusivity metrics in the corticospinal tracts and corpus callosum as well as mean cortical thickness values

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in the pre- and para-central gyri in each hemisphere. Our data indicate considerable grey matter and relatively limited white matter involvement in 'probable PLS' which supports the rationale for this diagnostic category as a clinically useful entity. The introduction of this diagnostic category will likely facilitate the timely recruitment of PLS patients into research studies and pharmacological trials before widespread neurodegenerative change ensues.

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## Specifications Table

Subject	Primary Lateral Sclerosis, Radiology, Neuroimaging
Specific subject area	Neurology, Radiology, Motor neuron disease, Primary Lateral Sclerosis
Type of data	Magnetic resonance imaging: quantitative neuroimaging metrics data form a standardised acquisition protocol
How data were acquired	In a population-based prospective neuroimaging study, MRI data were acquired on a Philips Achieva 3T MRI scanner with an 8-channel head coil. Standardised clinical assessment took place on the day of the MRI scan.
Data format	Axial diffusivity (AD), mean diffusivity (MD), radial diffusivity (RD), fractional anisotropy (FA) values are presented in the left corticospinal tract, right corticospinal tract and corpus callosum. Cortical thickness values are presented in the precentral and para-central gyri in each hemisphere.
Parameters for data collection	3D T1-weighted sequence: spatial resolution: $1 \times 1 \times 1$ mm, Field of view: $256 \times 256 \times 160$ mm, repetition time = 8.5 ms, Echo time = 3.9 ms, Inversion time = 1060 ms, flip angle = $8^\circ$ , SENSE factor = 1.5, sagittal acquisition; 256 slices. DTI images were acquired using a 32-direction SE-EPI sequence. Field of view: $245 \times 245 \times 150$ mm, spatial resolution = $2.5 \text{ mm}^3$ , 60 slices, repetition time / Echo time = 7639/59 ms,
Description of data collection	Data were collected on a 3 Tesla MRI system. Demographic variables were recorded before the MRI scan, and a standardised neurological examination was also performed on the day of the MRI.
Data source location	Institution: Computational neuroimaging group, Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute, Trinity College Dublin City/Town/Region: Dublin Country: Ireland
Data accessibility	Raw imaging metrics are available online at Mendeley Data; <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/kbzmcydjzw.2">http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/kbzmcydjzw.2</a>
Related research article	Evolving diagnostic criteria in primary lateral sclerosis: The clinical and radiological basis of "probable PLS". Finegan E, Li Hi Shing S, Siah WF, Chipika RH, Chang KM, McKenna MC, Doherty MA, Hengeveld JC, Vajda A, Donaghy C, Hutchinson S, McLaughlin RL, Hardiman O, Bede P. J Neurol Sci. 2020 Jul 24;417:117052. doi: 10.1016/j.jns.2020.117052. Online ahead of print. PMID: 32731060

## Value of the Data

- Radiological data of 'Probable PLS' supports the introduction of this new diagnostic category.
- Data of 'Probable' and 'Definite' PLS patients help the categorisation of individual patients.
- Data from 'Probable' and 'Definite' PLS demonstrate that pharmacological studies should include patients with 'probable PLS'.
- Radiological PLS data helps to validate observations from other motor neuron disease phenotypes.
- Radiological data from 100 healthy controls may help the interpretation of imaging data from other neurological conditions.

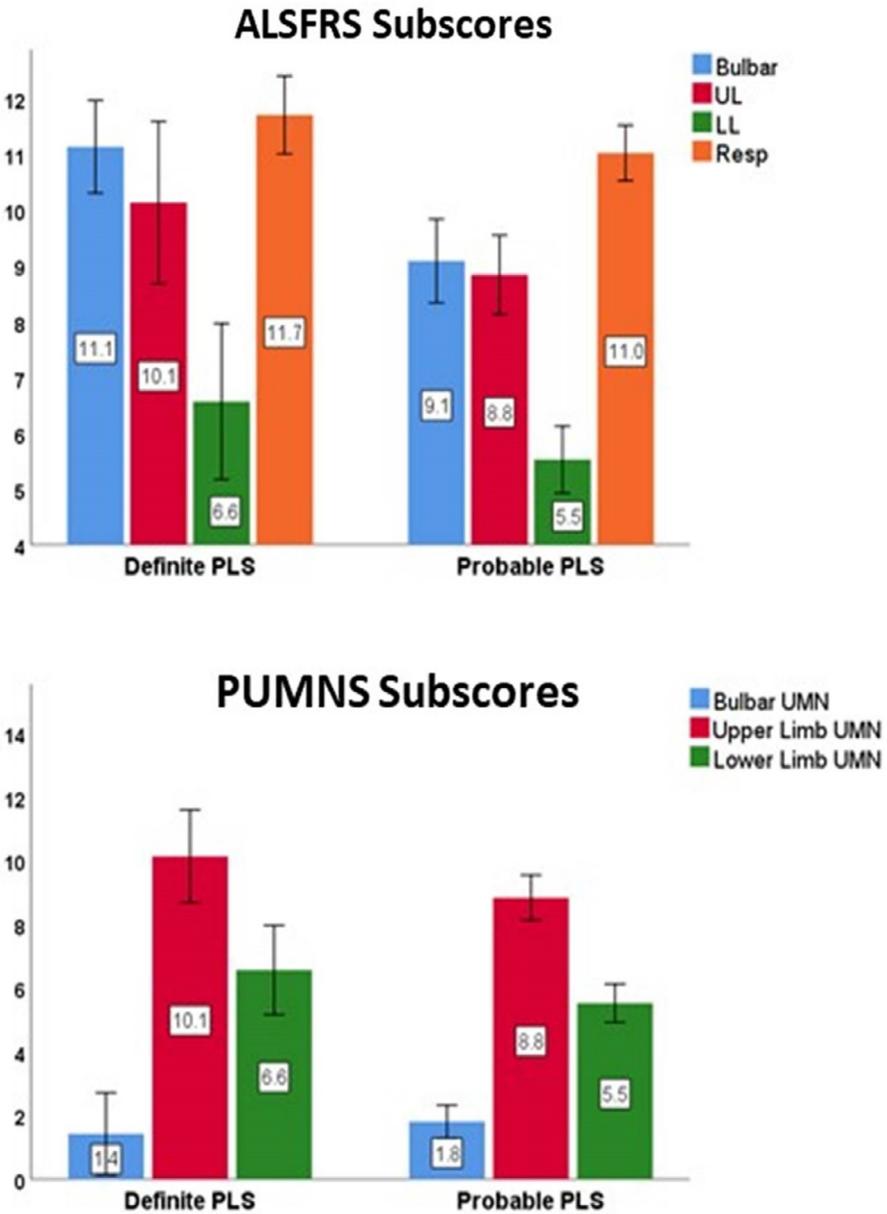
## 1. Data Description

In the absence of disease-specific indicators and resemblance to other neurological conditions that early diagnosis of PLS is notoriously challenging [2, 3]. Previous diagnostic criteria required a symptom duration of 4-years to establish the diagnosis [4]. The protracted diagnostic uncertainty in suspected patients is a source of distress which is often coupled with the fear of transitioning to ALS. The recent diagnostic criteria [5] introduced the category of 'probable PLS' for patients with 2–4 years symptom duration to stimulate research into early phase PLS. Existing imaging studies in PLS invariably focus on established PLS cohorts with long symptom duration [6–10] and disease burden in early PLS is poorly characterised [2, 11, 12]. In this dataset (Table 1) we present grey and white matter imaging metrics in 32 patients with 'definite PLS', 7 patients with 'probable PLS' and 100 healthy controls. Raw imaging metrics are available online at Mendeley Data; <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/kbzmcydjzw.2>. Corticospinal spinal tract and corpus callosum integrity was interrogated using multiple white matter diffusivity parameters. The demographic, genetic and clinical characteristics of study participants are reported in the companion article [1]. Supplementary clinical information is presented Fig. 1., where the ALS functional rating scale (ALSFRS-r) and Penn UMN sub-scale profile of each PLS group are additionally presented [13, 14]. Raw grey and white matter data are also presented in box plots for each cohort in Fig. 2. Based on estimated marginal means, adjusted for age and gender, the comparative imaging profiles of the two patient groups are depicted in Figs. 3 and 4 with reference to healthy controls.

**Table 1**

Data categories and measures PLS = amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALSFRS-r = amyotrophic lateral sclerosis functional rating scale-revised; PLS = Primary lateral sclerosis; FA = Fractional Anisotropy; MD = Mean Diffusivity; AD = Axial Diffusivity; RD = Radial Diffusivity.

Data categories	Specific measures
Demographic variables	Age - years(SD) Sex- (male%) Handedness- (Right%) Education-years
Clinical data for PLS Patients	Symptom Duration- months ALSFRS-r bulbar sub-score (max 12) ALSFRS-r upper limb sub-score (max 12) ALSFRS-r lower limb sub-score (max 12) ALSFRS-r respiratory sub-score (max 12) PUMNS: Penn UMN score
Cortical Regions Evaluated	Precentral (Left)-mm Precentral (Left)-mm Paracentral (Right)-mm Paracentral (Left)-mm
Cortical metrics	Region-of-interest cortical thickness (avareged)
White Matter Tracts evaluated	Left Corticospinal Tract (Left) Right Corticospinal Tract (Right) Body of the Corpus Callosum
Diffusivity metrics evaluated	Mean Diffusivity (MD) Fractional Anisotropy (FA) Axial Diffusivity (AD) Radial Diffusivity (RD)

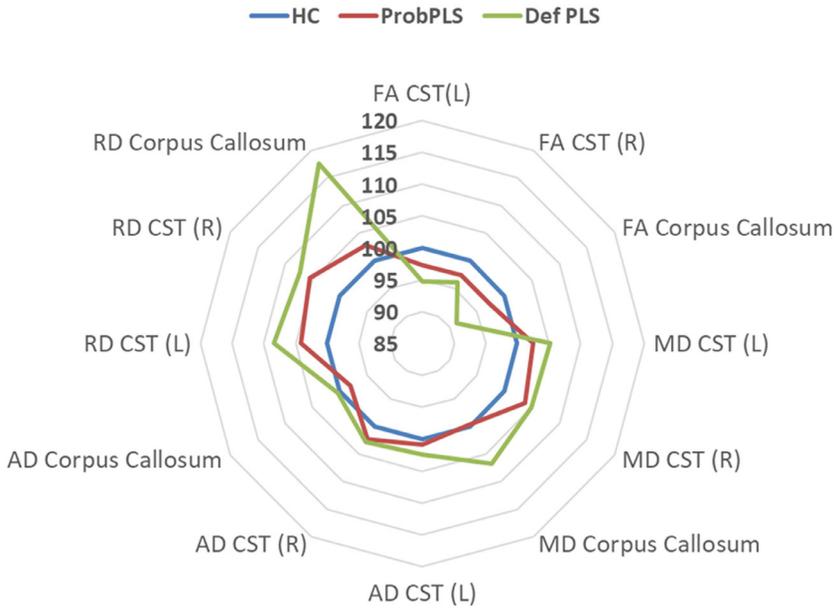


**Fig. 1.** Bar charts displaying group means and 95% confidence intervals for ALSFRS-R and UMN sub-scales. ALSFRS: ALS functional rating scale, UL: Upper limb; LL: Lower Limb; Resp: Respiratory; UMN: Upper motor neuron; PUMNS: Penn UMN score.

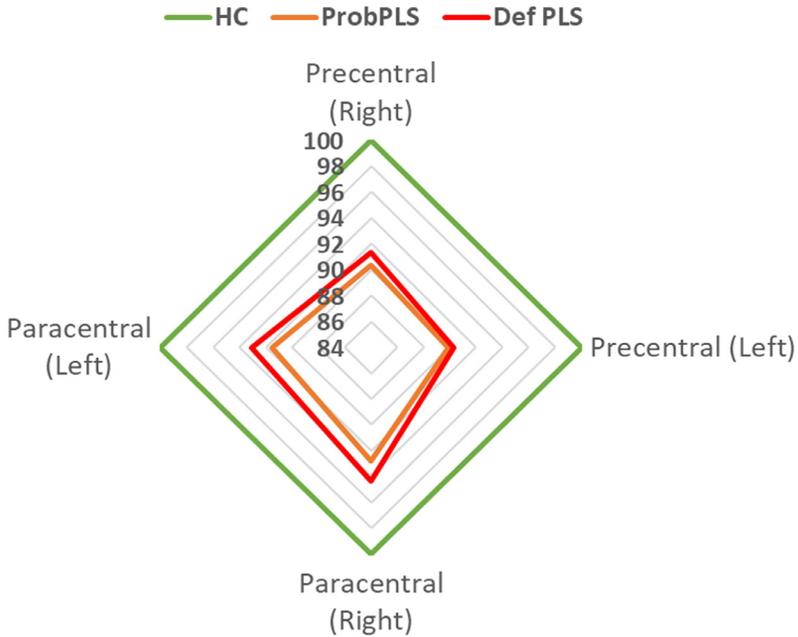
## 2. Experimental Design, Materials, and Methods

This prospective neuroimaging study was approved Ethics Committee of Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, and participants gave informed consent prior to participation. Patients underwent standardised clinical assessment by the same experienced neurologist on the day of magnetic





**Fig. 3.** The diffusivity profile of 'probable PLS' (Prob PLS) and 'definite PLS' (Def PLS) with reference to healthy controls. Estimated marginal means of the relevant metrics were calculated for each structure with the following values age =58.66, gender=1.45. The estimated marginal means of healthy controls represent 100%.



**Fig. 4.** The cortical thickness profile of 'probable PLS' (Prob PLS) and 'definite PLS' (Def PLS) with reference to healthy controls. Estimated marginal means were calculated for each metric with the following values age =58.66, gender=1.45. The estimated marginal means of healthy controls represent 100%.

## Declaration of Competing Interest

None.

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