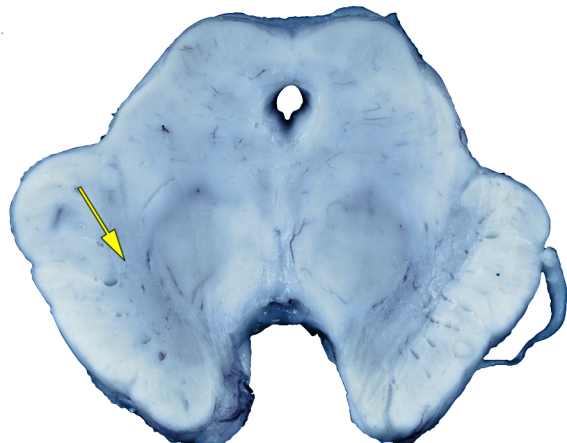
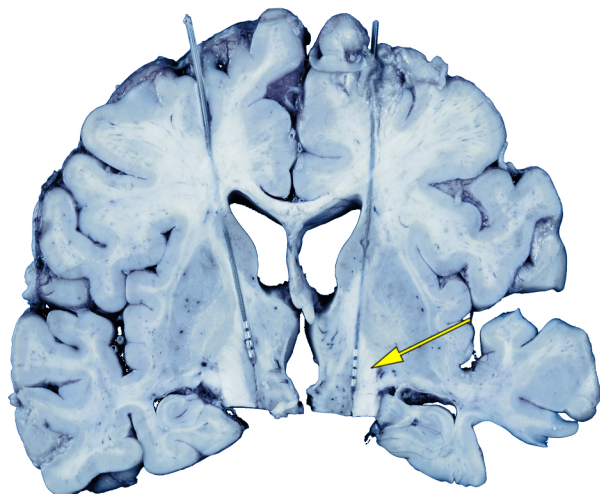


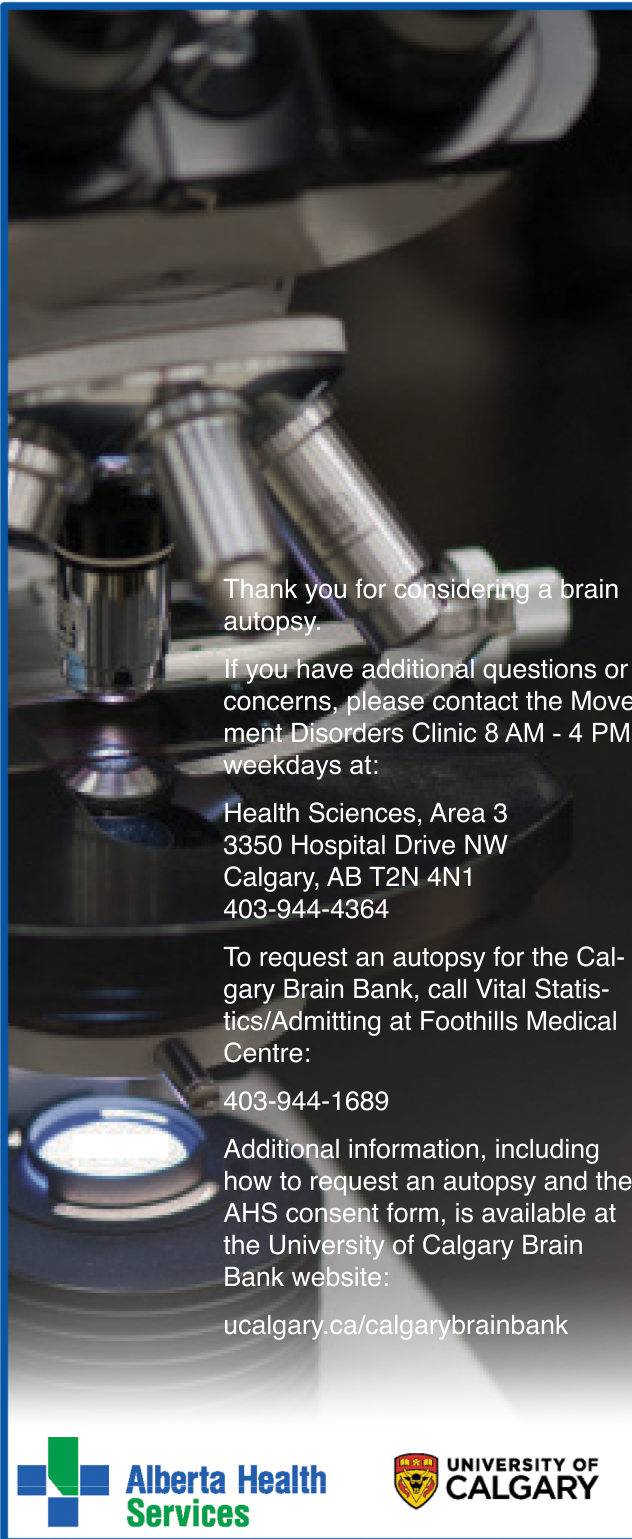
Normal substantia nigra



Substantia nigra loss in Parkinson's disease



Subthalamic nucleus stimulators

A close-up, artistic photograph of a microscope, showing the objective lenses and the stage, with a soft blue light reflecting off the metal surfaces.

Thank you for considering a brain autopsy.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please contact the Movement Disorders Clinic 8 AM - 4 PM weekdays at:


Health Sciences, Area 3
3350 Hospital Drive NW
Calgary, AB T2N 4N1
403-944-4364

To request an autopsy for the Calgary Brain Bank, call Vital Statistics/Admitting at Foothills Medical Centre:


403-944-1689

Additional information, including how to request an autopsy and the AHS consent form, is available at the University of Calgary Brain Bank website:

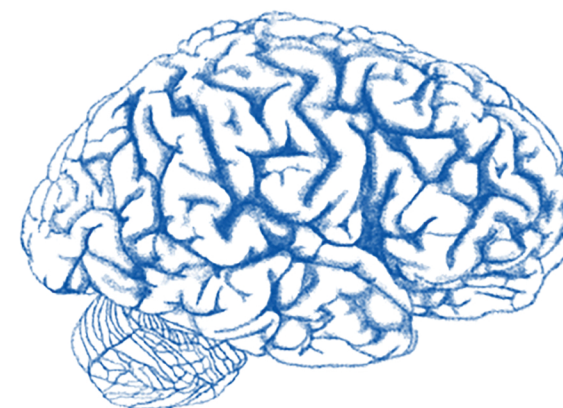
ucalgary.ca/calgarybrainbank



Alberta Health Services



UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

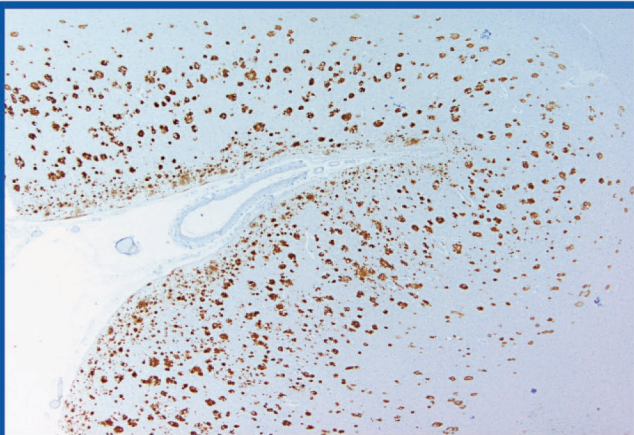


How We Learn From *The Brain*

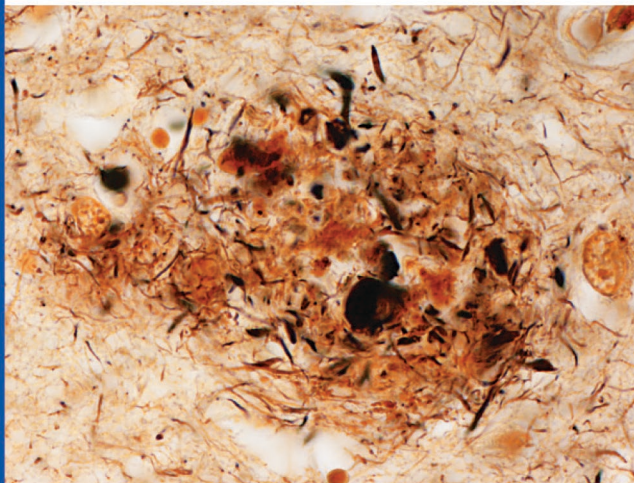
Calgary Brain Bank Website:
hbi.ucalgary.ca/calgary-brain-bank
or
ucalgary.ca/calgarybrainbank

Movement Disorders Clinic

updated 2019-01-06
Ethics ID# REB14-0452



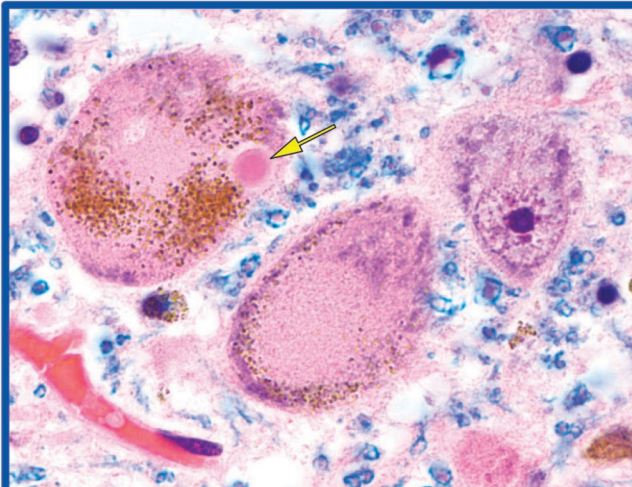
Abnormal Alzheimer Amyloid Plaques - low power



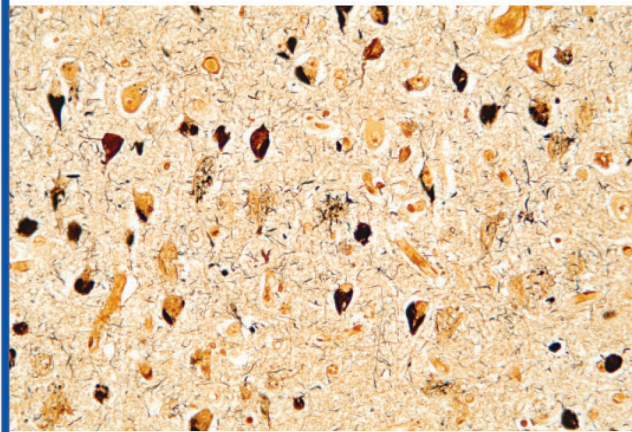
Alzheimer Disease Neuritic Amyloid Plaque - high power

We learn from the brain through autopsy

Brain autopsies are important. They help confirm a suspected diagnosis or provide a diagnosis when the clinical impression is uncertain. In many of these disorders, autopsies also determine the extent of the disease throughout the brain. If the family has granted permission, tissue not required for diagnosis can be used for ongoing research into the causes and possible therapies for neurological diseases.



Lewy body in Lewy body dementia



Alzheimer Disease Neurofibrillary Tangles

In many of these disorders, including dementias, doctors have no single test that can confirm the diagnosis during life.

Having this confirmation of diagnosis can:

- Increase the certainty of family history for your future generations.
- Impact a family's decision about genetic testing.
- Inform research into the causes and possible therapies for dementias and other neurologic disorders.

Important Information

What is an autopsy?

An autopsy is an examination of the body after death. It is done as soon as possible after a patient expires and takes from one (brain only) to four hours (full autopsy). A neuropathologist inspects the brain, takes appropriate samples, examines them under a microscope, orders appropriate tests, and prepares a written report that includes the diagnosis. This can take several months.

Alberta Health Services does not charge for an autopsy on a patient who is an Alberta resident or is covered by Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan.

All autopsies in the Calgary Health Region are performed at Foothills Medical Centre.

The findings from the autopsy are provided to the patient's physicians and will be shared with you.

How do you consent to an autopsy?

The patient's next of kin must give permission for an autopsy. Alberta Health Services requires family and a physician to complete a special consent form. This form must be signed AFTER a patient passes away.

If you desire an autopsy, please contact the "Vital Statistics/Admitting" office at Foothills Medical Centre to make arrangements. A physician will contact you to sign the consent. The number for Vital Statistics is:

403-944-1689.

Should you consent to an autopsy, please consider allowing some tissue to be used for research and teaching by checking the box on the autopsy consent form.

Additional information is available on our website:

hbi.ucalgary.ca/calgary-brain-bank
or
ucalgary.ca/calgarybrainbank