Case of the month March 2013

70-year-old woman with a headache.

An unenhanced and enhanced CT of the head was done.

- What are the imaging findings?
- What is the differential diagnosis? Diagnosis?
Imaging Findings

- CT shows a well-defined hyperdense mass centered within the occipital horn of the left lateral ventricle that avidly enhances after contrast injection.
- The mass has peripheral calcification and is associated with surrounding edema.
Differential Diagnosis

- Choroid plexus papilloma
- Intraventricular glioma
- Intraventricular meningioma
- Subependymoma
Diagnosis

• Intraventricular meningioma
Discussion

• The patient's age and precise tumour location are the most important indications to narrow the differential diagnosis.

• The differential diagnosis of masses located in the trigone of the lateral ventricle includes choroids plexus papilloma, low-grade gliomas, and meningioma.

• Choroid plexus papilloma is the most common intraventricular tumour located in the trigone of lateral ventricle in patients younger than 10 years old.
Discussion

• Low-grade gliomas are the most frequent intraventricular neoplasm located in the trigone of the lateral ventricle in patients between 10 and 40 years of age.

• Meningioma is the most common intraventricular tumour located in the trigone of lateral ventricle in older adults.
Discussion

• Meningiomas typically appear as a well-defined tumour with homogenous and intense enhancement after contrast injection.

• CT typically shows high-attenuation lesions that are usually calcified.

• Cystic changes and necrosis may be present. Intraventricular hemorrhage may be a possible complication as a result of repeated and small intraventricular bleeds. Hydrocephalus is variable, depending on the degree of obstruction of the ventricular system.
References


• Case submitted by Abdullah Alabousi