

Choroid plexus

The choroid [plexus](#) (CP) (from Greek khorion “membrane enclosing the fetus, afterbirth”; plexus:  Mod.L., lit. “braid, network”) is a [plexus](#) in the [ventricles](#) of the brain where [cerebrospinal fluid](#) (CSF) is produced.

The choroid plexus is a venous plexus contained within the four ventricles of the brain, hollow structures inside the brain filled with CSF.

The choroid plexus consists of modified [ependymal cells](#).

The choroid plexus must produce about 500 milliliters of CSF daily (or 21 mL per hour).

[Cerebrospinal fluid](#) (CSF) pathway studies have revealed that the CSF secreted from the [choroid plexus](#) of the [ventricles](#) after egressing from the [fourth ventricle](#) reaches the basal [suprasellar cistern](#) and ultimately the [sylvian cisterns](#).

The structure, continuous with that of the lateral and third ventricles, and which is also present in the fourth ventricle.

Pathology

The choroid plexus is an important part of the CNS that can be the primary or secondary location for many congenital abnormalities or pathologic conditions such as neoplasms, infections, inflammatory processes, cysts, and vascular malformations ¹⁾.

Choroid plexus tumor

see [Choroid plexus tumor](#).

One of the leading causes of CSF [shunt failure](#) is obstruction of the [ventricular catheter](#) by aggregations of cells, proteins, blood clots, or fronds of [choroid plexus](#) that occlude the [catheter's](#) small inlet holes or even the full internal catheter lumen.

Choroid plexus hyperplasia

[Choroid plexus hyperplasia](#)

¹⁾

Naeini RM, Yoo JH, Hunter JV. Spectrum of choroid plexus lesions in children. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2009 Jan;192(1):32-40. doi: 10.2214/ajr.08.1128. PMID: 19098176.

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