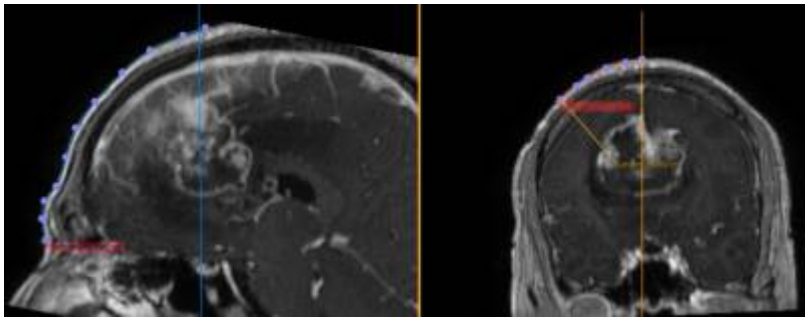
Corpus callosum tumor

The corpus callosum is made up of dense myelinated fibers that usually interconnect homologous territories of the two cerebral hemispheres. The dense compact nature of the white matter tracts, relative to the adjacent hemispheric white matter, makes it a barrier to the flow of interstitial edema and tumor spread. Thus only aggressive tumors, such as glioblastoma and lymphoma, typically cross or involve the corpus callosum. This densely compact nature of the white matter tracts also makes it more susceptible to shear injury in the event of trauma. Because it is composed predominantly of myelinated axons, demyelinating processes can affect the corpus callosum.

A large area of signal intensity alteration affecting both frontal lobes with epicenter the interhemispheric line where the existence of a solid cystic lesion with hyposignal foci in the susceptibility weighted imaging sequence and high signal on T1 due to bleeding that shows after contrast administration an irregular peripheral ring enhancement. The lesion is distributed affecting to the bilateral frontal paramedian cortex below the falx. Measures approximately 55 x 43 x 46mm transversely, AP and craniocaudal respectively. The appearance is compatible with a primary high-grade glial tumor. The lesion affects its extension to the knee of the corpus callosum to which one invades Similarly, it is accompanied by changes in signal intensity in the white matter. adjacent by edema. However, an asymmetry in the morphology and si signal of the insula stands out as well. as from the right hippocampus with changes in signal intensity along the course of the fasciculus uncinate. No enhancement foci are observed in this location. Normal signal strength vacuum on visualized vascular structures. In conclusion, a solid cystic interhemispheric lesion compatible with high-grade glioma with images of knee invasion of the corpus callosum as well as possible spread to through uncinate fasciculus.



Corpus callosum tumor differential diagnosis

Butterfly glioblastoma

Corpus callosum Primary central nervous system lymphoma

Lipoma