

The intraventricular form of neurocysticercosis is the less prevalent form and occurs preferentially in the **fourth ventricle**, which frequently leads to acute **obstructive hydrocephalus**, intracranial hypertension, and consequent sudden death.

It is essential to include three-dimensional sequences in the MRI protocol to investigate intraventricular NCC because the cystic lesions and scolex within can be accurately detected.

In this dangerous form of NCC, the presumptive diagnosis should be suggested using MRI findings, and the patient should be treated promptly to avoid neurological sequelae ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Abud LG, Koji T, Abud TG. Cysticerci located in the fourth ventricle causing obstructive hydrocephalus: a radiological emergency requiring prompt diagnosis. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop. 2016 Apr;49(2):263. doi: 10.1590/0037-8682-0317-2015. PubMed PMID: 27192602.

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