

Intraventricular tumor diagnosis

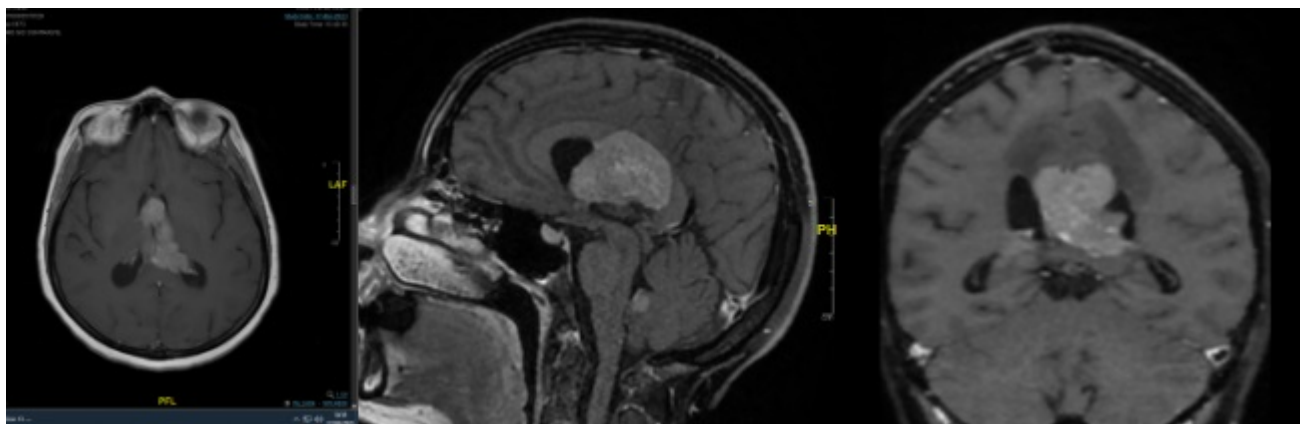
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[Brain magnetic resonance imaging](#) (MRI) with and without contrast is the [gold standard](#) for evaluating intraventricular lesions.

The MRI appearance of intraventricular [neoplasms](#) is often nonspecific, however, knowledge of patient [age](#) and tumor location facilitates the formulation of a [differential diagnosis](#).

Intraventricular tumor magnetic resonance imaging



[Lethargy](#) and [disorientation](#) picture. In addition, she refers to frequent forgetfulness, the impossibility to perform daily activities slowed speech .

[Intraventricular tumor](#) with aggressive characteristics with signs of subependymal spread/drop metastasis. To assess, among others, [Choroid plexus tumor](#), [ependymoma](#), metastasis...

The intraventricular lesion up to 54x34x30mm that extends through both [lateral ventricles](#) crossing the midline; more on the left where it makes extensive contact with the [choroid plexus](#). It appears minimally [hyperintense](#) on T2 and minimally hypointense on T1 with diffusion restriction and very low signal on ADC associated with striking and homogeneous enhancement without intralesional bleeding or calcification. Shows signs of the infiltration of the adjacent corpus callosum with edema/increased signal in both corona radiates A 4mm enhancement focus was associated in the most medial area of the left caudate and periventricular adjacent to the posterior horn of the ipsilateral ventricle as well as a 9mm enhancement in the IV ventricle and on the left edge of the mime; impressing this affectation of subependymal dissemination, drop metastasis..... Secondary hydrocephalus with an Evans index of 0.31, but with increased diameter in the temporal and occipital horns.

see [Intraventricular Tumor Differential Diagnosis](#)

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