

# Third ventricular tumor

## Epidemiology

Third ventricle tumors are uncommon and account for 0.6 - 0.9% of all the [brain tumors](#).

The vast majority of neoplasms that involve the [third ventricle](#) are [astrocytomas](#) originating in the wall or the floor of the ventricle and affecting the ventricle by direct extension.

## Classification

[Third ventricular tumor classification](#).

## Clinical features

Most cause symptoms associated with increased hydrocephalus-induced ICP. Endocrinological deficits and visual disturbances are typically uncommon with tumors arising from within the third ventricle. When visual disturbance is demonstrated, it is usually secondary to extraventricular involvement or optic pathway compression due to ventricular distortion. Mass effect on the hypothalamus or hypothalamic involvement can result in the diencephalic syndrome, which is classically seen in infants and is manifest by emaciation combined with hyperalertness. Lesions located in the posterior segment of the third ventricle can result in mass effect on the pretectal region and/or obstruction of CSF flow.

## Treatment

[Third ventricular tumor treatment](#).

## Case series

[Third ventricular tumor case series](#).

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