Ventriculomegaly

- Establishment and evaluation of a novel rat model of the fourth ventricle hemorrhage
- Optimizing outcomes in intracranial ependymoma: a contemporary review
- Unveiling the Possibility of Subclinically Present Congenital Hydrocephalus Triggered by Thalamic Hemorrhage in Late-onset Years: A Case Report
- An aggressive, unresected pineoblastoma in an adult woman: the role of exclusive radiotherapy - a case report and literature review
- Risk Factors, Indications, and Effectiveness of Cerebrospinal Fluid Diversion in Patients With High-Grade Glioma-Associated Hydrocephalus: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
- Idiopathic Normal-Pressure Hydrocephalus Revealed by Systemic Infection: Clinical Observations of Two Cases
- Fluid dynamics model of the cerebral ventricular system
- A minimally invasive technique for ventriculoatrial shunt placement

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Ventriculomegaly is a brain condition that occurs when the lateral ventricles become dilated. The most common definition uses a width of the atrium of the lateral ventricle greater than 10 mm.

see Fetal Ventriculomegaly.

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long-standing overt ventriculomegaly syndrome.

see Hydrocephalus.

Case reports

2017

Intermittent change in ventricular size is a recognised ventriculoperitoneal shunt complication but definitive imaging evidence is rare.

Aly et al. report a 3 years old boy with a spinal cord astrocytoma and ventriculoperitoneal shunt placement who demonstrated intermittent ventriculomegaly during a single MRI scan [1)]

1)
Aly A, El-Beshlawi I, Howarth S, Smith S. MRI capture of intermittent ventriculomegaly in a patient with ventriculo-peritoneal shunt. Br J Neurosurg. 2017 Oct;31(5):601-602. doi: 10.1080/02688697.2017.1333571. Epub 2017 Jun 2. PMID: 28574289.