Teaching *NeuroImages*: Cortical blindness following acute obstructive hydrocephalus by a colloid cyst

Charles Champeaux, MD
Athanasios Grivas, MD

Correspondence to
Dr. Champeaux:
Charles.Champeaux@gmail.com

Figure 1 Axial CT scan images without iodinated contrast media show enlarged occipital lobe

Horns of the lateral ventricles consistent with obstructive hydrocephalus secondary to the presence of a colloid cyst in the foramen of Monro.

A 46-year-old woman was admitted for acute headache, postseizure confusion, and visual loss. Urgent head CT scan showed obstructive hydrocephalus due to a colloid cyst (figure 1). External ventricular drains inserted emergently demonstrated CSF under pressure, above 40 mm H₂O. MRI confirmed the

suspected diagnosis of a colloid cyst and highlighted bilateral occipital lobe infarcts (figure 2). CT angiography showed no thrombosis of the posterior cerebral arteries (PCAs). After neurosurgical excision of the colloid cyst, the patient remained blind. The presumed mechanism of infarction was acute

Figure 2 MRI scan images

(A) Sagittal T1 without gadolinium contrast injection shows a colloid cyst of 14 mm. (B) Diffusion-weighted image depicts restricted diffusion in both occipital lobes.

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From the Department of Neurosurgery, Institute of Neurosciences, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, UK.

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compression of the PCAs against the edge of the tentorium cerebelli.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Charles Champeaux: drafting/revising the manuscript, accepts responsibility for conduct of research. Athanasios Grivas: acquisition of data and surgery.

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