A 66-year-old man underwent ventriculoperitoneal shunting for communicating hydrocephalus. MRI 10 months postoperatively, done for transient headache, showed new fluid-attenuated inversion recovery/T2 hyperintensities within the corpus callosum (figure), while examination revealed improved gait and bladder control with no evidence of a callosal disconnection syndrome.
Prominent signal hyperintensity within the callosum, often sparing the splenium, follows ventriculoperitoneal shunting in a minority of patients with severe, chronic hydrocephalus. This phenomenon may arise from interstitial edema after decompression of the callosum against the falx.\textsuperscript{1,2} While striking, MRI changes are clinically unapparent, and familiarity with this imaging finding is important so as to avoid unnecessary interventions.

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From Virginia Tech/Carilion School of Medicine, Roanoke.  
\textit{Study funding:} No targeted funding reported.  
\textit{Disclosure:} The author reports no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures.  
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Signal hyperintensity of the callosum after ventriculoperitoneal shunting

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Neurology 2015;84;1609-1610
DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000001464

This information is current as of April 13, 2015

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