A 4-year-old boy with macrocephaly (+3 SD) was evaluated with MRI, which showed a subdural hygroma secondary to rupture of a left temporal arachnoid cyst and triventricular enlargement. Two years later, we repeated imaging to explore the possibility of a third ventriculostomy. There was a flow void across the floor of the third ventricle (figure). By using 3D cardiac-gated dynamic imaging, we demonstrated that a spontaneous ventriculostomy had already occurred (video, links.lww.com/WNL/B217). Spontaneous third ventriculostomy is rare and can occur in children and adults with chronic hydrocephalus.1

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Disclosure
The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

Reference
Teaching Video NeuroImages: Spontaneous Third Ventriculostomy
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