Teaching Video NeurolImages: Spontaneous Third Ventriculostomy

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Neurology® 2021;96:e1266. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000010843

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Figure Midline Sagittal MRI

Sagittal heavy T2-weighted midline image. Small flow void (between arrows) can be identified at the floor of the 3rd ventricle.

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

MORE ONLINE

► Video

► Teaching slides

links.lww.com/WNL/B216

Study Funding

No targeted funding reported.

Disclosure

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

Reference

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Neurology 2021;96:e1266 Published Online before print September 9, 2020

DOI 10.1212/WNL.0000000000010843

This information is current as of September 9, 2020

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