

Teaching Video NeuroImages: Spontaneous Third Ventriculostomy

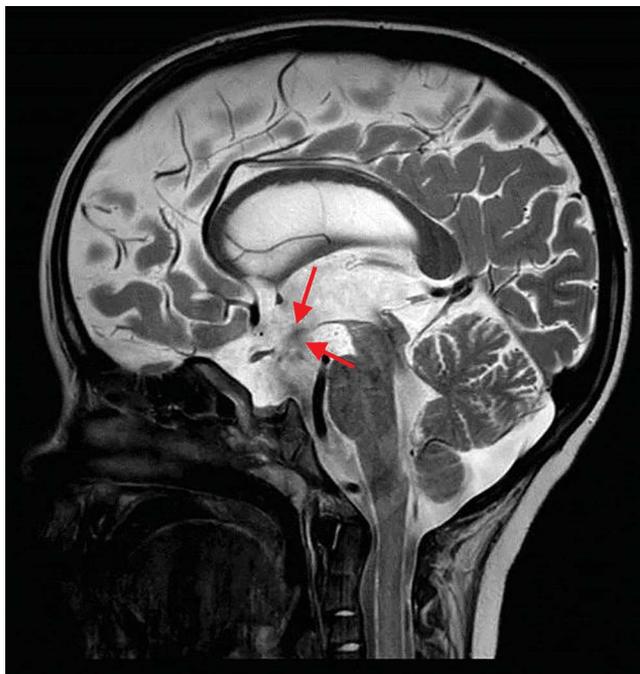
Maud P. Tijssen, MD, Erwin M.J. Cornips, MD, and Joost Nicolai, MD, PhD

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Correspondence

Dr. Nicolai
j.nicolai@mumc.nl

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

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▶ Video

→ Teaching slides

links.lww.com/WNL/B216

Study Funding

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Disclosure

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

Reference

1. Ogrenci A, Eksi MS, Koban O. Spontaneous third ventriculostomy 8 years after diagnosis of obstructive hydrocephalus. *Childs Nerv Syst* 2016;32:1727–1730.

From the Departments of Radiology (M.P.T.), Neurosurgery (E.M.J.C.), and Neurology (J.N.), Maastricht University Medical Center, the Netherlands.

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