

# Teaching Video NeuroImages: Spontaneous Third Ventriculostomy

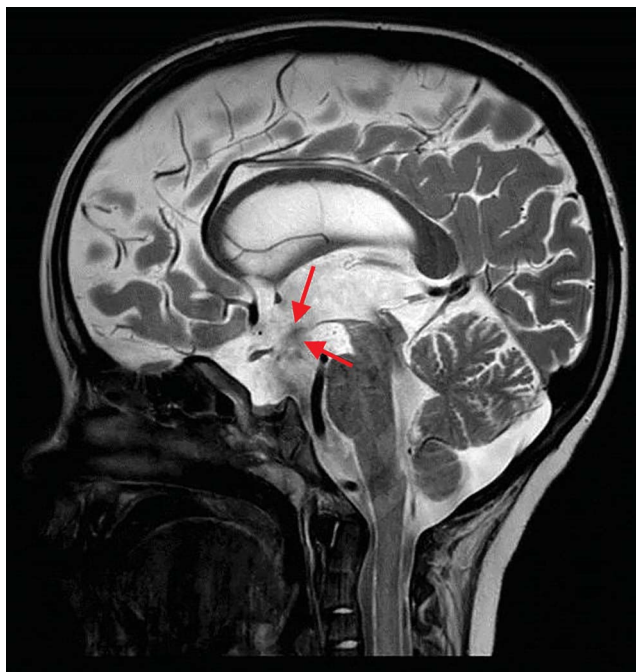
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**Figure** Midline Sagittal MRI



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](https://links.lww.com/WNL/B217)). Spontaneous third ventriculostomy is rare and can occur in children and adults with chronic hydrocephalus.<sup>1</sup>

## MORE ONLINE

▶ **Video**

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[links.lww.com/WNL/B216](https://links.lww.com/WNL/B216)

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## Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to [Neurology.org/N](https://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.

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