Image in Medicine

Bhoomi Angirish[1], Bhavin Jankharia[2]

Quiz 1

A 52 year Old Female Presented with Lower Abdominal Pain.

Questions :

(1) What is the Diagnosis ?
(2) What are the Imaging findings?
(3) What are complications of this lesion?

Answers :

(1) A well defined lesion showing fat fluid levels and calcification is seen in pelvis in left adnexal region. These findings are suggestive of mature cystic ovarian teratoma or ovarian dermoid cyst.

(2) Pelvic ultrasound is the preferred imaging modality. Ovarian dermoid cyst is seen as cystic adnexal mass with mural hyperechoic nodule (rokitansky nodule). It shows echogenic calcific components, fluid-fluid levels, thin echogenic bands caused by hair in the cyst (dermoid mesh). CT images well demonstrate the fat, fat-fluid levels and calcification within the lesion.

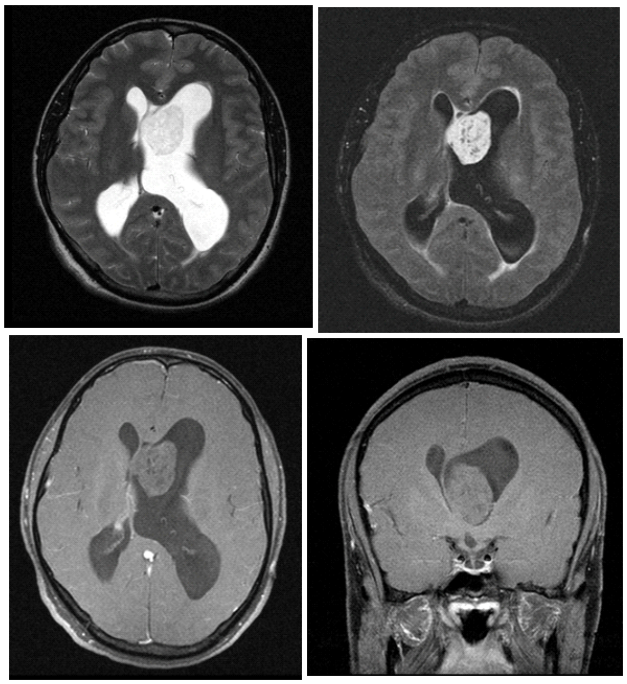
(3) The commonly known complication is ovarian torsion, which occurs in 3-16% of cases and more often in large lesions. Other less common complications are rupture which presents as fatty fluid in anti-dependant pockets in the peritoneum. Malignant transformation of the soft tissue component can also occur.

Quiz 2

A 31 year male presented with headache and giddiness since 3 months.

Questions :

(1) What is the Diagnosis?
(2) What is the Imaging features?
(3) What are the differential Diagnosis?



Answers :

(1) Well defined altered signal intensity lesion is seen within left lateral ventricle attached to septum pellucidum. These imaging findings are suggestive of central neurocytoma.

(2) Central neurocytoma are neuroepithelial intraventricular tumors with fairly characteristic imaging features. Calcification is seen in over half of cases. Cystic areas are frequently seen in larger tumors. These tumors usually show mild to moderate contrast enhancement. Associated ventricular dilatation is often present.

(3) The differentials of intraventricular tumors are :

A) Ependymoma- more commonly in 4th ventricle. Supratentorial tumors have significant extraventricular component. More common in children.

B) Intraventricular meningioma- homogeneous contrast enhancement.

C) Subependymoma – in 4th ventricle. Usually in older age group.

D) Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma – in patients with tuberous sclerosis.

E) Choroid plexus papilloma – intense contrast enhancement. Commonly seen in children.

Department of Radiology, Picture This by Jankharia, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400004
[1]MD, DNB (Radiology)
[2]MD, DMRD (Radiology)