

Client Patient Id		Scan Number	Case 2
Scanris Patient Id	Case 2	Date	August 1, 2005
Report of	MRI of the Brain	Client Name	

History	None provided.
IV Contrast	IV contrast administered.
Comparison Studies	None provided.

Findings:

VENTRICULAR SYSTEM AND BRAIN PARENCHYMA:	<p>There is evidence of a well circumscribed lesion having a diameter of approximately 1.3 cms located in the fourth ventricle. It is near isointense to CSF with a rim that is isointense to white matter on all the pulse sequences. An eccentric nodule that is near isointense to white matter is seen in this lesion, inferiorly and to the right and may represent the scolex. There is faint enhancement of the periphery of the lesion. Hyperintense signal adjacent to the fourth ventricle on the proton, T2 Weighted and FLAIR images may represent CSF ooze/edema/gliosis. Another similar smaller lesion is seen in the left perimesencephalic cistern.</p> <p>There is mild dilatation of the ventricular system with periventricular hyperintensity on the proton, T2 Weighted and FLAIR images, which may represent CSF ooze. There is effacement of the cerebral cortical sulci. Septae are seen in the body of the left lateral ventricle.</p>
BASAL CISTERNAL SPACES:	The rest of the basal cisternal spaces are unremarkable.
MIDLINE:	There is no shift of the midline structures.
FLUID COLLECTIONS:	No intra/extra axial fluid collection is seen.
VESSELS:	No obvious vascular anomaly is identified on this study.
OTHER	Inflammatory changes are seen in the mastoid air cells bilaterally.

Impression	<p>The MRI features are suggestive of a lesion in the fourth ventricle as described and this most likely represents a granuloma like a cysticercus in the vesicular stage. There is resultant obstructive hydrocephalus. Another smaller similar lesion is seen in the left perimesencephalic cistern.</p>
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