

Cavernoma of the Pons: Cranial MRI Findings

Pons Kavernomu: Kranial Manyetik Rezonans Görüntüleme Bulguları

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Loss of strength and imbalance complaints that a 57-year old male patient started experiencing in the post-operative period increased in recent months, with speech disorder and difficulty in swallowing complicating the picture in the last few days. The patient had undergone a renal transplant due to chronic kidney failure a year ago. His medical history had diabetes mellitus type 2 and coronary artery disease. Neurologic examination showed dysartria, decrease in gag reflex and left ataxic hemiparesia. Cranial MRI showed a 10x9x11 mm lesion consistent with acute hemorrhagic cavernoma in the right half of the pons (Images 1,2). Following a neurosurgical consultation, the recent clinical deterioration was thought to be due to intra-cavernous hemorrhage and follow-up was decided. The neurological examination performed a month later showed that his speech and ataxia had partly improved and his difficulty in swallowing had decreased.

The incidence of central nervous system cavernomas is between 0.4% and 0.9% (1). On the other hand, the frequency of detecting a cavernoma in the brainstem varies between 10% and 23%, with pons being the most common localization (2). Typical radiological findings in cranial MRI help diagnosis. While some authors recommend surgery in early stages in this localization, some prefer a conservative approach due to the high morbidity in the post-operative period (3).

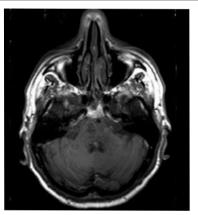


Image 1: Izo-hypointense (hyperacute, acute) and occasionally hyperintense (early subacute) signal changes are seen due to the hemorrhagic contents in various stages within the cavernoma in axial T1 weighted section.

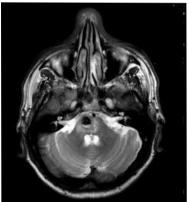


Image 2: Fluid leveling due to hemorrhagic contents in various stages is present within the cavernoma in axial T2 weighted section; hyperintense signal change due to edema is seen around it.

Key words: Cavernoma, pons **Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kavernom, pons

References

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