# 44 y/o female with dizziness and dull headache

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#### Axial T1W





### Axial 3D-T2W





Axial 3D-T2W



RADIOLOGY



### Axial T2-FLAIR





### Axial T1W







# Arachnoid Cyst





Axial T1W: Right CP angle mass isointense to CSF, with leftward mass effect on the medulla

> UCONN HEALTH RADIOLOGY



Axial MRI T2W: Right CP angle mass isointense to CSF, with leftward mass effect on the medulla





Axial MRI T2W: Right CP angle mass causing mass effect on exiting 7<sup>th</sup> / 8<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve bundle (arrow)

> HEALTH RADIOLOGY



Axial MRI T2 FLAIR: Complete loss of signal of right CP angle mass, following CSF signal





Axial MRI T1W C+: Right CP angle mass is non-enhancing



### Arachnoid Cyst

**Imaging Features** 

- Isointense to CSF on all sequences
  - Sharply marginated extra-axial fluid collection
- Completely suppresses with FLAIR
- No restriction on DWI and identical to ventricles
- No contrast enhancement
- Features of extra-axial mass
  - Displaces cortex
  - Buckling of gray-white matter interface



## Arachnoid Cyst

#### **General Features**

- Location
  - Middle cranial fossa most commonly
  - Cerebellopontine angle
  - Suprasellar
- Giant periventricular arachnoid cysts can cause hydrocephalus
  - Association with stenosis of Foramen of Monro & Aqueduct
- M:F is 3-5:1
- Usually asymptomatic, incidental finding, but depends on size & location
- DDx:
  - Epidermoid cyst (Hyperintense on DWI & FLAIR)
  - Chronic subdural hematoma (most SDH are not CSF signal)



### References

- 1. Brant, W. E., & Helms, C. A. (2012). *Fundamentals of diagnostic radiology*. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
- 2. Diagnostic Imaging for Radiology. (n.d.). Retrieved October 17, 2017, from http://www.statdx.com/

