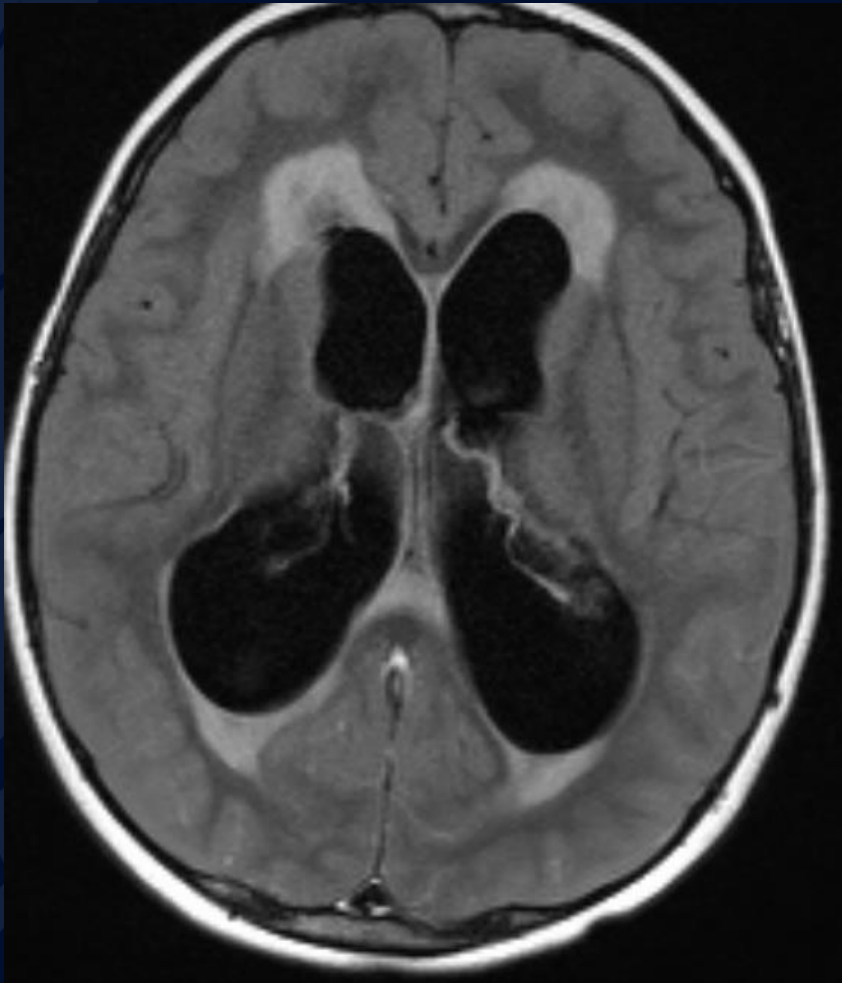
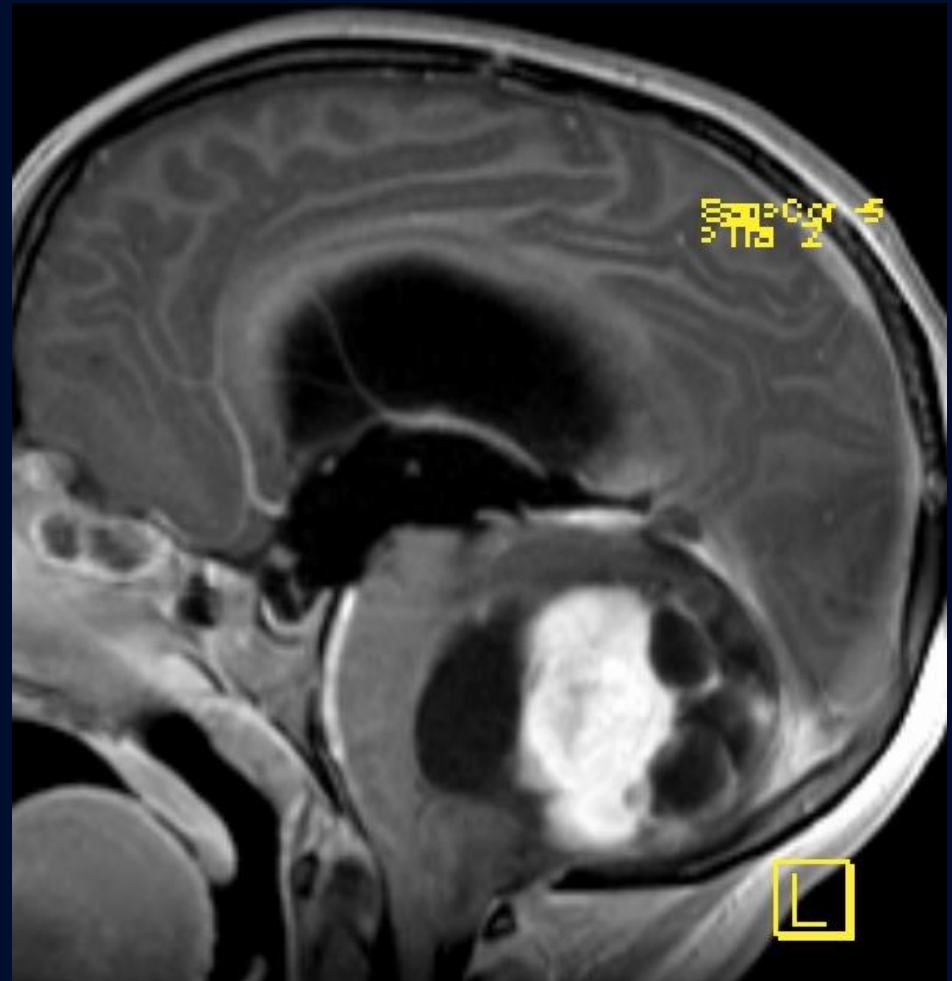
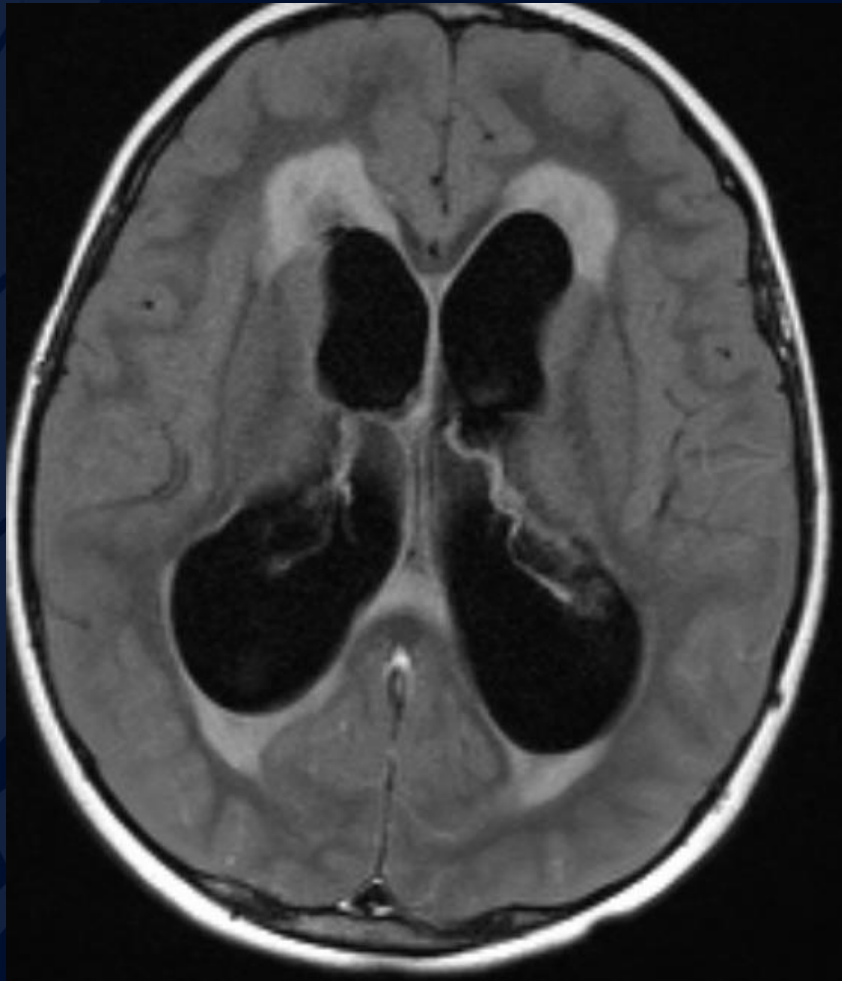
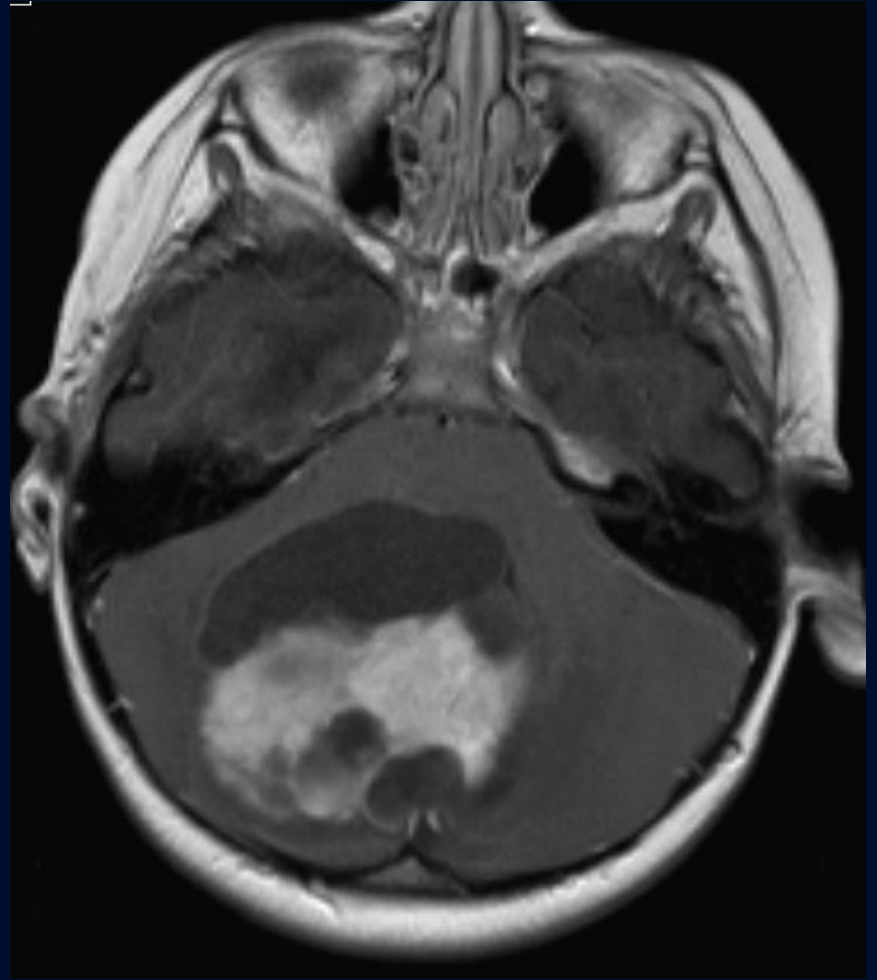
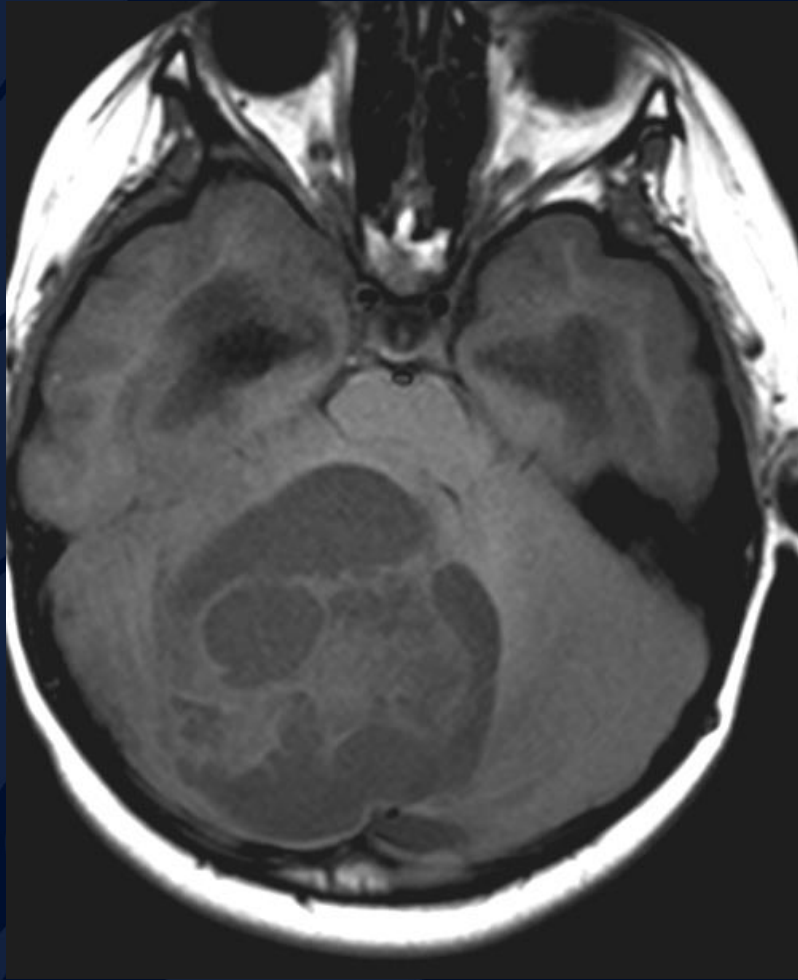


11 year old girl presenting with headache, nausea and vomiting

Martin Ollenschleger, MD









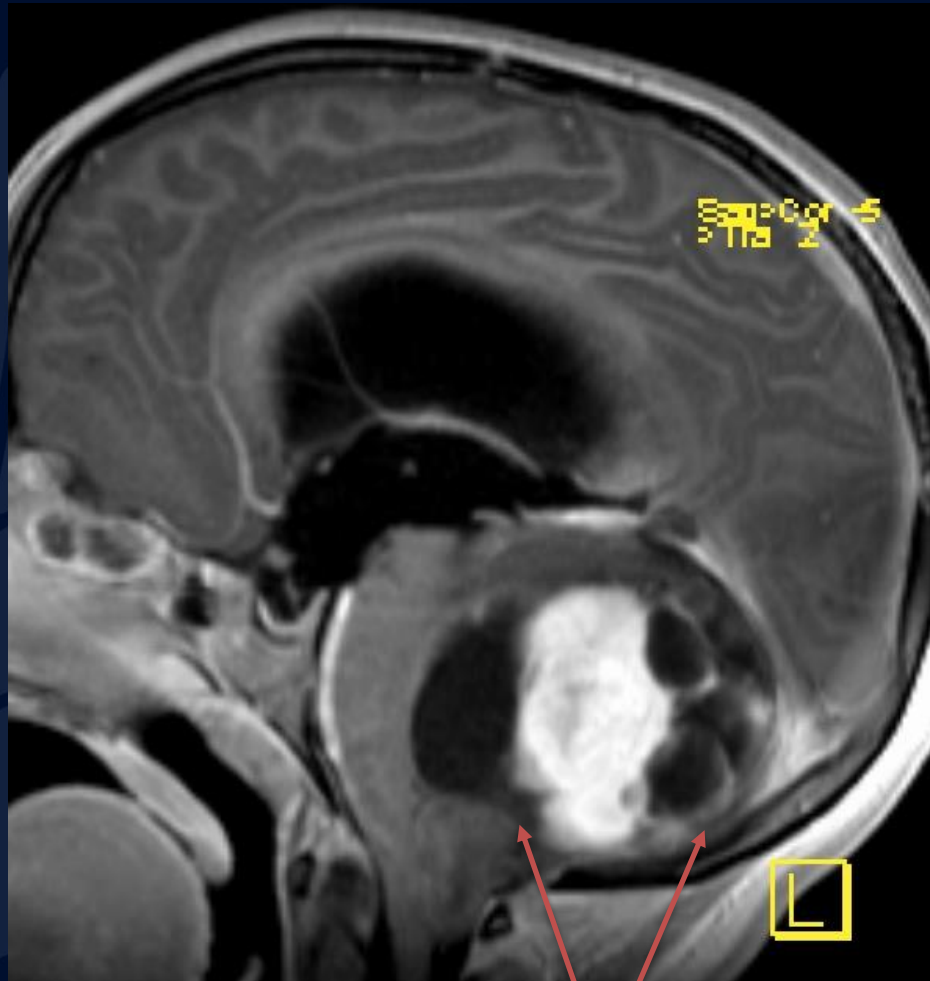
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A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the title text.

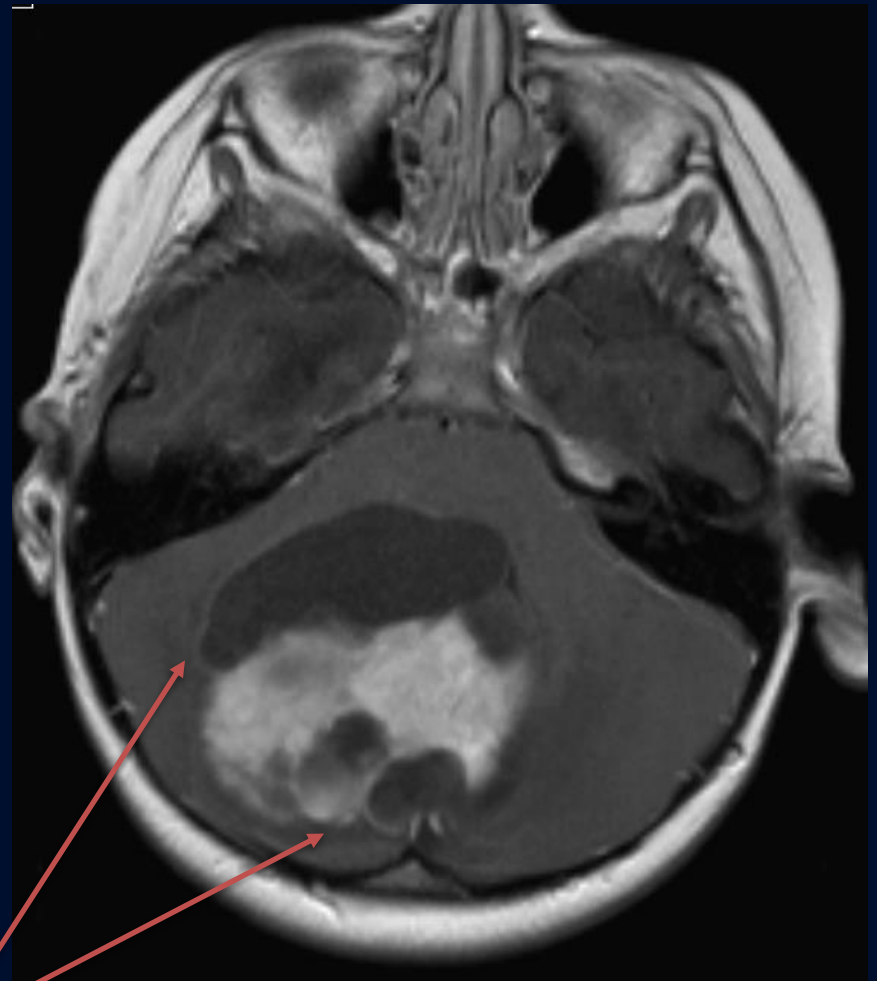
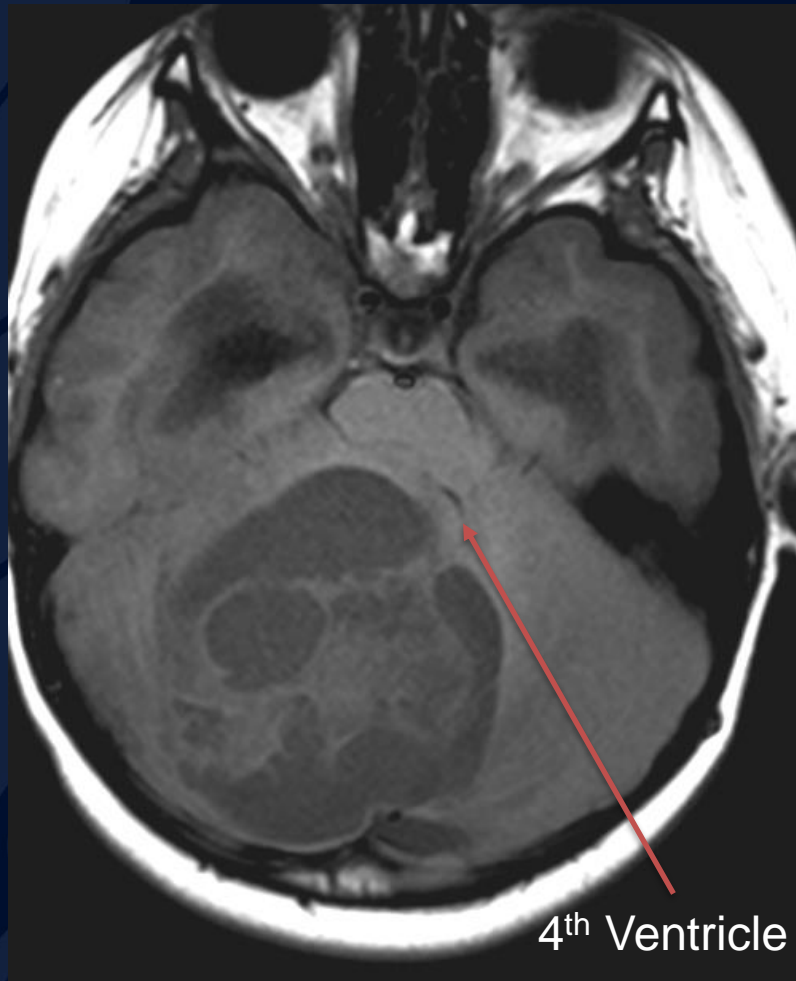
Pilocytic Astrocytoma (Juvenile Pilocytic Astrocytoma)



Obstructive
hydrocephalus with
transependymal CSF



Obstructive hydrocephalus is caused by an extensive infratentorial mass



Large mass with cystic and solid enhancing components

Pilocytic Astrocytoma

(Juvenile Pilocytic Astrocytoma)

- Pilocytic Astrocytoma (“Juvenile” is no longer added in the 2016 WHO classification) is the most common primary pediatric posterior fossa tumor
- Peak age from 5 to 13 years of age.
- Arises from the cerebellum, most commonly midline or just off midline.
- JPA is most commonly a benign and slow growing tumor (>80% WHO grade 1) with a very good prognosis.

Pilocytic Astrocytoma

(Juvenile Pilocytic Astrocytoma)

- Imaging characteristics
 - Overall appearance
 - 50% predominantly cystic with an enhancing mural nodule
 - 40% solid appearing with central cystic areas
 - 10% solid homogeneous enhancement
 - T1: solid component hypo or isointense to grey matter
 - T2: solid component hyperintense to grey matter with hyperintense cystic/necrotic components.
 - Enhancement is variable, though most commonly the solid component enhances homogeneously & prominently
 - Often associated with 4th ventricle compression & obstructive hydrocephalus

Juvenile Pilocytic Astrocytoma

- Differential Diagnosis
 - Medulloblastoma
 - Younger age group (bimodal age peak at 3-4 and 8-9 years)
 - Midline, dorsal to 4th ventricle
 - Highly cellular, demonstrates diffusion restriction
 - Ependymoma
 - Younger age group (peak age 3-5 years)
 - Arises within ependymal lining of 4th ventricle, filling the ventricle and extending out of ventricular foramina, rather than displacing it

References

- A Poretti, et al. Neuroimaging of Pediatric Posterior Fossa Tumors Including Review of the Literature. *Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging* 35:32-47 (2012)
- Ollenschleger M. Pilocytic Astrocytoma. *Radiology Online* (2020)