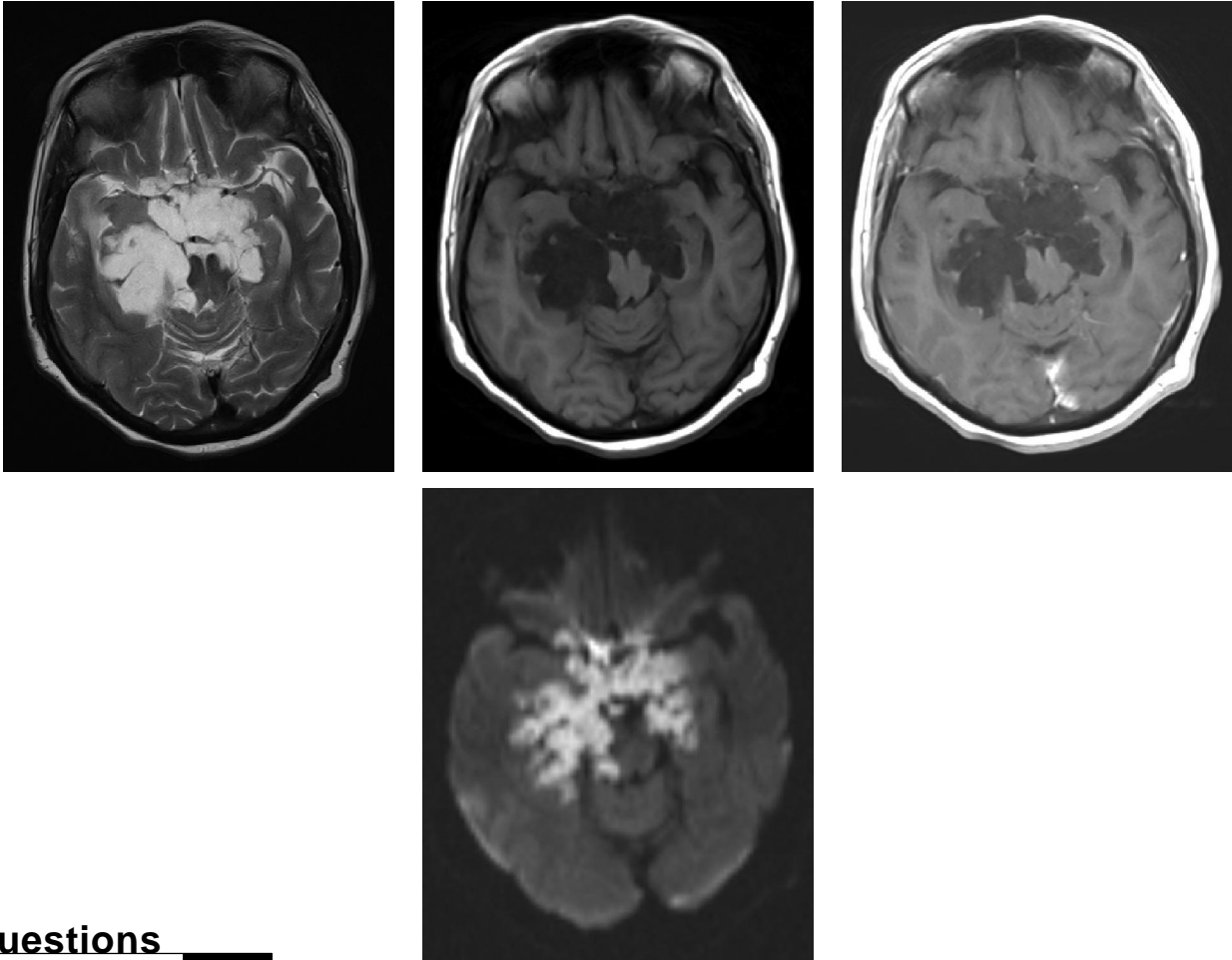


QUIZ 1

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Questions

- Q.1 Identify the abnormality on MRI image in a 35 year old male.
- Q.2 What are the typical characteristic of this abnormality on MRI and what is the best diagnosis?
- Q.3 What are the possible differential diagnosis?
- Q.4 What is the demographics and treatment?

QUIZ 1

Answers

Answer 1: Mass lesion in the suprasellar region insinuating into the basal cisterns and parasellar region and encasing the vessels.

Answer 2: It appears hypointense on T1, hyperintense on T2, shows no enhancement on post contrast image and shows diffusion restriction on diffusion weighted images.

Best diagnosis is Epidermoid cyst.

MRI has high diagnostic accuracy in diagnosis of Epidermoid cyst.

Answer 3:

Arachnoid cyst.

Dermoid cyst.

Craniopharyngioma.

Answer 4: Epidermoid cysts (sebaceous cysts) are benign congenital lesions of ectodermal origin. They account for approximately 1% of all intracranial tumors. Have equal frequency in both genders. Although these lesions are congenital, patients are usually not symptomatic until they are aged 20-40 years. Most common location is cerebellopontine angle.

Total resection with surgery is the treatment of choice if symptomatic, however aggressive excision is avoided if vital structures are encased.

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