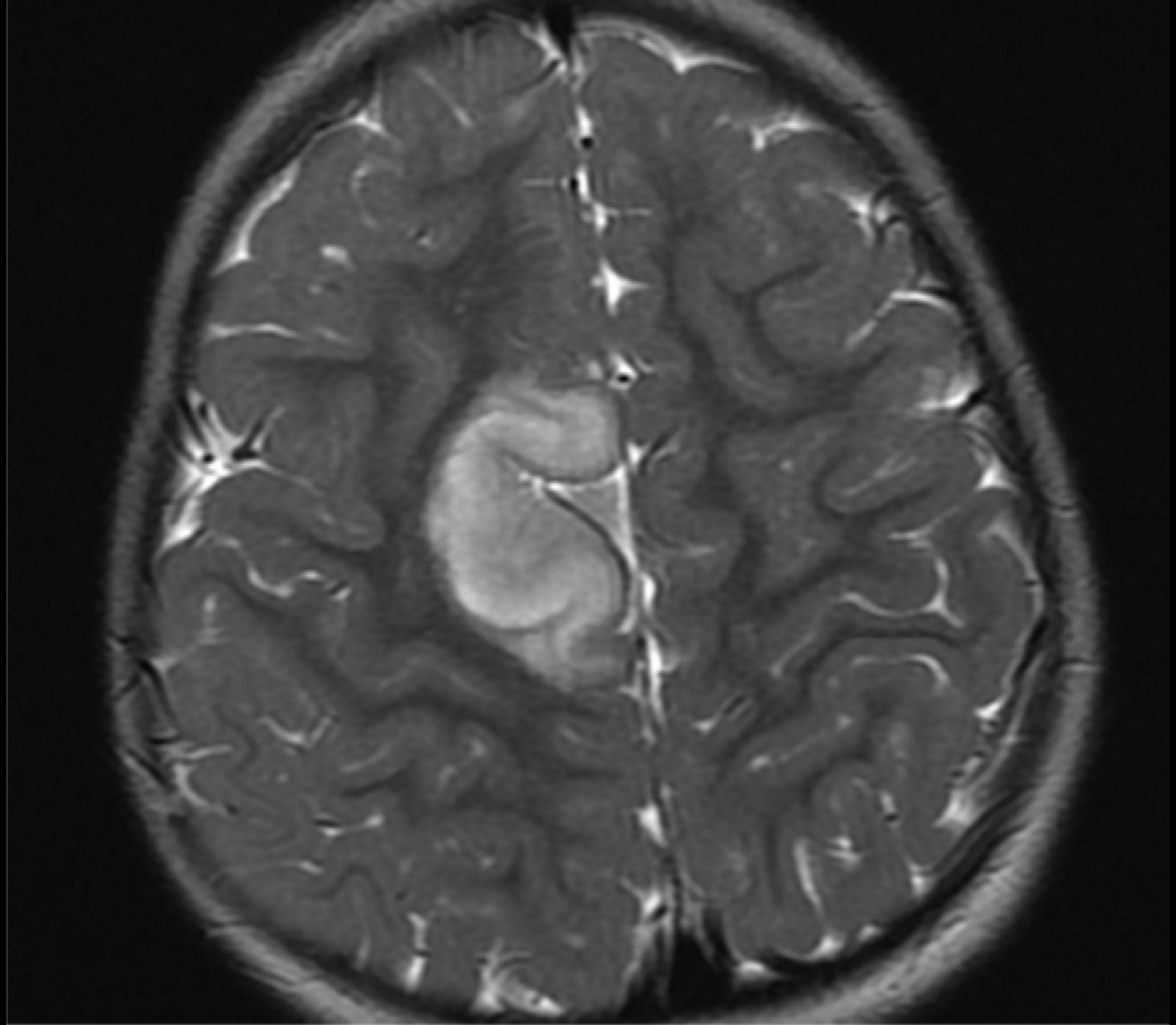
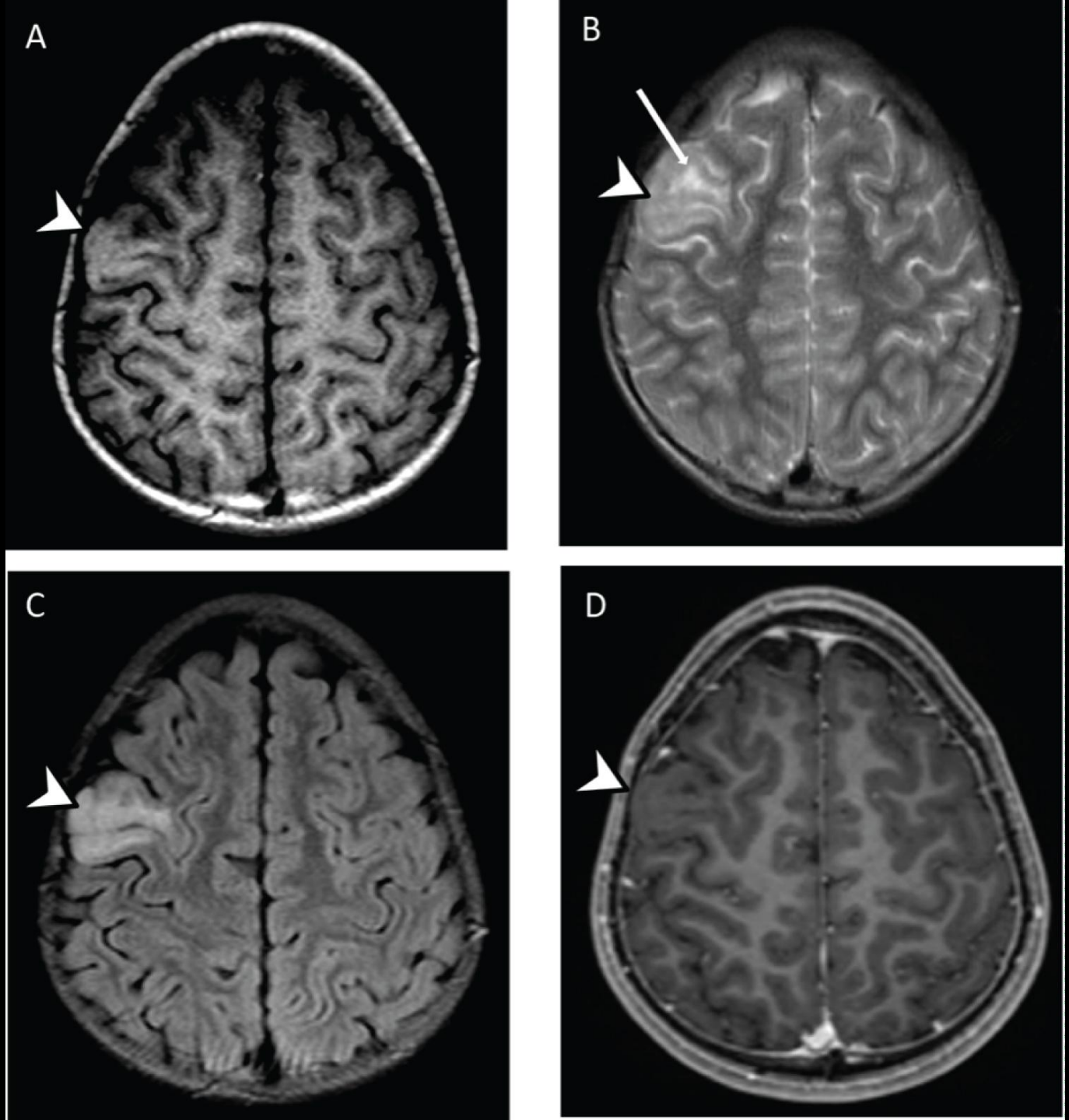
Angiocentric glioma (AG)

- Patient Demographics: rare, low-grade (WHO grade 1) neuroepithelial tumor of the central nervous system, primarily affecting children and young adult
- Symptoms: The hallmark symptom is chronic, often drug-resistant focal epilepsy.
- Tumor Location: typically superficial, cortically based tumors, most often found in the temporal or frontal lobes.
- Age: Predominantly children and young adults (mean age ~16 years, but range 2–70 years)

MRI

- Location: Most cortically based, frequently in the temporal or frontal lobes.
- T1: Typically hypointense, but up to 46% may show intratumoral T1 hyperintense areas. These hyperintense foci are more common in patients with a longer seizure history.
- T2/FLAIR: Usually markedly hyperintense, with well-delineated, solid, non-enhancing lesions. A stalk-like extension toward the ventricle is seen in about 20% of cases and is considered characteristic.
- Contrast Enhancement: Most do not enhance.
- Cortical Rim: Some cases show a rim of hypointensity on T1 and T2 around the lesion, possibly due to chronic compression by the slow-growing tumor.
- Regional Atrophy: Regional brain parenchymal atrophy adjacent to the tumor is seen in about 28% of cases, especially in patients with a long history of seizures

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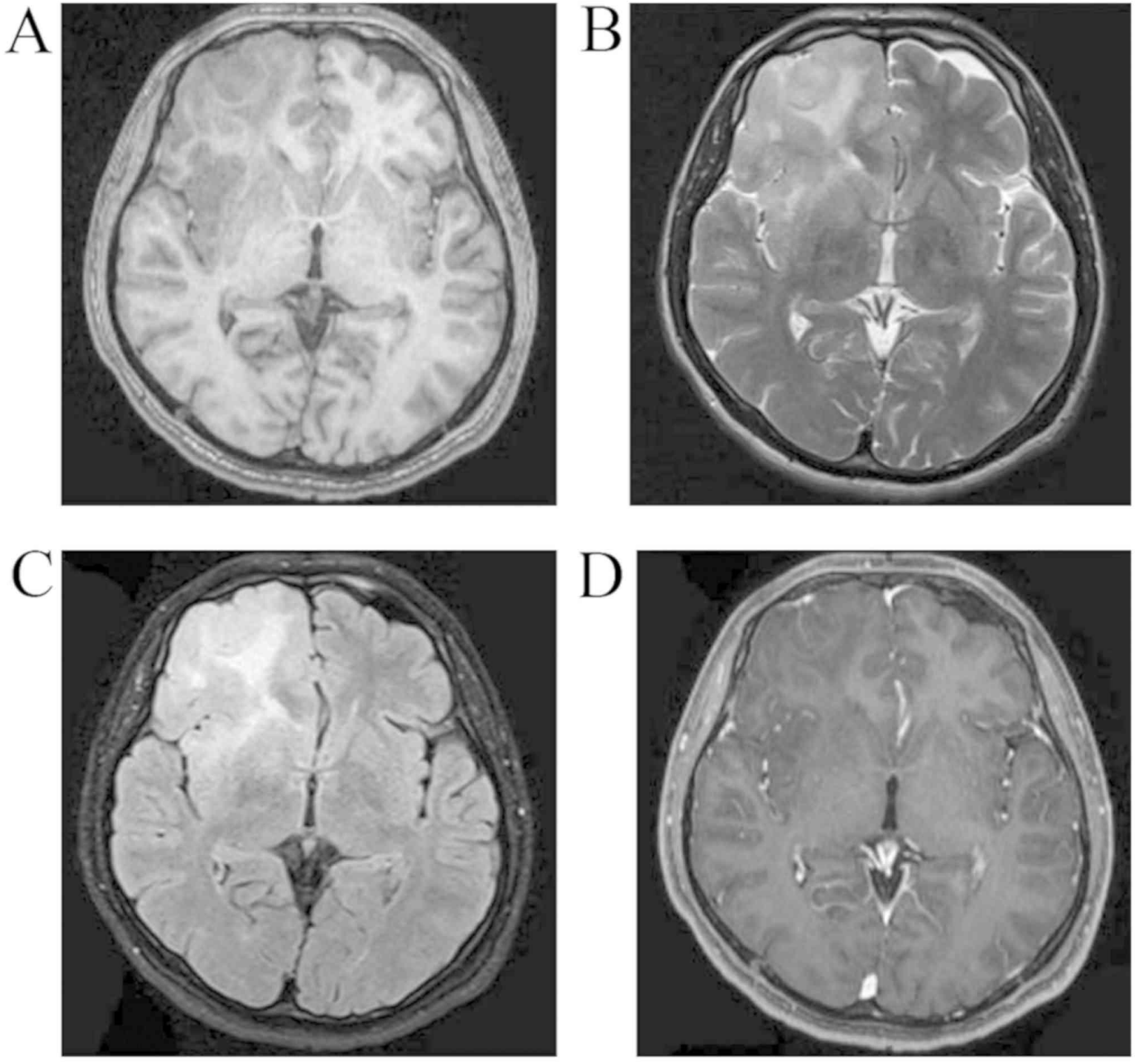
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