

Choroid plexus papilloma

- Peak Age 5 years
- 90% **papilloma**, cannot differentiate from cancer.
- Trigone in kids most common
- 4th ventricle and **CPA in adults**
- May get drop mets.
- 25 % calcify
- May cause Hydrocephalus

General Features

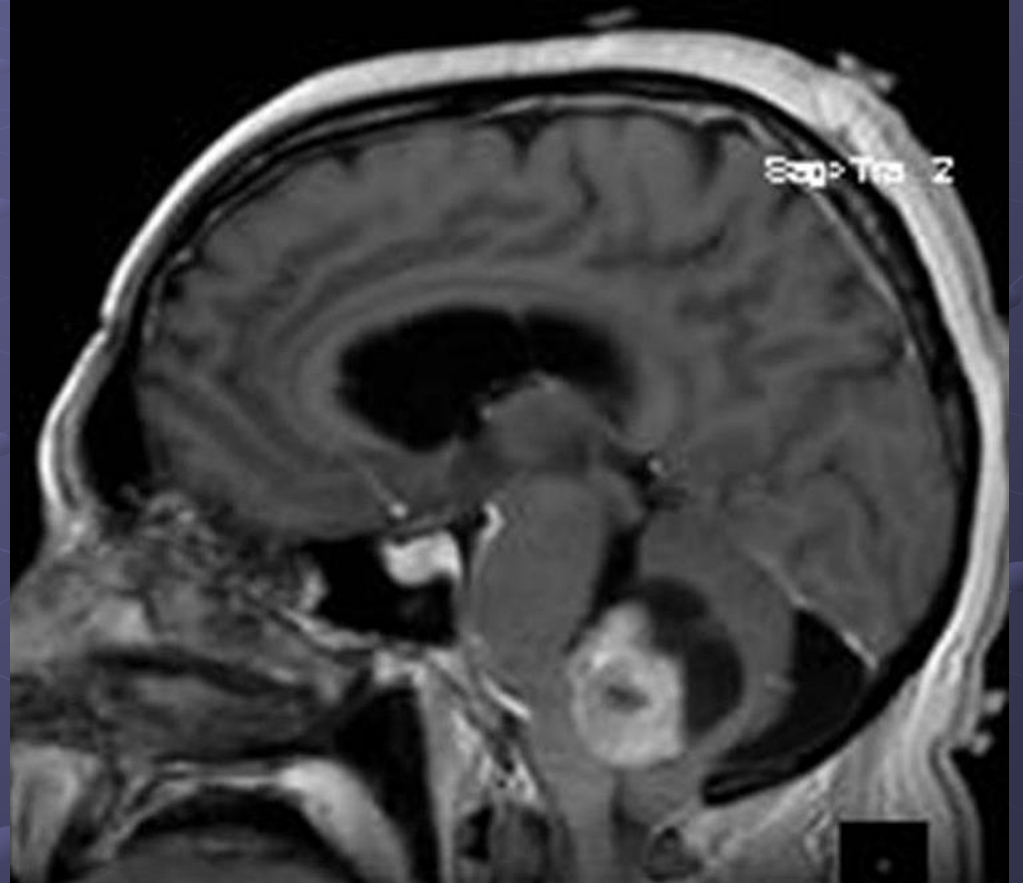
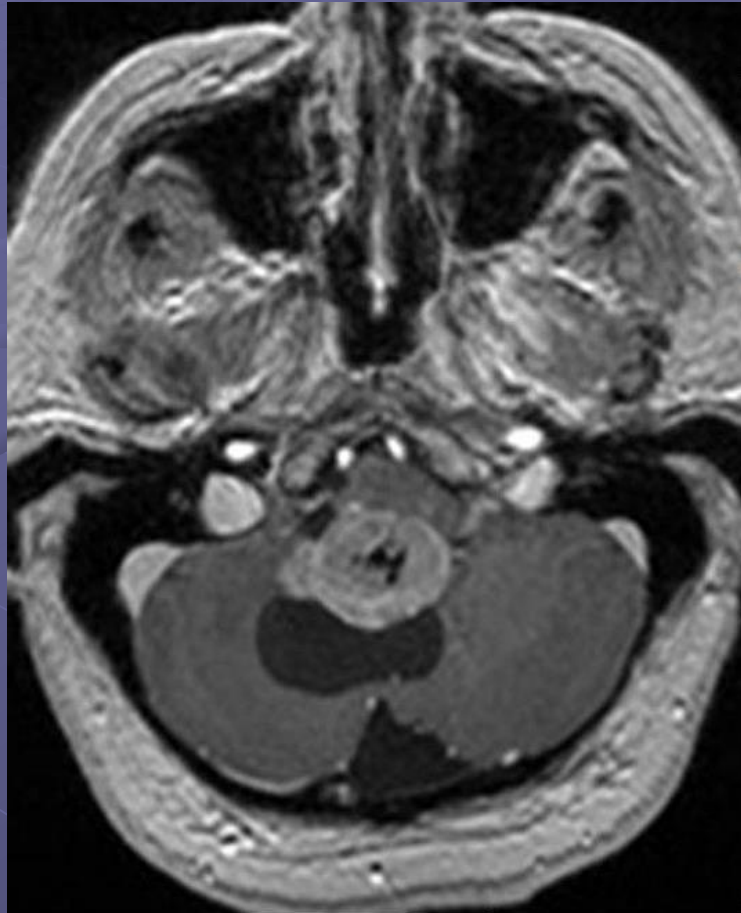
- Best diagnostic clue: Strongly enhancing, lobulated intraventricular mass
- Location
 - 70% atrium of lateral ventricle, left > right
 - 20% fourth ventricle
 - Most common site of origin in adults

Lateral ventricular mass in a child

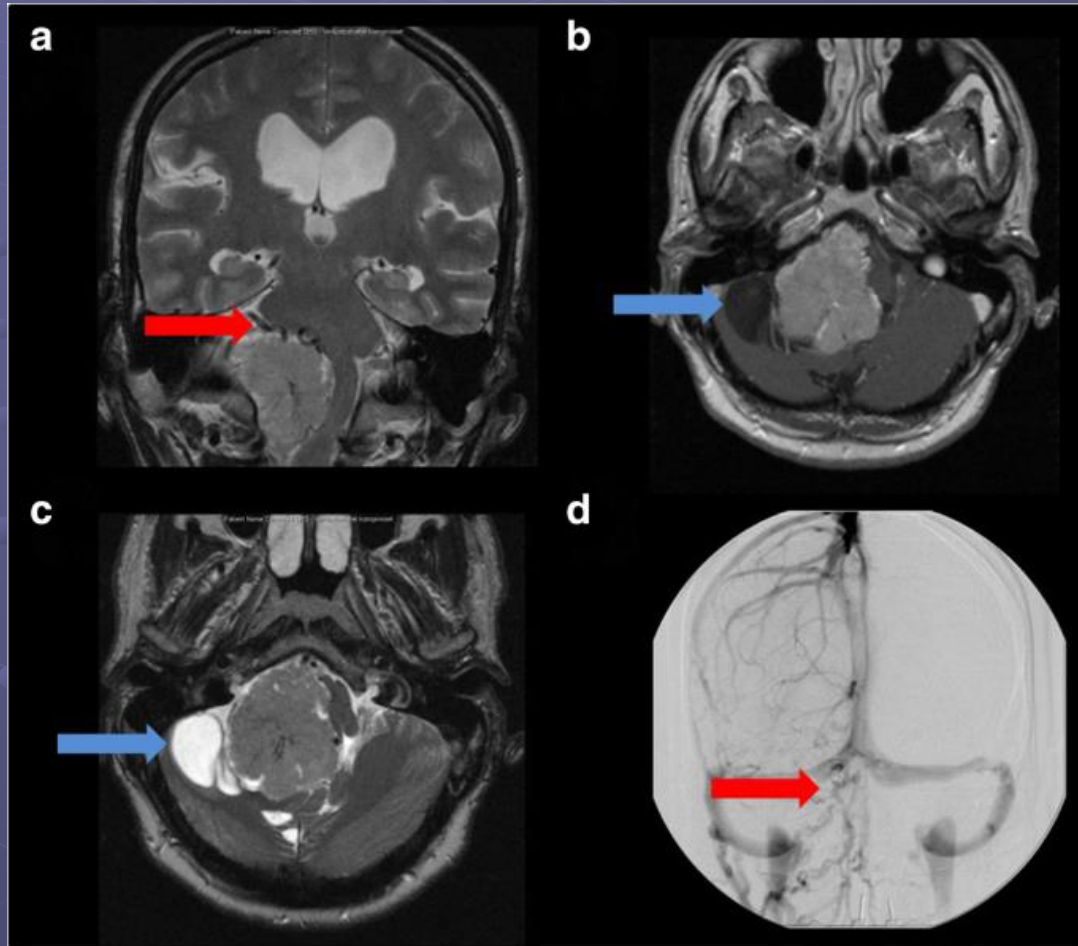
- Choroid plexus papilloma/carcinoma
- Primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET)
- Teratoma
- Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma,
- Ependymoma
- Glioma
- Meningioma

Choroid plexus papilloma/carcinoma

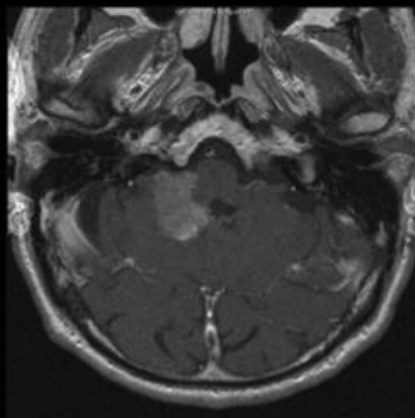
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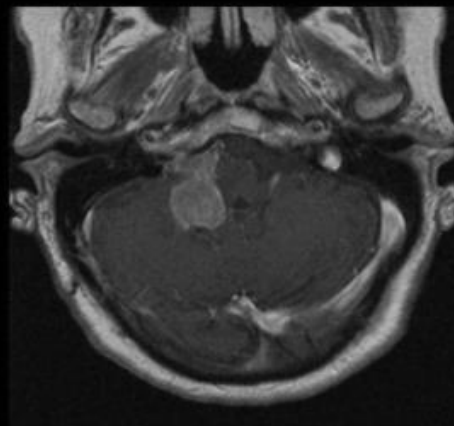
Can be in CPA angle



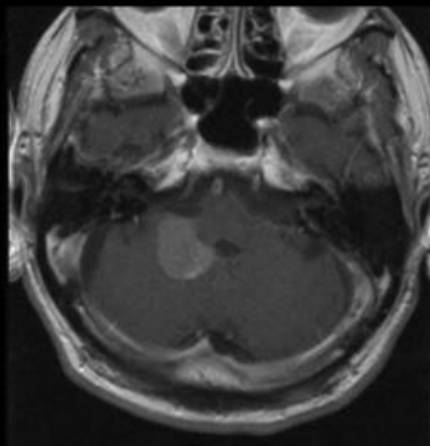
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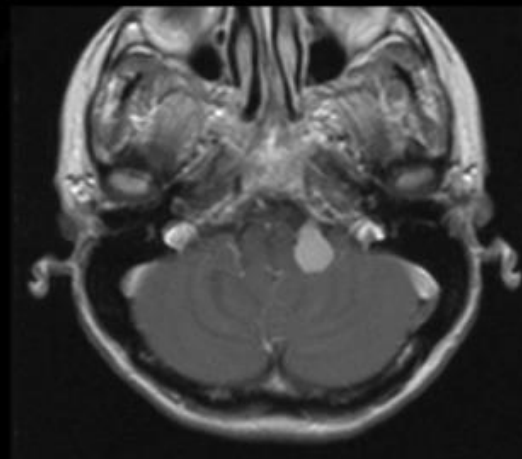
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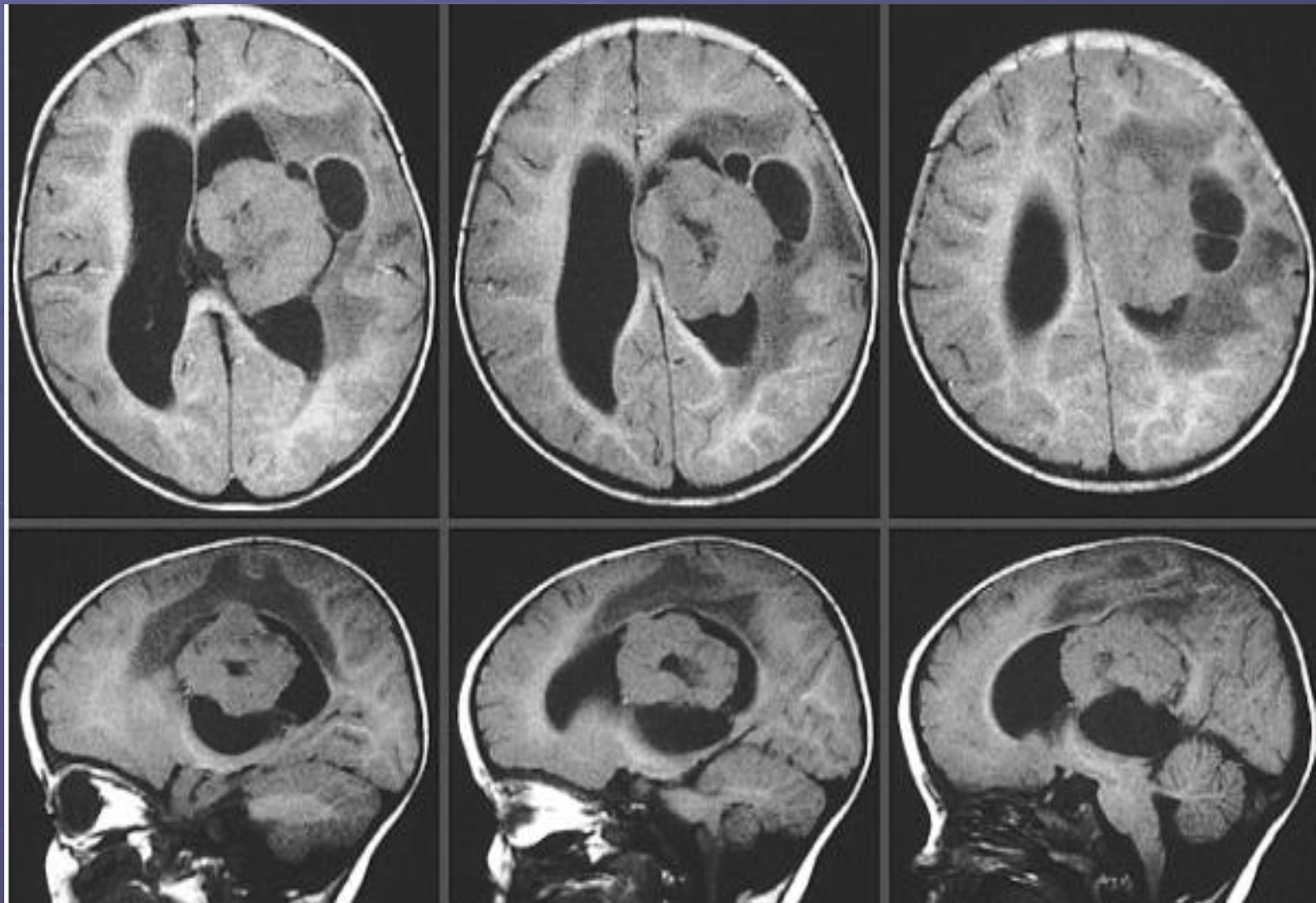
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d



Choroid plexus papilloma



Choroid plexus papilloma

