

Diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor

- ◇ Rare and only recently described tumor of the central nervous system.
- ◇ **Median = 4 years**, from as early as 5 months to as **late as 45 years**.
- ◇ **Majority of are male**
- ◇ Typically presents with hydrocephalus secondary to prominent leptomeningeal enhancement, often without a readily identifiable parenchymal component.
- ◇ Most commonly encountered in children and adolescents, with the vast majority of reported cases in individuals less than 18 years of age.
- ◇ Occasionally they are encountered in young to middle-aged adults

Imaging

- ◆ Dominant finding is of thick nodular leptomeningeal enhancement, particularly around the basal cisterns, and extending over the surface of the brain and spinal cord.
- ◆ A further finding, which is believed to be fairly specific for this entity, is the presence of **numerous small subpial cysts** (high T2, low T1, FLAIR attenuating)
 - ◆ Located over the surface of the inferior parts of the cerebral hemispheres (temporal lobes, inferior frontal lobes), posterior fossa (cerebellum and brainstem) and spinal cord .
- ◆ It is thought that perhaps these represent dilatation of the perivascular spaces
- ◆ MRI with innumerable cystic T2 hyperintense lesions that may or may not enhance

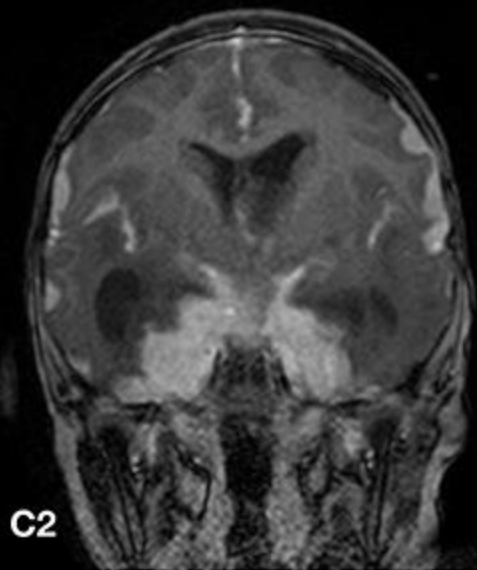
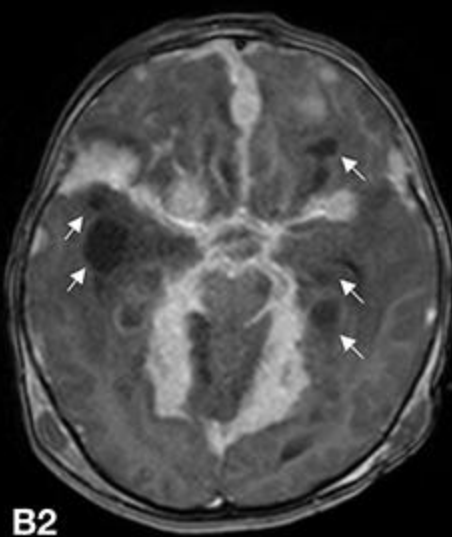
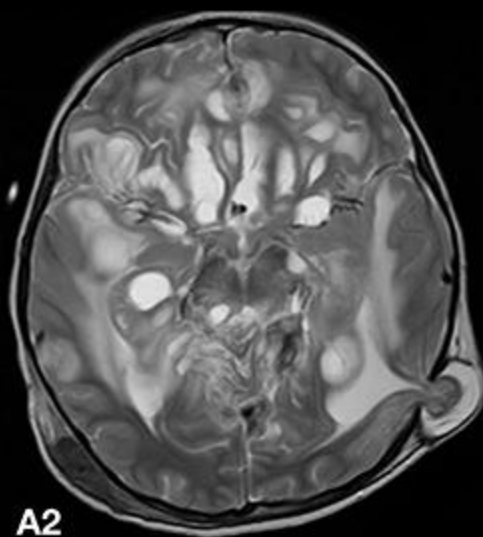
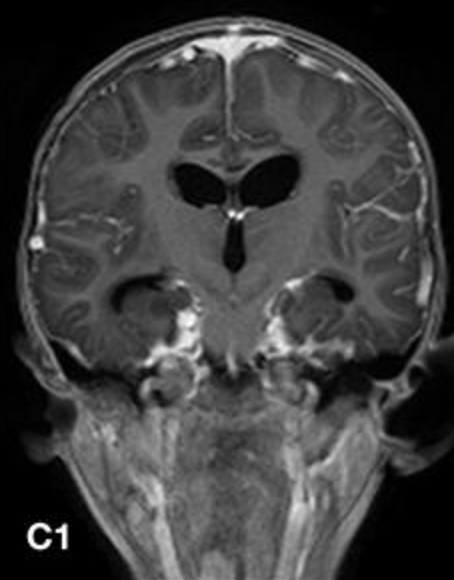
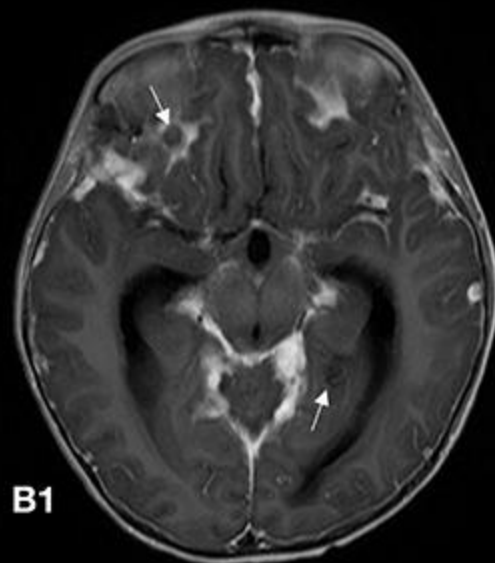
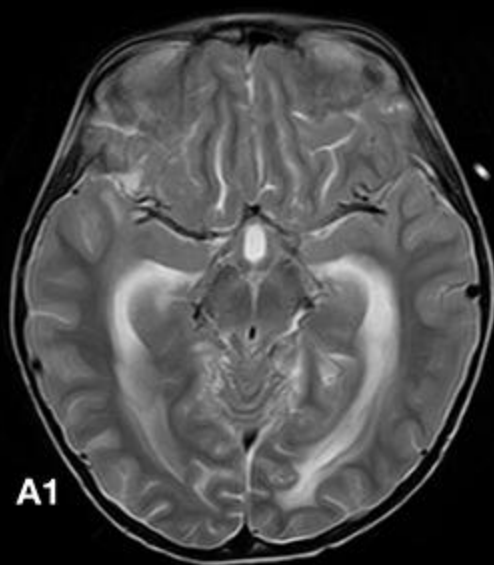




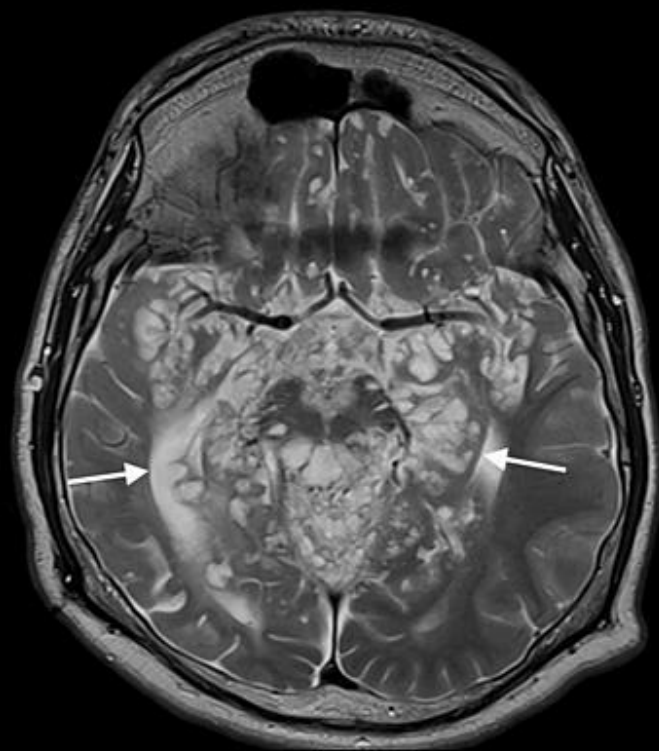
T2

T1 Contrast

T1 Contrast



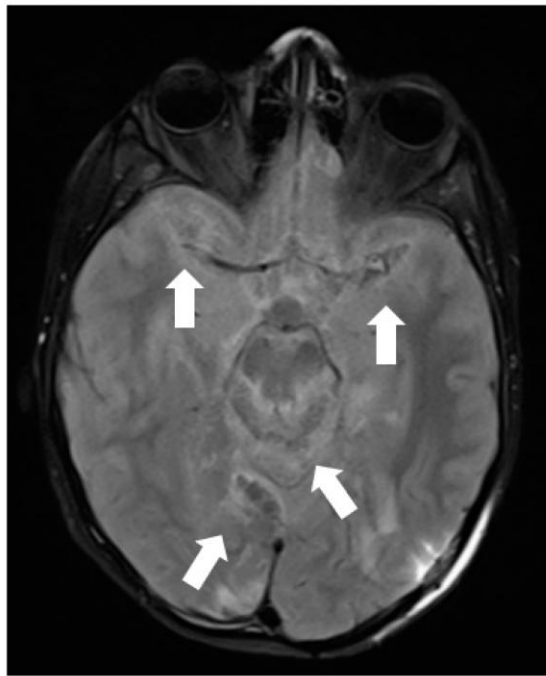




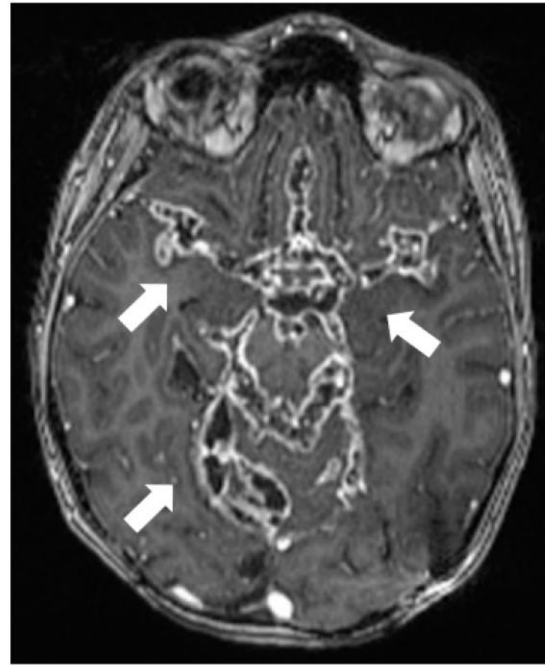
A



B



(A)



(B)



(C)