

# Pineal Cyst

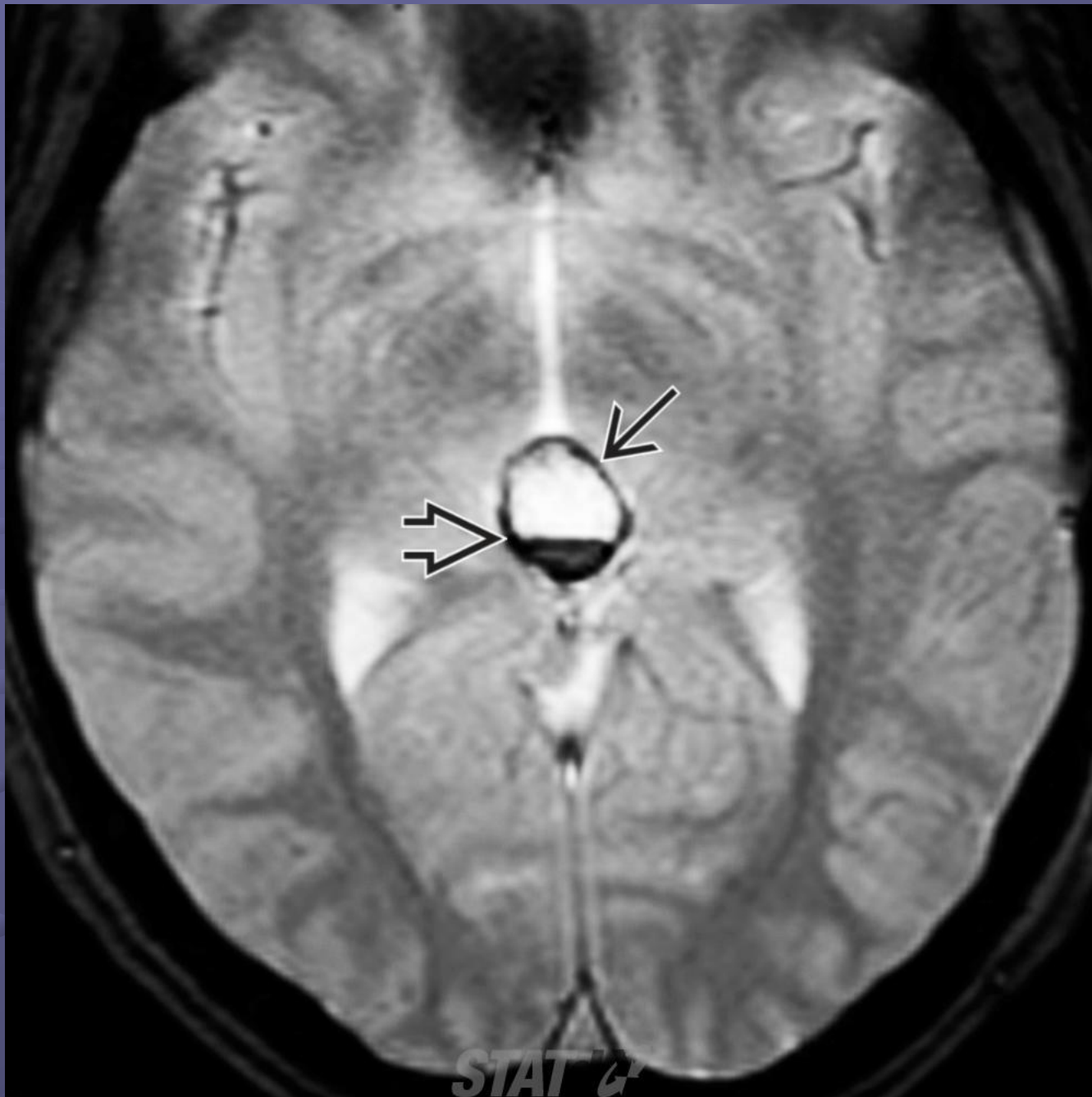
- Can have mass effect on tectum and cause hydro
- DDX: pineocytoma, usually more solid nodular comp.
- Pineal gland is below internal cerebral veins, mass/cyst will displace veins upwards.
- **Cavum velum interpositum** - is above and will displace veins inferiorly.

# Pineal Cyst

- Sharply demarcated, smooth cyst behind 3rd ventricle
- 80% < 10 mm (can be large; reported up to 4.5 cm)
- Fluid iso-/slightly hyperdense to CSF
- 25% Ca++ in cyst wall
- Cannot distinguish benign PC from neoplasm (pineocytoma) on basis of imaging studies alone
  - When cysts are above 10-12 mm in diameter follow-up, imaging may be necessary, as a cystic pineocytoma



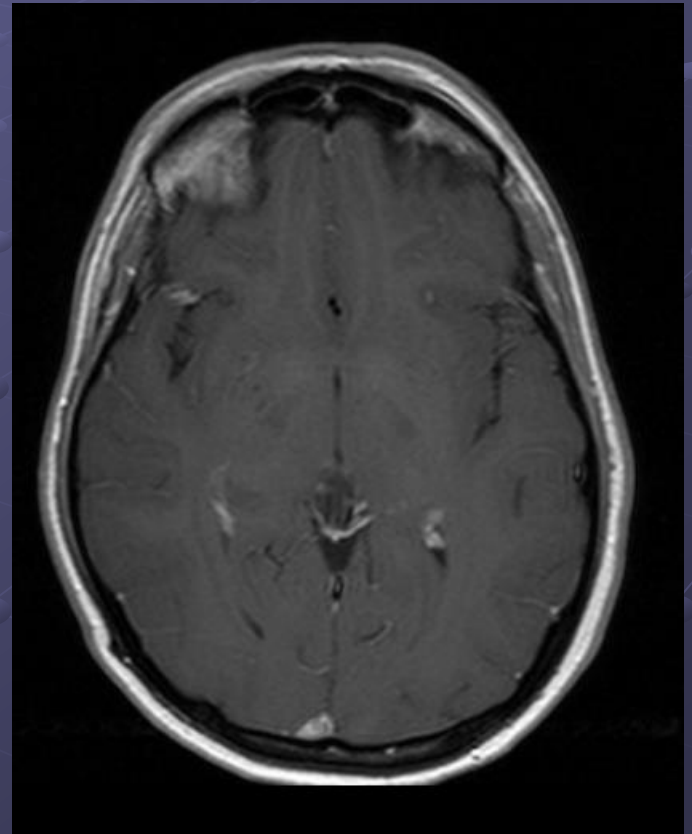
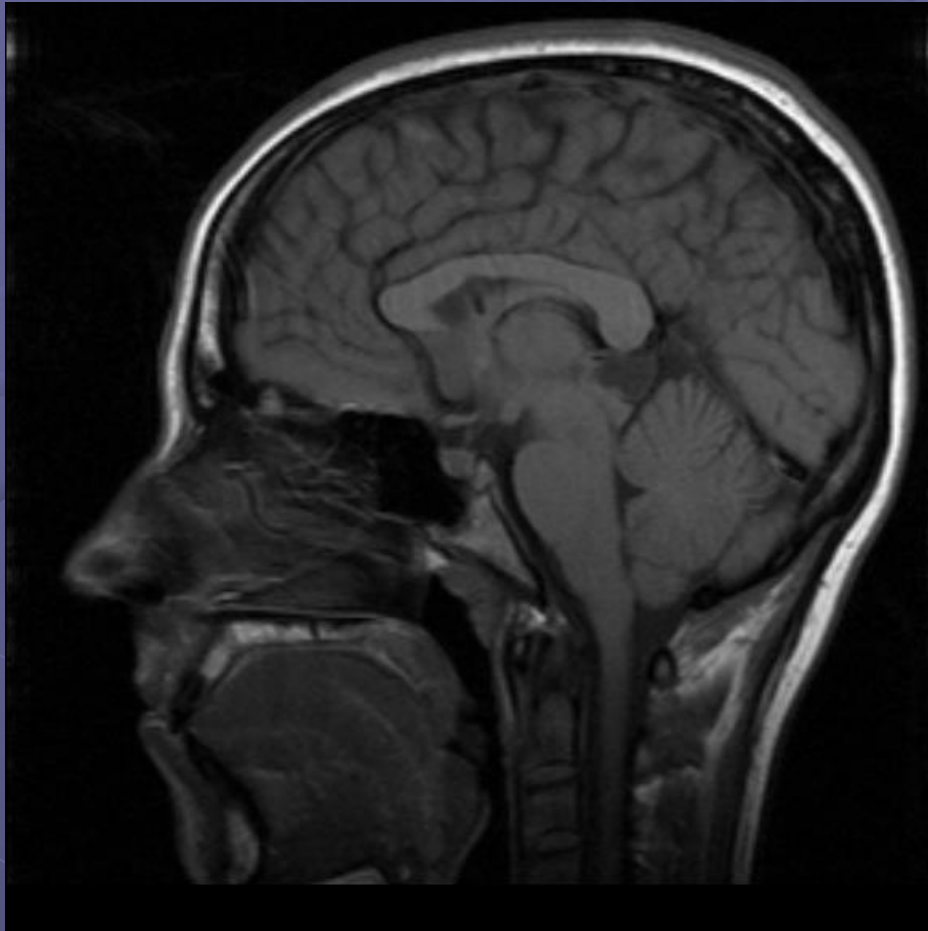
Axial FLAIR in the same patient shows the fluid-filled pineal cyst (white curved arrow) does not suppress. There is no evidence for obstructive hydrocephalus.



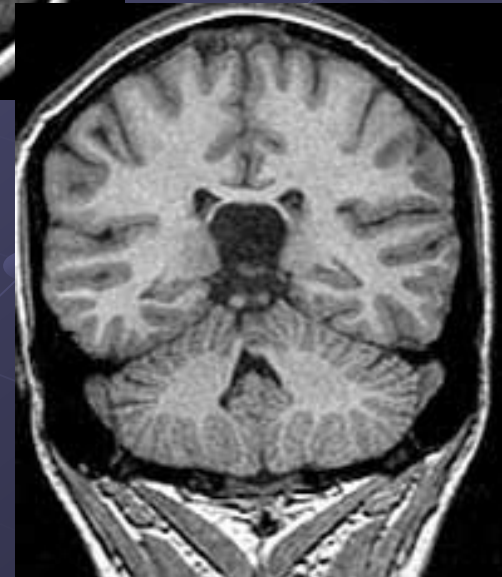
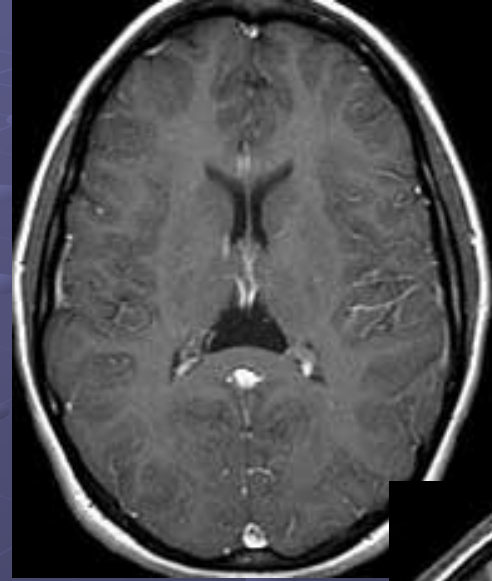
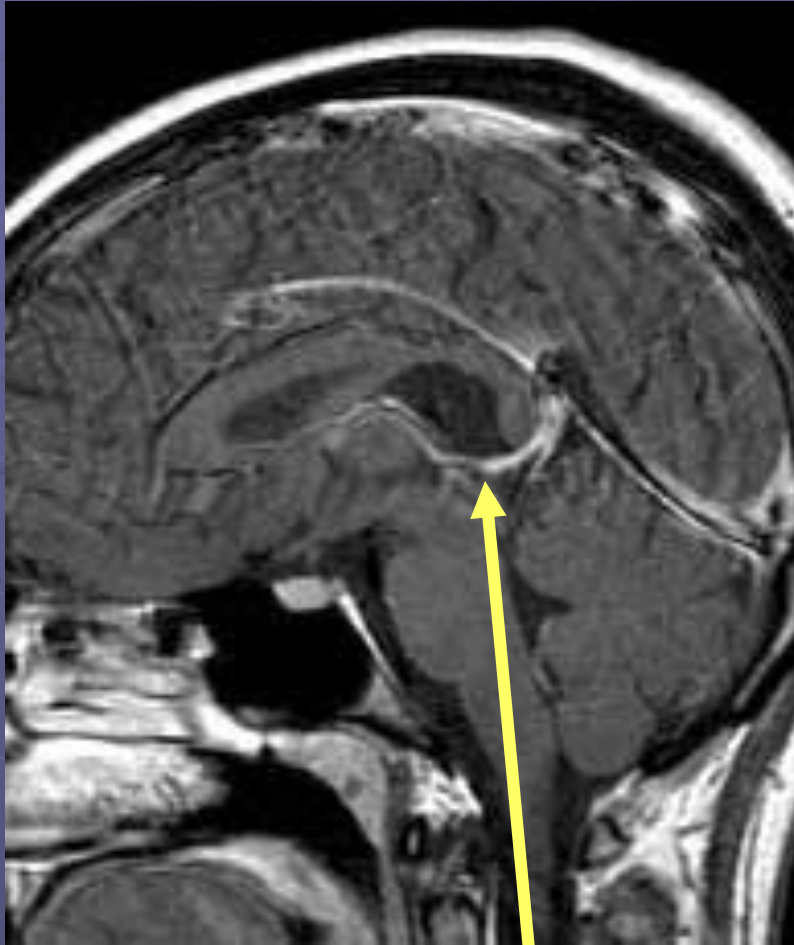
Axial T2\* GRE scan shows blooming hemorrhage in the cyst wall (black solid arrow) and a dependent blood-fluid level (black open arrow) in the cyst. Pineal cyst apoplexy is rare but can cause acute neurologic symptoms.



# Pineal Cyst



# Cavum velum interpositum



Cavum velum interpositum - is above internal cerebral veins and will displace veins inferiorly.