



Bilateral choroid plexus cyst: the interest of DWI imaging

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Brain MRI in a 72-year-old patient, performed because of a non-traumatic parietal lobar haemorrhage, showed – incidentally – cysts in both lateral ventricles also seen on unenhanced CT. Their localisation, FLAIR signal higher than that of CSF, hyperintense signal on DWI, and ADC values close those of the cerebral white matter were typical for choroid plexus cysts (CPC). CPC are most frequently encountered at both ends of the age spectrum. The high DWI signal is explained by restricted motion of water molecules (due to higher protein content) and/or intrinsic T2 shine-through effect (Kinoshita *et al.*, 2005; Cakir *et al.*, 2002).

REFERENCES

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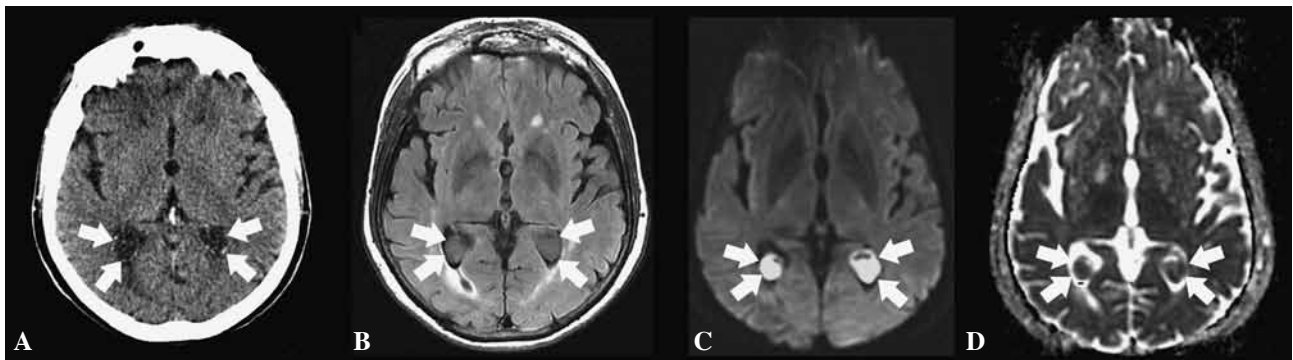


FIG. 1. — CT showing ventricular cysts with peripheral calcifications (A). On MRI, they are hyperintense to CSF on FLAIR (B), DWI hyperintense (C), with ADC values close to those of white matter (D).