MRI evaluation of posterior fossa neoplasm in paediatric population

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We conducted a study to evaluate posterior fossa neoplasm with MRI in pediatric population. In our study, most common posterior fossa neoplasm was pilocytic astrocytoma (n=4), followed by medulloblastoma (n=3). Other neoplasms were ependymoma and brainstem glioma. All tumors enhance on contrast study. 7 cases showed heterogeneous enhancement, 2 cases showed homogenous enhancement, 1 case showed minimal enhancement. In 3 cases the tumors had only solid component and in 7 cases tumor had both solid and cystic components. Most common location of neoplasm was vermis (n=4) followed by cerebellar hemisphere (n=3). MRI is highly sensitive diagnostic tool for evaluation of posterior fossa neoplasm of brain. It scores over other imaging modalities like CT due to its multiplanar ability and artefact free image acquisition. MRI evaluation helps to characterize the lesion. It narrows the differential diagnosis and aids surgical planning. Histopathology remains the modality of choice for definitive diagnosis.

Biography

Shwetang M Solanki has completed his MBBS from SSG Government Hospital and MD in Radio-diagnosis studies from D.Y. Patil University. He is currently working as a full-time consultant radiologist at Shalby Hospitals at Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. He has published more than 10 posters, including the recent one at European Congress of Radiology 2015 and 2 papers in reputed journals.

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