Suprapineal recess diverticulum of the third ventricle exerting a mass effect on the midbrain and cerebellum

Divertículo do recesso suprapineal do terceiro ventrículo: efeito de massa sobre o mesencéfalo e cerebelo

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Ventricular diverticula usually occur secondary to chronic obstructive hydrocephalus, due to long-standing pulsating of cerebrospinal fluid against the ventricle wall¹­³. The medial wall of the atrium is more frequently involved¹⁴, but other ventricle sites are at risk as well¹⁵. We report on a 21-year-old woman with chronic headache and bilateral dysmetria. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a ventricular diverticulum on the posterior wall of the third ventricle with a cerebellar and midbrain mass effect (Figures 1-4). Her symptoms partially improved after endoscopic third ventriculostomy in the tuber cinereum region. Treatment of chronic hydrocephalus has been shown to improve the ventricular diverticulum symptoms in the patients in the literature¹²³⁴⁵.

Figure 1. The preoperative axial T2-weighted fast spin echo imaging shows a large retromesencephalic cyst.

Figure 2. The preoperative midline sagittal T2-weighted fast spin echo imaging shows the third ventricle posterior wall diverticulum exerting a mass effect on both the midbrain and cerebellum. Also, there is an obstruction point in the cerebral aqueduct.
References


