

(Septo-optic dysplasia)  
(lobar holoprosencephaly)

(midline anomaly)

23

CT MRI

MRI

1956 Morsier

가

(1, 2).  
MRI

CT

23

가

가

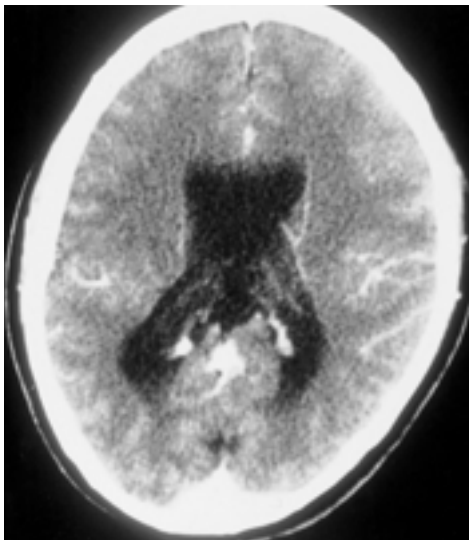
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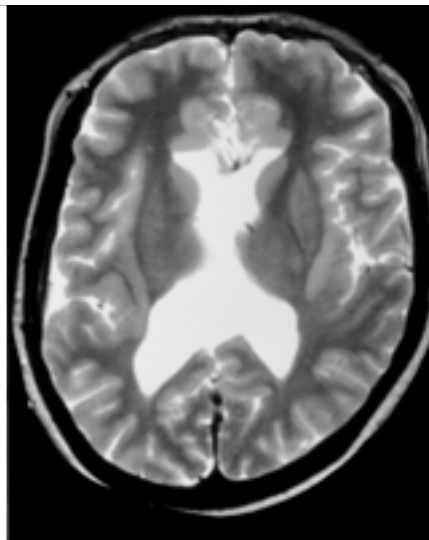
KWAIS(Korean Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale)

45

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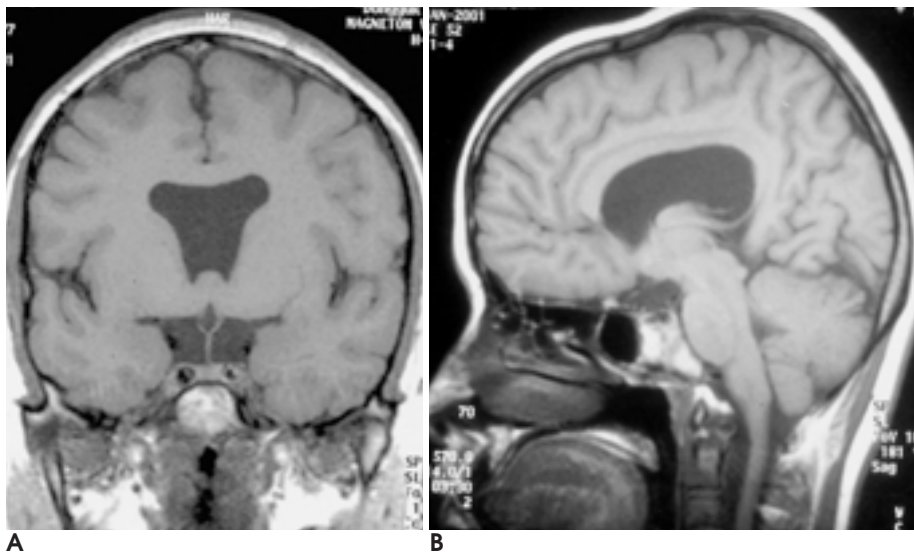


A



B

**Fig. 1.** Post-contrast CT scan (A) and axial T2 weighted MR image (B) show absence of the septum pellucidum and asymmetric enlargement of right lateral ventricle.



**Fig. 2.** Coronal T1 weighted MR image (A) reveals absence of the septum pellucidum and squared off frontal horns which have inferior points. The optic chiasm is not identifiable in its expected location above diminutive pituitary gland. T1 weighted sagittal MR image (B) reveals hypoplastic optic chiasm and pituitary gland.

CT

(Fig. 1A), MRI

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(Fig. 2B)

Barkovich

2000

MRI 35

2

(Fig. 2A),

(9).

가

(Septooptic dysplasia)

(diverticulation)

(lobar holoprosencephaly)

(3, 4).

, CT

(5).

(coronal imaging)

(optic chiasm)

3

(anterior

recess)가

(suprasellar cistern)가

(fornix)

가

(infundibulum)가

 $(6, 7, 8).$ 

CT

21

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100,000      2 - 3

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## Septo-optic Dysplasia: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Septo-optic dysplasia is a rare anterior midline anomaly considered to be a mild form of lobar holoprosencephaly. We describe a case with unilateral optic nerve hypoplasia and the absence of a septum pellucidum.

**Index words :** Brain, abnormalities

Brain, ventricles

Brain, MR

Holoprosencephaly

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