

Ventriculus Terminalis in Adults: Unusual Magnetic Resonance Imaging Features and Review of the Literature

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Objective: The ventriculus terminalis (VT) in adults is a rare pathology. We report various MR imaging features of the adult VT.

Materials and Methods: Ten patients were included in this retrospective review.. All patients had undergone magnetic resonance (MR) imaging with a surface coil that used two different 1.5T MR systems. All patients had undergone initial and follow-up MR imaging with contrast enhancement using gadopentate dimeglumine. Three patients underwent additional MR imaging using the echocardiogram-gated spatial modulation of magnetization (SPAMM) technique. If a shift in tagging band during the systolic phase was less than half of the band space, it was defined as a "non-pulsatile fluid". Two neuroradiologists independently reviewed these images, while clinical symptoms and outcomes were statistically analyzed between the treated and non-treated group.

Results: All cases presented an intramedullary cystic lesion in the conus medullaris and showed the same signal intensity as CSF. Three VTs had intracystic septation and cord edema, which were pathologically confirmed after surgery; two of these were associated with kyphotic deformity and spinal arteriovenous malformation. SPAMM-MRI of 3 patients demonstrated non-pulsatile fluid motion within the VT. In the treated group, clinical symptoms improved better than the non-treated group.

Conclusion: The adult VT shows some unusual imaging features, including septation, cord edema, and coexistence of a spinal AVM, as well as the typical findings. Surgical maneuvers may be considered as a treatment option in adult VT with progressive neurological symptoms.

Index terms: Spine; Ventriculus terminalis; Adult; Magnetic resonance imaging

INTRODUCTION

The ventriculus terminalis (VT) is a small ependymal-lined cavity within the conus medullaris, and is as a result

Received October 8, 2011; accepted after revision March 29, 2012.

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of canalization and retrogressive differentiation during embryonic development. The VT has been described as a normal developmental phenomenon in newborns and pediatrics, but is a rare pathology in adults, with only 21 cases reported to date (1-4). The etiology and pathogenesis of this lesion remains unknown. Several hypotheses have been proposed for the development of VT. Some authors propose that cavitations might be associated with trauma, vascular disturbance, inflammatory, or compressive pathology of the spinal cord, and may interrupt communication between the VT and the central canal (5, 6).

Herein, we report various magnetic resonance (MR) imaging features of VT in 10 adults and correlate clinical and imaging data with the pathophysiology of the VT.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Ten patients (male : female = 7 : 3, median age = 46.5 years, ranging from 33 to 59 years) were enrolled from a retrospective review of medical data collected between January 2004 and March 2010. All patients had undergone initial and follow-up MR imaging with contrast enhancement using gadopentate dimeglumine (Gd-DTPA). Three patients had undergone additional MR imaging using the spatial modulation of magnetization (SPAMM) technique to evaluate cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) hydrodynamics of the VT. The following clinical data of all patients were reviewed: 1) the initial clinical symptom, 2) associated disease, and 3) changes of the clinical symptom during the follow-up period or postoperative results of the VT. Three patients were pathologically confirmed after operation and one patient was associated with spinal arteriovenous malformation (AVM). Six patients with the typical imaging of the VT were not treated, because there was no interval change in their clinical symptom during the follow-up period (more than 1-2 years) after their initial diagnosis by MR imaging. The institutional review board of our institution approved this retrospective study and the requirement for informed consent was waived.

MR Acquisition and Imaging Analysis

Magnetic resonance imaging with a surface coil was performed using two 1.5T MR systems (Vision 1.5T and Avanto 1.5T; Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany). All patients underwent T1-weighted and T2-weighted sagittal and gradient axial images and the parameters of the conventional T1- and T2-weighted sequences were optimized for each MR system. Additionally, contrast-enhanced T1-weighted sagittal and axial images of the lesion were obtained using Gd-DTPA (0.1 mmol/kg body weight).

In three patients who underwent spatial modulation of magnetization (SPAMM)-MR imaging, a tagging radiofrequency pulse was applied after the trigger pulse, and a series of gradient-echo sequences followed. Electrocardiogram (ECG)-triggered multiphase images were obtained (repetition time/time to echo/diffusion time/flip angle = 43 milliseconds/7.2 milliseconds/0 to 600 milliseconds/20 degrees; matrix, 128 x 256; slice thickness, 6 mm; field of view, 250 mm; saturation thickness, 10 mm; and tagging band thickness, 2 mm). Sixteen phase-

images at the same slice between every R-R wave of the ECG, as well as for each sagittal and coronal SPAMM-MR imaging were obtained. CSF hydrodynamics was analyzed according to shifts in the tagging band throughout the cardiac cycle upon SPAMM-MR imaging. The extent of the shift in the tagging band was calculated individually for CSF and intracystic fluid; measurements were taken at the point where the shift was at a maximum. If a shift in the tagging band was more than half of the space between the adjacent tagging bands, it was defined as a "pulsatile motion within the VT", but if a shift was less than half, it was defined as a "no pulsatile motion."

These images were reviewed independently by two experienced neuroradiologists and the following parameters were estimated based on the images: 1) size (maximal diameter), axial (central/eccentric) location and characteristics of the lesion (enhancement, septation, cord edema, concurrent disease), and 2) tagging band shifts within the lesion upon SPAMM-MRI. Clinical symptoms were divided into 3 categories: type 1, patients with nonspecific neurological symptoms or nonspecific complaints; type 2, presence of a focal neurological deficit (sensory or motor); and type 3, presence of sphincter disturbance (bladder or bowel symptom). The presence of a sphincter disturbance was correlated with several imaging findings, such as lesion size and location, then compared between the treated and the non-treated groups.

RESULTS

All of the VTs appeared to have cysts and the mean size of the lesions was 32.67 ± 18.5 mm, ranging from 15 to 68 mm. They were located in the center of the spinal cord and mainly in the lower thoracic region (T11/12). All cases were hypointense on T1-weighted imaging without enhancement and hyperintense relative to the spinal cord on T2-weighted imaging (Table 1). In 3 cases that used SPAMM-MRI, there was no movement of the tagging band within the cystic VT (Fig. 1). Three VTs had intracystic septations with perilesional edema (3/10, 30%), which were pathologically confirmed after laminectomy with myelotomy or cyst fenestration (Fig. 2). Three patients were associated with syringomyelia, spinal arteriovenous malformation (AVM), and kyphotic deformity, respectively.

According to the classification of clinical symptoms, type 1 symptoms were shown in 4 patients, type 2 symptoms in 3 patients and type 3 symptoms in 3 patients. Six patients,

who had undergone conservative treatment, were presented as stable without progression of clinical symptoms during the follow-up period (median 13.5 months, ranging from 12 to 60 months). Although clinical symptoms had not improved markedly in the non-treated group, 3 patients

showed improved clinical symptoms rapidly and one remained stable with no remarkable change after surgical or endovascular procedures. Moreover, it is likely that the degree of clinical symptoms will be correlated with the size of the conus lesion; the larger the size of conus lesion, the

Table 1. Imaging Characteristics and Clinical Data of Ventriculus Terminalis in 10 Adult

No	Sex	Age	Symptom	Concurrent Disease	Location	Size (mm)	Septation	Edema	F/U (Mo)	Clinical Outcome
1	F	45	Asymptomatic		T12	15			20	Stable
2*	M	33	Urinary difficulty		T12	25	+	+	18	Improved
3	F	51	Sensory change		T11	68			13	NA
4	M	43	Sciatic pain		T11	24			12	Stable
5	M	45	Asymptomatic	Syringomyelia	T12	30			12	Stable
6*	M	50	Back pain	Kyphotic deformity	T11	25	+	+	13	Stable
7	F	44	Sciatic pain		T12	60			14	Stable
8*	M	51	Urinary difficulty		T12	33	+	+	60	Improved
9	M	59	Urinary difficulty	Spinal AVM	T12	18			48	Improved
10	M	44	Asymptomatic		T12	15			13	Stable

Note.— *Pathologically-confirmed case. M = male, F = female, T = thoracic, AVM = arteriovenous malformation, F/U = follow-up period, Mo = months, NA = not available

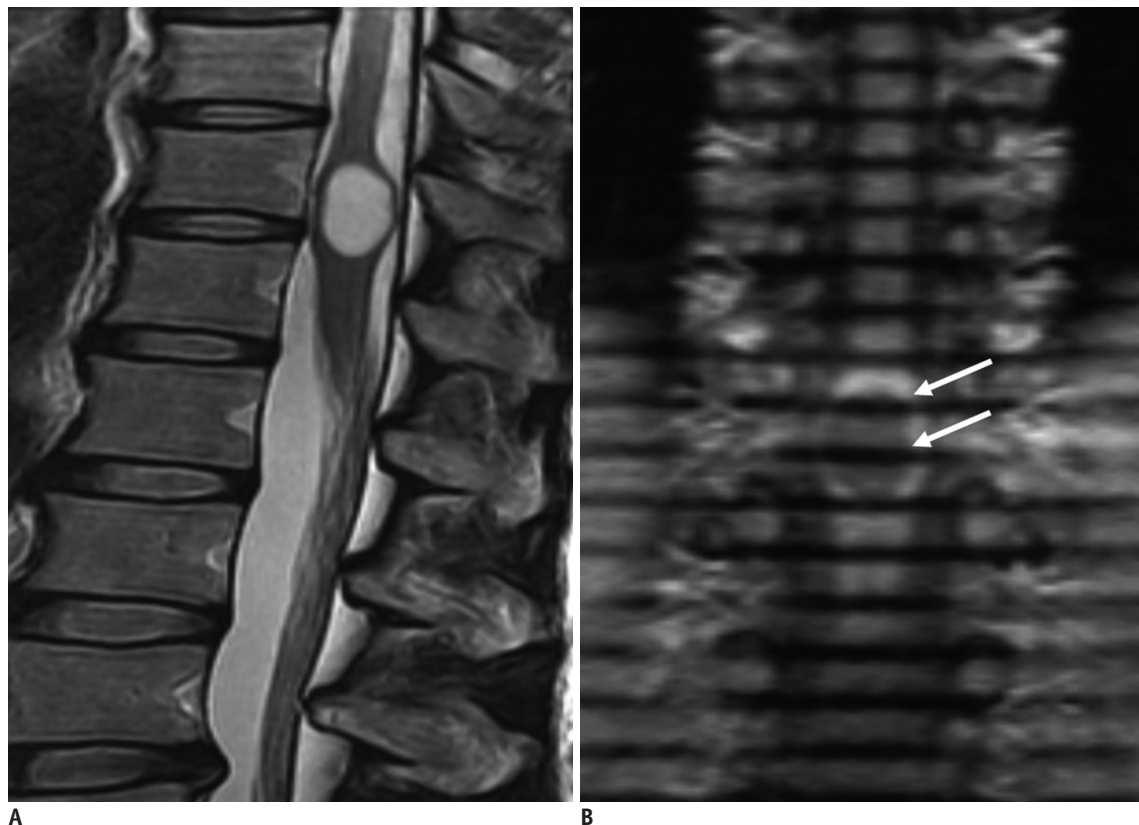


Fig. 1. 43-year-old man presented with back pain.

A. High signal-intensity T2-weighted sagittal image shows intramedullary cystic lesion in conus medullaris with. **B.** On spatial modulation of magnetization magnetic resonance sagittal image, there is no movement of tagging band in cystic ventriculus terminalis with cardiac pulsation (arrow).

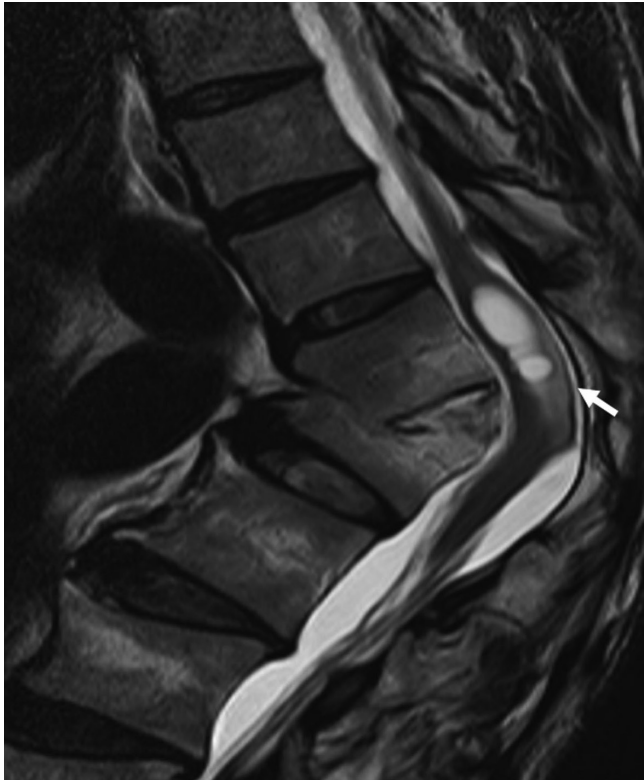


Fig. 2. 50-year old man with left sciatic pain, who had kyphotic deformity. T2-weighted sagittal image shows cystic lesion of conus medullaris and accompanying cord edema (arrow) with thoracic kyphosis.

greater the severity of the clinical symptoms.

DISCUSSION

In an initial report in 1859 by Stilling, the VT was identified as a ventricular structure enclosed by ependymal tissue and was called a terminal ventricle, an ependymal cyst, or the fifth ventricle. In the 7th week after conception, the VT is detectable in the caudal neural tube, regression, and regressive differentiation begins on day 48. Though the process of canalization and retrogressive differentiation may normally activate, this ependymal structure is often present in the conus medullaris, which becomes identifiable in neonates and children upon ultrasonography or MR imaging (1, 7-9). In a postmortem study by Kernohan et al. (10) the VT was reported to be a "true ventricle" and communicated with neither the subarachnoid space nor the central canal of the spinal cord. Coleman et al. (3) reported that the dilated VT was found in 2.6% of pediatric patients (less than 5 years) without related symptoms. However, cystic dilatation of the VT in children may be associated with congenital anomalies, such as tethered cord syndrome,

Chiari type I malformation, lipomyelomeningoceles, and lumbosacral lipoma (11-13).

Infrequently, the isolated dilatation of the VT is detected in the elderly, combined with clinical symptoms. Nassar et al. (6) remarked that intramedullary cystic lesion of the conus medullaris may be produced by trauma, hemorrhage, compressive pathology, or vascular impairment. The maximal diameter of the cystic VT in adults is reported to be larger than that of the pediatric VT, which concurred with our results. Of note, one patient was associated with kyphotic deformity, and cord edema was noted (patient 6) (Fig. 2). These imaging findings may support that progression of the adult VT may be associated with spinal canal narrowing and vertebral deformity. Furthermore, the VT of one patient was related to spinal AVM and the dilated VT had regressed 11 months after embolization (patient 9). Recently, Srivatanakul et al described that venous hypertension in the spinal cord induces the development of syringomyelia, which resolved after embolization in 3 cases (14).

Sigal et al. (5) described another hypothesis of the adult VT, which results from a lack of communication between the VT and the central canal. On this basis, CSF hydrodynamics of the adult VT was evaluated using specific MR imaging techniques. Recently ECG-gated SPAMM-MR imaging has been utilized to assess detailed motion and direction of CSF within the spinal cord (15). Wayte and Redpath (16) reported visualization of pulsatile CSF by showing shift in tagging bands on the cardiac-gated cine images of SPAMM. In support, a few authors reported the evaluation of CSF hydrodynamics using the SPAMM technique in syringomyelia, cervical stenosis and Chiari malformation, concluding that SPAMM-MR imaging was useful in the quantification of spinal CSF flow (15, 17-19). In these reports, the presence of pulsatile motion in the syrinx represented communication with CSF space and the syrinx, as well as the redundant wall capacity of the spinal cord. In our study, SPAMM-MR imaging was performed in only 3 patients, which showed no shifts in the tagging band to the adjacent bands within the VT. According to these findings, we inferred that there was "no pulsatile motion within the cystic VT," supporting the previous theory as additional evidence.

The characteristic feature of the VT in MR imaging is a cystic lesion of the distal central spinal cord canal without cord signal abnormality. However, in 3 patients who underwent surgical treatment (3/22, 13.6%) (Table 2), these lesions showed septations with cord edema, which were proven pathologically as an ependymal lining (Fig.

Table 2. Summary of Literature on Ventriculus Terminalis in Adults

Authors	Case	Tx (n)	MR Findings	cDisease (No)	Pathology	Outcome (n)	m F/U (Mo)
Nassar (6)	3	T			NC (1)	Improved	22.3
Stewart (24)	3	T		NF (1)	C	Improved	29.3
Robertson (25)	2	T			C	Improved	2
Sigal (5)	4	T (2) NT (2)		CM (1)	NC	NA	NA
Agrillo (26)	1	T			NC	Improved	14
Matsubayashi (27)	2	T		SD (1)	NC	Improved	NA
Celli (23)	1	NT		trauma	NC	Stable	NA
Dullerud (22)	2	T			NC (1)	NA	24
Liccardo (28)	1	NT			NC	Stable	24
Brisman (21)	1	T			C	Improved	3
Ciappetta (29)	2	T			C (2)	Improved	19.5
Our study	10	T (4) NT (6)	Septum & cord edema (3)	AVM (1) Syrinx (1)	C (3)	Improved (4) Stable (6)	22.3

Note.— m F/U = mean follow-up period, Tx = treatment, MR = magnetic resonance, cDisease = concurrent disease, mo = month, CM = Chiari Malformation, SD = spinal dysraphism, T = treated, NT = non-treated, NC = not confirmed, NF = neurofibromatosis, C = confirmed, NA = not available, AVM = arteriovenous malformation

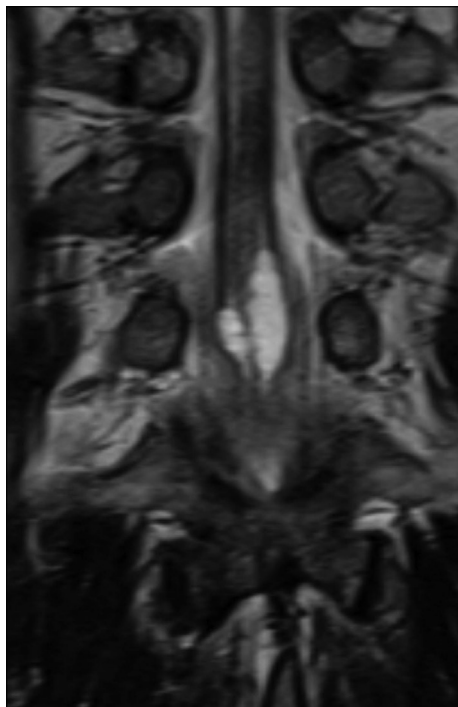


Fig. 3. T2-weighted coronal image shows cystic lesion of 33-year old man with urinary difficulty. Cystic lesion of conus medullaris has elements of septation and enlargement.

3). These unusual MR findings of the adult VT have not been reported yet in the literature and the cause of these findings are still unclear, although compressive myelopathy

and kyphosis may be associated with cord edema. It is very important to consider a differential diagnosis of spinal neoplasm if the cystic lesion of the conus medullaris has septation and edema, although our cases were confirmed pathologically as the VT after surgical resection. Seo et al. (20) recently reported on a non-enhancing intramedullary cystic lesion of the conus, which was pathologically confirmed as spinal astrocytoma and was not to be disregarded in the differential diagnosis of non-enhancing intramedullary lesions.

The management of t adult VT is controversial, as some prefer non-operative management with serial imaging, while others favor surgical maneuvers for relief of neurological symptoms (4, 21-23). In our report, surgical or endovascular procedures were performed in 4 patients with progressing neurological symptoms. After the procedure, 3 patients showed improved neurologic symptoms and back pain was stabilized in one. Most cases in previous reports had been treated with surgical maneuvers (89%, 16/18) and demonstrated improvement of their clinical symptoms, similar to our results (Table 2). In review of the literature, a few authors reported on the postoperative clinical outcomes of the VT, which were evaluated according to their clinical presentation; patients with nonspecific neurologic symptoms were managed conservatively, whereas patients with focal neurological deficits or sphincter disturbance

underwent surgical management (4).

There are some limitations to this retrospective study. Although the VT is a rare pathology, a small number of cases limit the interpretation of the results, such as correlation of clinical symptoms with the imaging findings, comparison between both groups, by using the statistical analysis. Second, only 3 patients had undergone additional SPAMM-MR imaging, which is not enough to be conclusive for the CSF hydrodynamics of the VT. Third, the median follow-up period was no longer than 14 months, despite the typical MR findings of the adult VT in 6 patients who underwent conservative treatment.

Conclusions

Although the adult VT is a rare pathology with typical imaging findings, it shows some unusual imaging features, such as septation and coexistence of spinal AVM, which may present clinical evidence for the pathophysiology of the adult VT. In addition, surgical maneuvers may be considered as a treatment option in case of the VT with progressive neurological symptoms.

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