



脑室内肿瘤CT、MR诊断

西安交通大学第一医院影像中心

鱼博浪

脑室内肿瘤



- 髓母细胞瘤
- 脉络膜丛乳头状瘤
- 脑室脑膜瘤
- 室管膜瘤

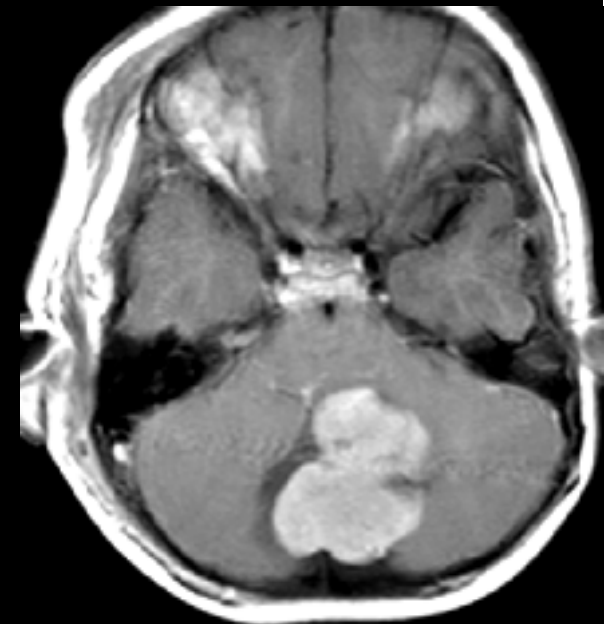
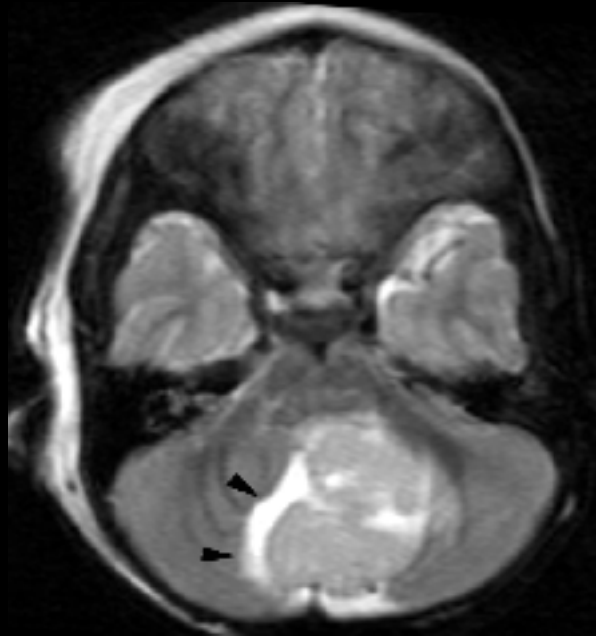
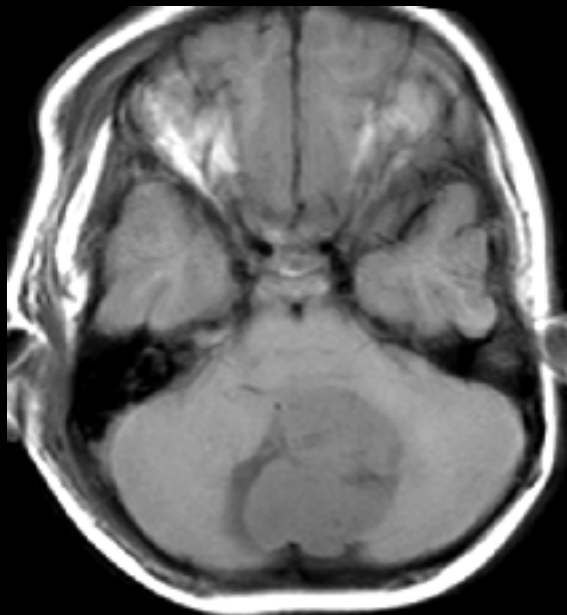
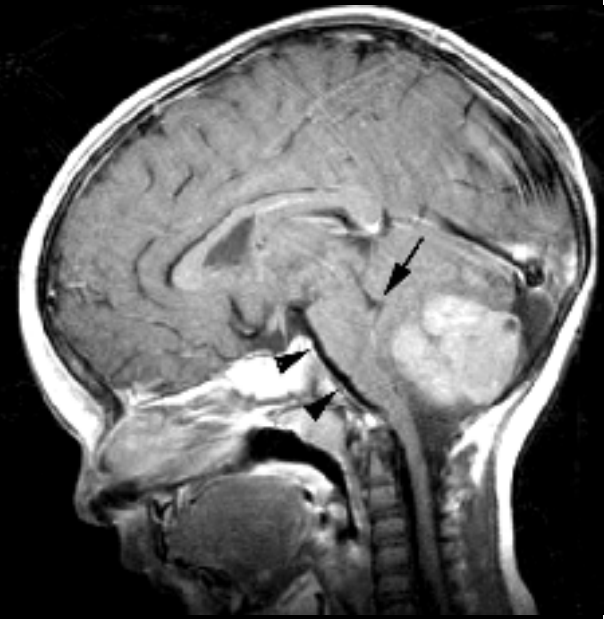
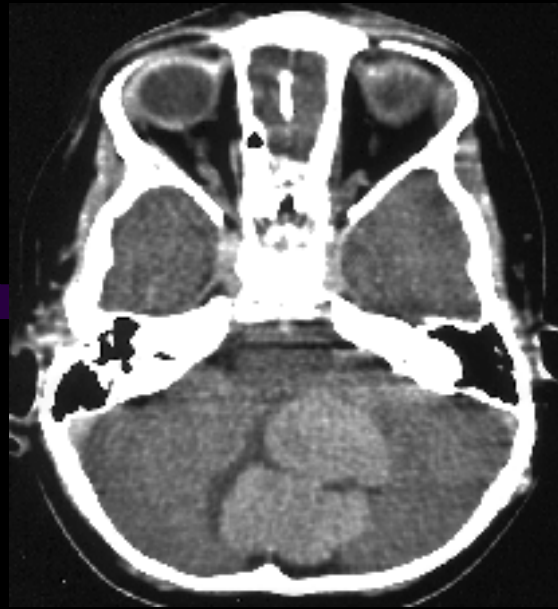
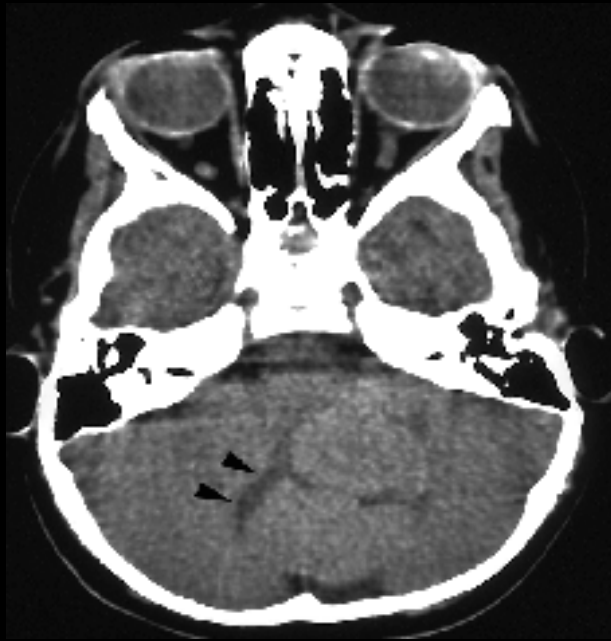
髓母细胞瘤

- 主要见于**15岁前**，**4~8岁**最常见
- 常发生在小脑上蚓部，突入和充满四脑室
- 后颅窝第二常见肿瘤
- 肿瘤属高度恶性，发展快

髓母细胞瘤



- **CT**平扫稍高或等密度
- 钙化**15%**，囊变**10%**
- **MRT1**等或稍低信号，**T2**高信号
- 均质显著强化



脉络膜丛乳头状瘤



- 起源于脉络膜丛上皮
- 成人常见于四脑室，儿童常见于侧脑室三角区，以四脑室最常见。

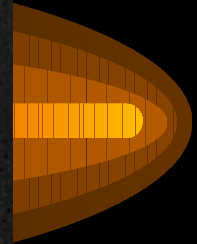
脉络膜丛乳头状瘤

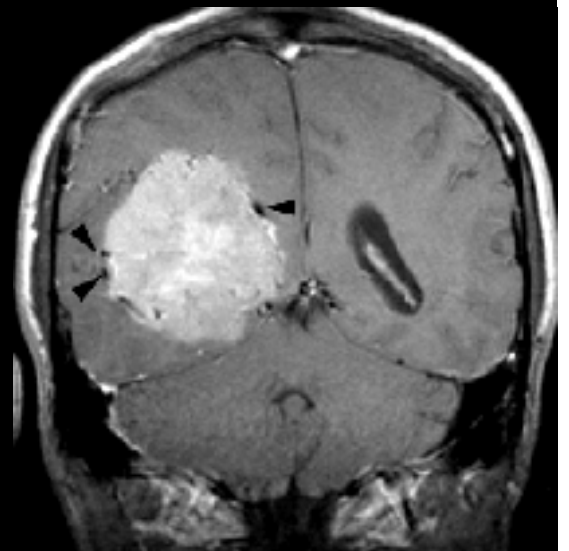
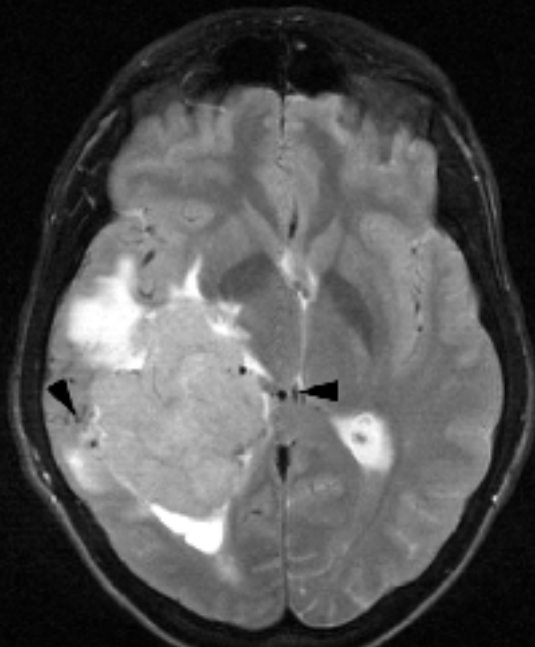
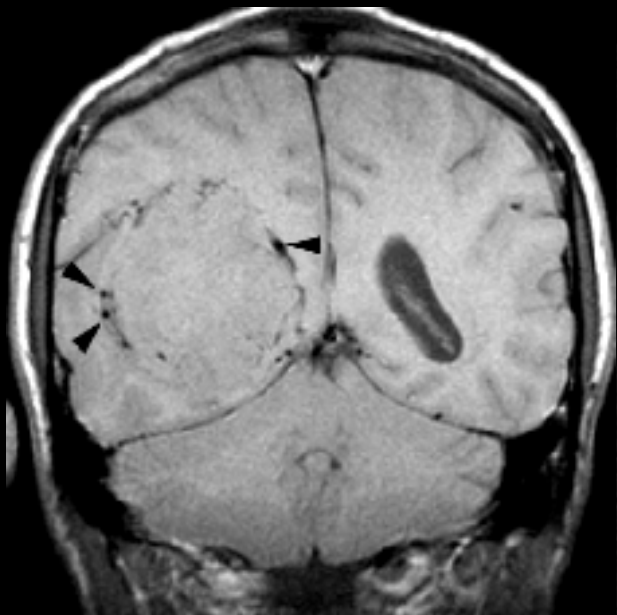
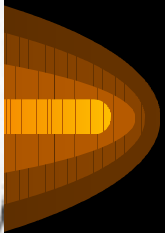
- 等密度或稍高密度
- **MRT1**等或稍低信号，**T2**稍高信号
- 因囊变坏死钙化密度信号常不均质
- 境界清楚，常见轻度分叶
- 显著均质或不均质强化
- 脑脊液分泌过多，脑室扩大

脑室脑膜瘤



- 侧脑室三角区多见
- 常见于中年人
- **CT**平扫等或稍高密度，可有钙化
- **MRT1**等或稍低信号，**T2**稍高信号
- 显著均质强化





室管膜瘤

- 起源于室管膜细胞，主要见于脑室系统，约半数发生在四脑室
- 2个高峰龄，5岁前和40岁左右
- 多属良性肿瘤

室管膜瘤

A decorative graphic consisting of a horizontal bar with a gradient from dark purple to bright yellow, ending in a comet tail shape pointing to the right.

- **CT**平扫稍高密度或等密度
- 钙化发生率约**50%**
- **MRT1**稍低信号或等信号，**T2**高信号
- 轻度不均质强化

