# AMSER Case of the Month: September 2018

47yo F with Vision Loss



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#### **Patient Presentation**

- 47 yo F presents for evaluation of progressive vision loss over the course of one year, worsening over the past 2-3 months, with decreased peripheral vision.
  - Associated falls at home, intermittent headaches, poor sleep, and irregular menses.
- PMHx: None
- FHx: Non-contributory
- Physical Exam
  - Bitemporal Hemianopsia on visual field testing



#### Pertinent Labs

- Pituitary Hormone Testing
  - FSH 8.9 mlU/ml
  - LH 4.6 mlU/ml
  - ACTH 44 pg/ml
  - TSH 1.05 mlU/ml
  - Prolactin 147 ng/ml

#### What Imaging Should We Order?



#### ACR Appropriateness Criteria: Non ischemic Visual Loss with chiasm or post-chiasm symptoms

| Variant 7: Nonischemic visual loss. Chiasm or post-chiasm symptoms. Initial imaging. |                          |     |
|--|--------------------------|-----|
| Procedure  | Appropriateness Category | RRL |
| MRI head without and with IV contrast  | Usually Appropriate      | 0   |
| MRI head without IV contrast   | Usually Appropriate      | 0   |
| CT head with IV contrast   | May Be Appropriate       | *** |
| CT head without and with IV contrast   | May Be Appropriate       | *** |
| CT head without IV contrast  | May Be Appropriate       | *** |
| CTA head and neck with IV contrast   | May Be Appropriate       | *** |
| MRA head and neck without and with IV<br>contrast                                    | May Be Appropriate       | 0   |
| CT venography head with IV contrast  | May Be Appropriate       | *** |
| MR venography head without and with IV<br>contrast                                   | May Be Appropriate       | 0   |
| MR venography head without IV contrast   | May Be Appropriate       | 0   |
| MRA head and neck without IV contrast  | May Be Appropriate       | 0   |
| CT orbits with IV contrast   | Usually Not Appropriate  | *** |
| CT orbits without IV contrast  | Usually Not Appropriate  | *** |
| MRI orbits without and with IV contrast  | Usually Not Appropriate  | 0   |
| MRI orbits without IV contrast   | Usually Not Appropriate  | 0   |
| Arteriography cervicocerebral  | Usually Not Appropriate  | *** |
| CT orbits without and with IV contrast   | Usually Not Appropriate  | *** |
| X-ray orbit  | Usually Not Appropriate  | *   |
|  |                          |     |

This imaging modality was ordered by the clinician.



## Findings (unlabeled)





## Findings (labeled)

Coronal T1 Pre-Contrast

Red Arrow: 3.2 x 3.7 x 3.1 cm suprasellar mass with mass effect on surrounding optic chiasm and optic nerves. Coronal T1 Post-Contrast



Yellow Arrow: Mass is Homogeneously enhancing.

Coronal T2

Blue Arrow: Peripheral rim of T2 enhancement, suggesting mass is extra-axial.

#### Sagittal T1 Post-Contrast



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Green Arrows: Dural Tail

### Findings (unlabeled)







### Findings (labeled)

#### Sagittal T1 Pre-Contrast

Sagittal T1 Post-Contrast





**Pink Arrows:** Preservation of Pituitary Gland



#### Final Dx:

#### Suprasellar Meningioma (surgically proven)



### Differential of a Suprasellar Mass

- Mnemonic: SATCHMOE
  - Sellar Tumor (Pituitary Adenoma), Sarcoid
  - Aneurysm
  - Teratoma or Tuberculosis (granulomatous diseases)
  - Craniopharyngioma, Cleft Cyst (Rathke), Chordoma
  - Hypothalamic glioma, Hamartoma of Tuber Cinereum, Histiocytosis
  - Meningioma, Metastasis
  - Optic Nerve Glioma
  - Epidermoid/Dermoid/Teratoma



## Meningioma

- Typically benign extra-axial mass arising from meninges.
- MRI is modality of choice.
- Homogeneously enhancing on T1 with IV gadolinium contrast.
- Classic Imaging Findings
  - Dural Tail: 52-78% of cases, Thickened dura adjacent to the lesion.
  - Arterial Narrowing: Useful for differentiating from pituitary adenomas, which typically push arteries away rather than narrowing them.
- Treatment
  - Surgical Excision



#### **References:**

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Wen M, Jung S, Moon KS et-al. Immunohistochemical profile of the dural tail in intracranial meningiomas. Acta Neurochir (Wien). 2014;156 (12): 2263-73.

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