Lhermitte-Duclos disease

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DESCRIPTION

A 16-year-old boy presented with complaints of recent onset difficulty in walking, progressive diminution of vision and a long-standing persistent occipital headache. Physical examination suggested cerebellar ataxia, positive cerebellar signs, macrocephaly and bilateral papilloedema. MRI of the brain revealed a mass lesion with prominent

Figure 1  T1 weighted MRI of the brain showing a hypointense mass lesion (blue arrow) of right cerebellar hemisphere with striated folial pattern.

Figure 2  T2 weighted MRI of brain showing a hyperintense mass lesion (blue arrow) of right cerebellar hemisphere with striated folial pattern.
striated folial pattern involving the right cerebellar hemisphere and causing obstructive hydrocephalus. The lesion appeared hypointense on T1 (figure 1) and hyperintense on T2 (figure 2) weighted images, with parallel linear striations. A diagnosis of Lhermitte-Duclos disease was made from the classical findings on neuroimaging.

Lhermitte-Duclos disease, or dysplastic cerebellar gangliocytoma, is a rare hamartomatous lesion due to abnormal development and unilateral hemispheric expansion of the cerebellum. Although the exact aetiology remains unknown, a germline mutation of phosphatase and tensin homologue on chromosome 10q23 is considered widely as the underlying defect.1 Usually occurring in young adults, it manifests with headache, visual disturbances, cerebellar dysfunction, ataxia, cranial nerve palsies and occulsive hydrocephalus.2 Thickening and hypermyelination of outer molecular layer, loss of Purkinje cells and white matter, dysplastic ganglion cells with rounded nuclei and abundant mitochondria invading the inner granular layer are histological hallmarks. MRI of the brain reveals a typical striated, tigroid folial pattern of the cerebellum.3 Often, it occurs in association with Cowden disease, a multiple hamartoma–neoplasia complex. A ventriculoperitoneal shunt aimed at relieving obstructive hydrocephalus followed by resection of the mass has been planned for this patient. Knowledge of the characteristic radiological findings helps in diagnosing this rare disease and spares the need for biopsy in most cases.

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