Ring-enhancing lesions pose a common diagnostic challenge. This sign is invaluable in differentiating demyelination from other similar lesions, which usually show complete ring enhancement. The ring is complete towards the white matter, indicating active demyelination. An open-ring pattern of enhancement is more likely to be associated with demyelinating lesions than nondemyelinating lesions.

In one study, the likelihood ratio of demyelination versus neoplasm averaged 5.2, vs infection, 17.2. Moreover, the specificity in diagnosis was approximately 90%.

References

Figure 4: Postcontrast T1 axials demonstrate incomplete ring enhancement, the ring open towards the cortex and complete towards the white matter (arrows).

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Symmetrical chronic bilateral subdural hematoma

Ram Menon, Vivek Bonde, Atul Goel

Department of Neurosurgery, King Edward Memorial Hospital and Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Mumbai, India

An unusual and interesting radiological picture of a case of bilateral chronic subdural hematoma is shown [Figure 1]. The subdural hematoma was symmetrical in nature and compressed the brain into two broad and linear stripes. The hematoma extended into the interhemispheric region. The lateral ventricles on both sides were compressed uniformly. Although bilateral chronic subdural hematomas are relatively common, their presentation in such a symmetrical fashion is not recorded.

Figure 1: Computerized tomography scan showing bilateral large and smaller interhemispheric chronic subdural hematoma. The symmetrical linear transformation of the brain is seen.

Atul Goel
Department of Neurosurgery, King Edward Memorial Hospital and Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Mumbai, India. E-mail: atulgoel62@hotmail.com