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Supratentorial ventricles are dilated meaning

Abstract Archives of the RSNA. 2005 Walter Miguel Palm MD, Presenter: Nothing to Disclose Jeroen Van Der Grond PhD, Abstract Co-Author: Nothing to Disclose Olafur Kjartansson MD, Abstract Co-Author: Nothing to Disclose Vilmundur Gudnason MD, PhD, Abstract Co-Author: Nothing to Disclose Lenore J. Launer PhD, Abstract Co-Author: Nothing to Disclose Mark A. Van Buchem MD, PhD, Abstract Co-Author: Nothing to Disclose Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus (NPH) is a neurological syndrome that combines a clinical triad of gait impairment, cognitive impairment and urinary incontinence with normal cerebrospinal fluid pressure. One of the most important imaging signs associated with NPH is ventricular enlargement inconsistent with the degree of enlargement of the cortical sulci. The purpose of this study is to determine the distribution of disproportionate ventricular dilation in a general population of elderly subjects, and to study the association between disproportionate ventricular dilation and the three symptoms from the NPH clinical triad. We recruited 858 subjects from the general population (427 male, age range 66-92 years). Gait was evaluated with a test of basic functional mobility. Cognition was assessed with a neuropsychological test battery. Bladder function was evaluated with a questionnaire. FLAIR, T2 and intermediate-weighted brain MRI scans were acquired at 1.5 T. Volumetric assessment was performed through semi-automated segmentation of ventricular and extraventricular cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) volumes. Ventricular volume was divided by extraventricular CSF volume (VV/EV) to obtain a ratio quantifying disproportionate ventricular dilation. Linear regression analyses, adjusted for age and gender, were performed to study the association between VV/EV and symptoms from the NPH clinical triad. Mean VV/EV was 0.16, ranging from 0.04 to 0.71. Increase in VV/EV was correlated with a worse performance on the mobility test ($r = 0.14$, $p < 0.001$). There was no correlation between VV/EV and cognitive test results. No correlation was found between VV/EV and the presence of urinary incontinence. There is a considerable range of VV/EV values in the general population, indicating that ventricular enlargement out of proportion to the subarachnoid space is not exclusive to NPH patients. In elderly from the general population, disproportionate ventricular dilation is associated with gait impairment but not with cognitive decline or urinary incontinence. This suggests that factors other than a hydrodynamic CSF disorder are required for the development of a complete NPH clinical triad. 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Hydrocephalus was induced in three-week old rats, designated week 1 on graph. After an initial loss of weight, the hydrocephalic rats did not regain the same weight as the controls (p

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