

## P-097 - REDUCCIÓN ESPONTÁNEA DE UN *CAVUM SEPTUM PELLUCIDUM* Y *CAVUM VERGAE* GIGANTE

R. Martí, M. Brell, M.A. Orozco, S. López, J.M. Ladislao, J. Ibáñez

Hospital Universitario Son Espases, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

### Resumen

**Introduction:** Midline septal defects [*cavum septum pellucidum* (CSP), *cavum vergae* (CV) and *cavum velum interpositum*] constitute regular findings during foetal and neonatal stages of life. Its permanence beyond those periods remains usually asymptomatic but, in some patients, it may carry complications, requiring treatment.

**Case report:** A teenager woman was referred to our department by her neurologist due to the findings on her MRI. She had suffered pre-syncope episodes at school. Initial neuroimage revealed a 2.3 cm-width cystic CSP and CV, without secondary hydrocephalus. An EEG resulted consistent with right temporal lobe epilepsy, while continuous intracranial pressure monitoring discarded intracranial hypertension or pathologic low amplitude Lundberg B waves. Due to the lack of a clear relationship between patient symptoms and the cyst, clinical follow-up was decided. Twelve months later, a follow-up MRI revealed a spontaneous regression of the cyst, without radiological evidence of cyst fenestration or wall thinning.

**Discussion:** Scarce reports of spontaneous regression of CSP and CV have been published and in none of them continuous intracranial pressure monitoring was performed. In incidental cystic CSP-CV cases, the possibility of spontaneous regression has to be considered as it may affect clinical decision making and follow-up plans.