

FIGURE 441e-46 Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) (Chap. 408). Axial postcontrast T1 weighted images (A–C) demonstrates multiple enhancing nodules in the posterior fossa (arrows). Sagittal postcontrast T1-weighted image (D) shows vascular flow voids within the enhancing nodule in the region of the foramen of Magendie (arrow), indicating increased vascularity. Surveillance axial T2-weighted MRI of the abdomen (E) shows multiple small pancreatic cysts (arrowheads). This patient did not have an endolymphatic sac tumor, renal cell carcinoma, neuroendocrine pancreatic tumor, or pheochromocytoma, all of which may also occur in von Hippel-Lindau disease.

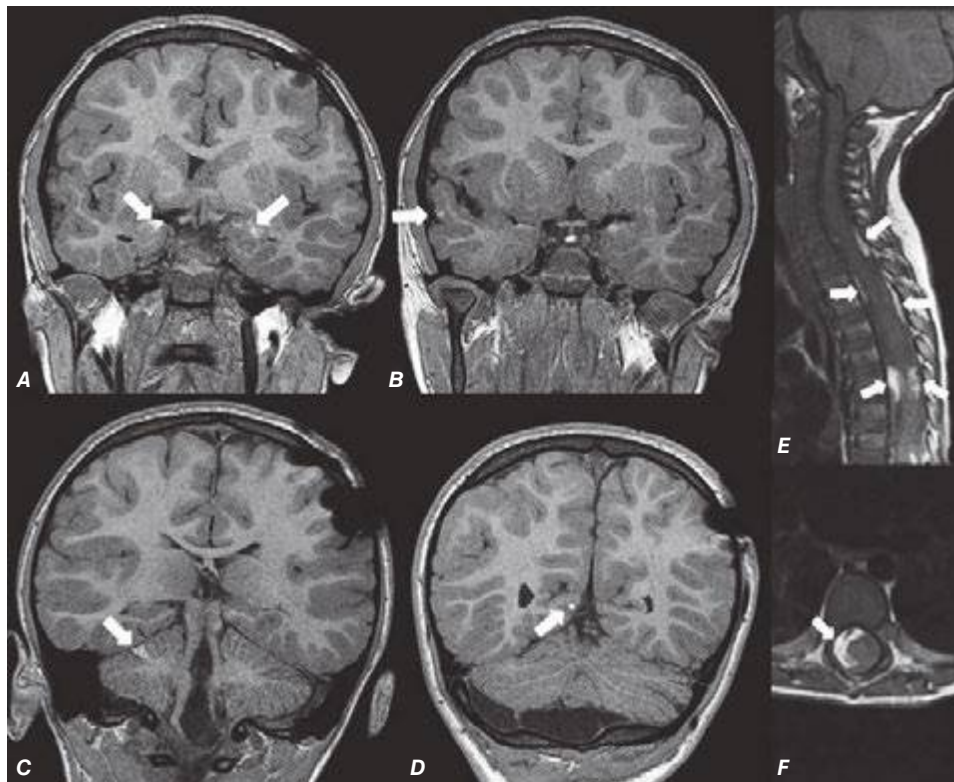


FIGURE 441e-47 Neurocutaneous melanosis. Coronal T1 weighted MRI (A–D) shows multiple lesions with intrinsic increased T1 signal in the bilateral amygdalae, right superior temporal gyrus, right cerebellar hemisphere, and right medial occipital cortex (arrows). Sagittal and axial T1-weighted images of the spine (E, F) show intradural, extramedullary lesions, also with intrinsic increased T1 signal, due to malignant melanoma (arrows).