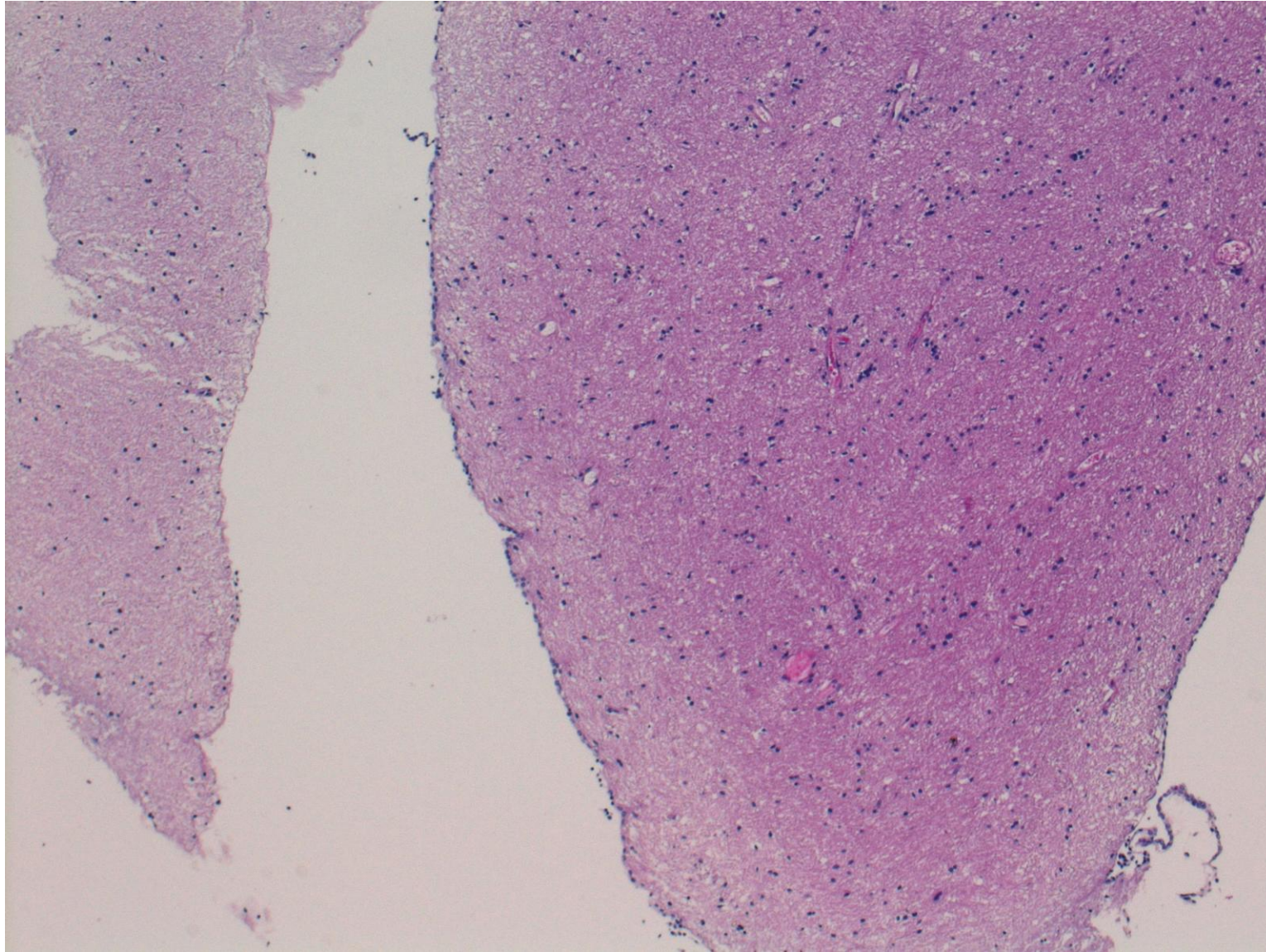
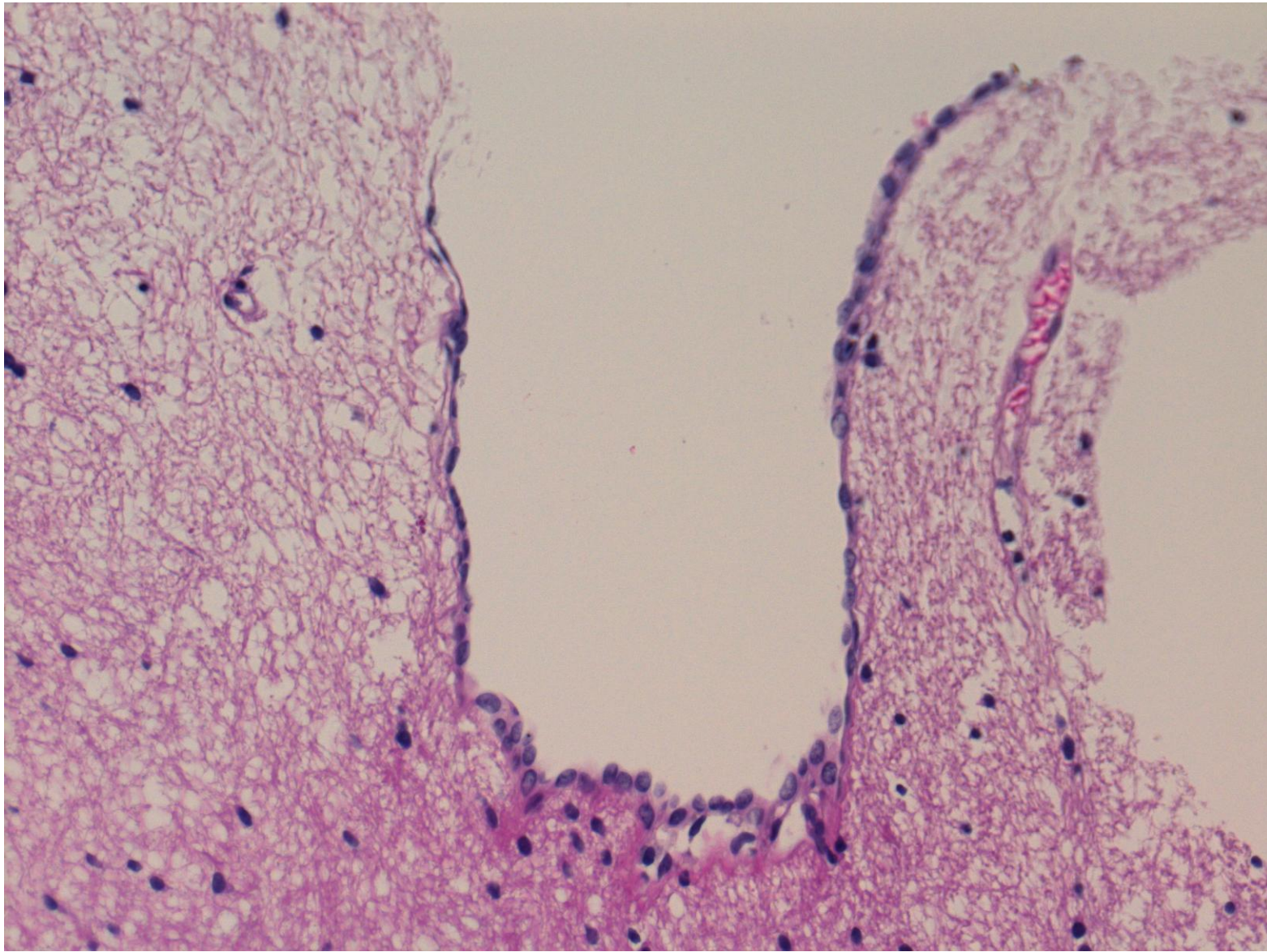


Paraventricular cyst

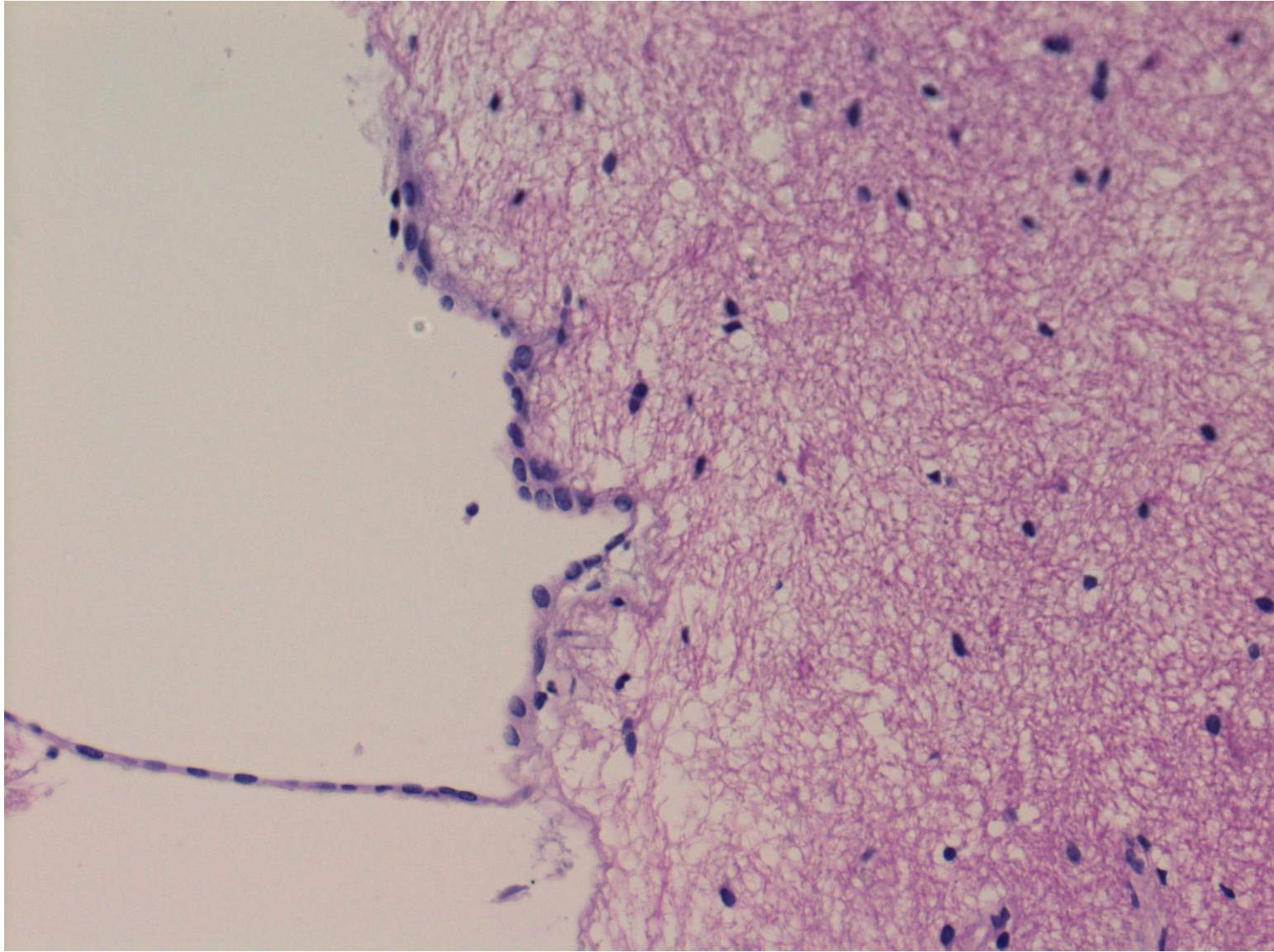
The paraventricular cyst may protrude into the lateral ventricle, Microscopically, the cyst is lined by columnar cells (ciliated or non-ciliated), and the cyst wall is formed by loose glial tissue. Ependymal origin of the cyst is indicated. Isolated paraventricular cysts in the trigon of the right lateral ventricle may provoke unilateral hydrocephalus. Most of the paraventricular cysts may incidentally be found on neonatal cranial ultrasonography, and they have little clinical significance in the growth and neurodevelopment.



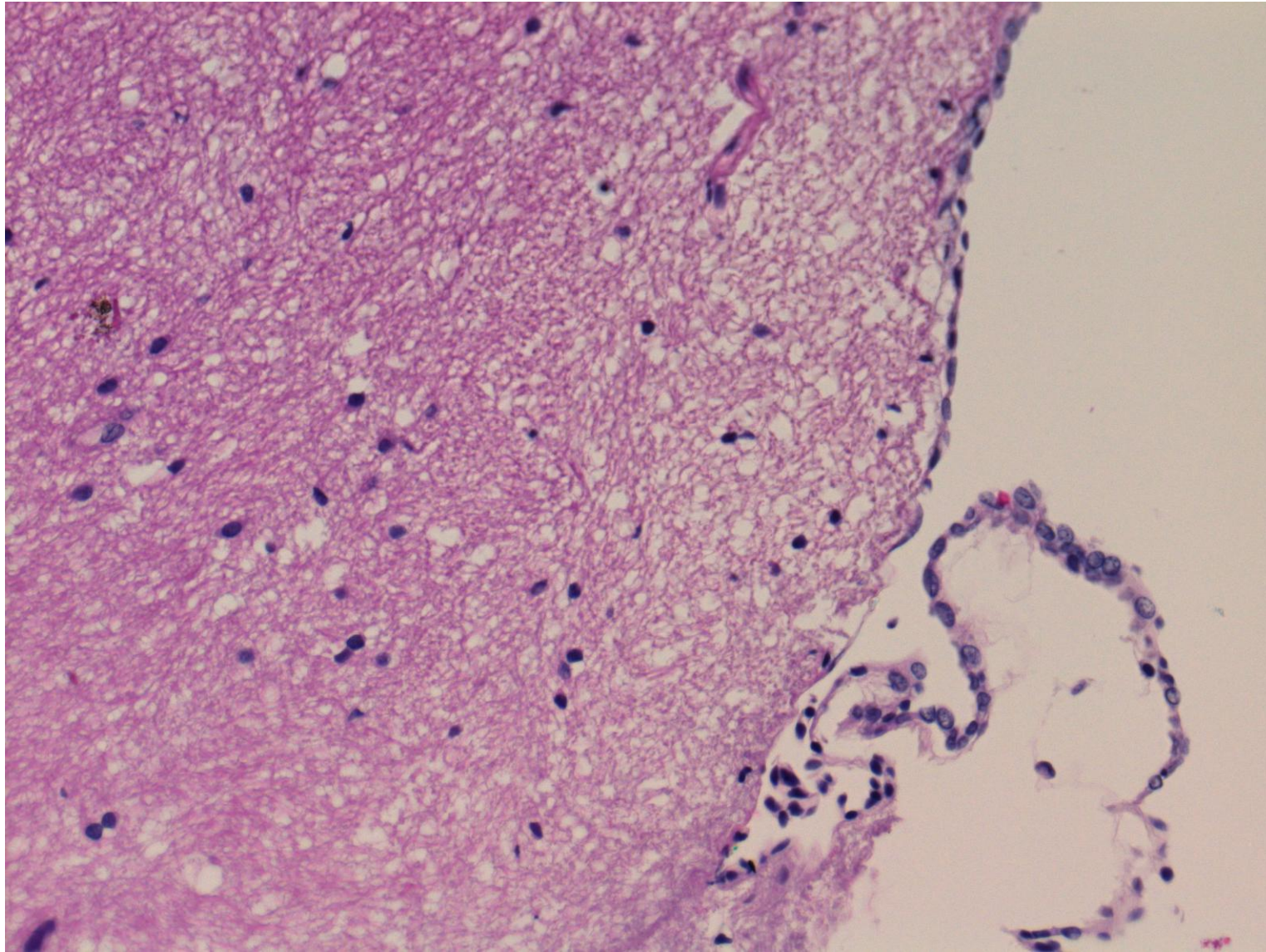
Paraventricular cyst of 5-year-old boy is surgically excised. The cyst is lined by single-layered columnar cells. Ependymal origin is indicated. H&E-1



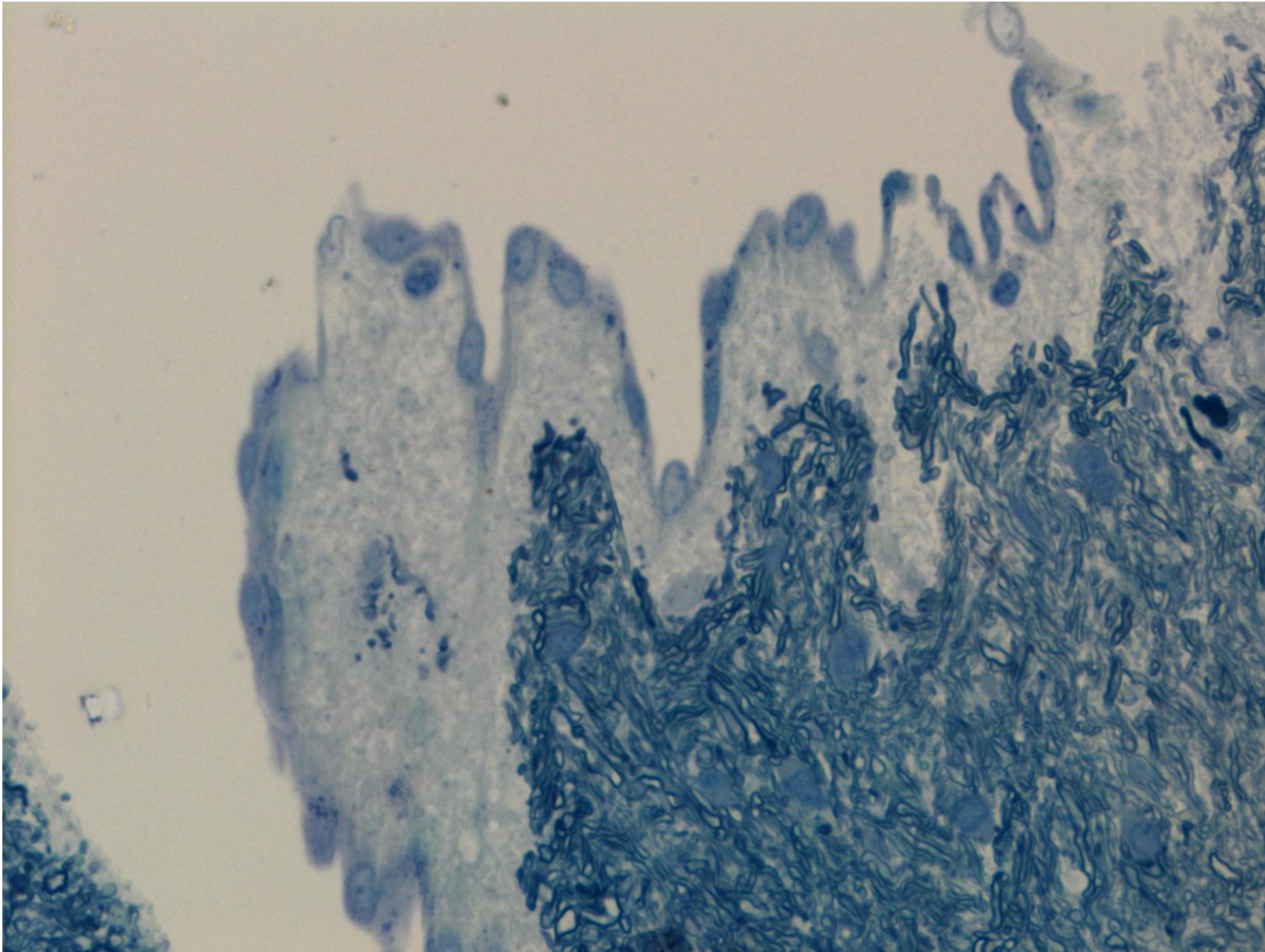
Paraventricular cyst of 5-year-old boy is surgically excised. The cyst is lined by single-layered columnar cells. Ependymal origin is indicated. H&E-2



Paraventricular cyst of 5-year-old boy is surgically excised. The cyst is lined by single-layered columnar cells. Ependymal origin is indicated. H&E-3



Paraventricular cyst of 5-year-old boy is surgically excised. The cyst is lined by single-layered columnar cells. Ependymal origin is indicated. H&E-4



Paraventricular cyst of 5-year-old boy is surgically excised. The cyst is lined by single-layered columnar cells. Cilia formation is not evident. Toluidine blue-1