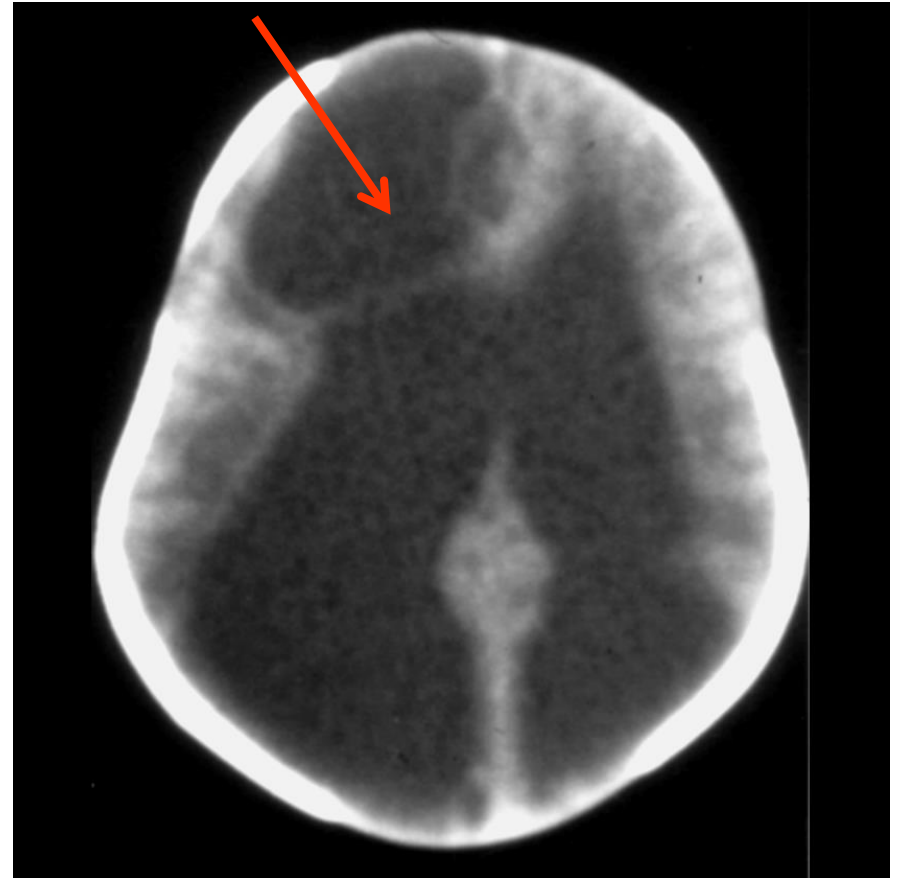
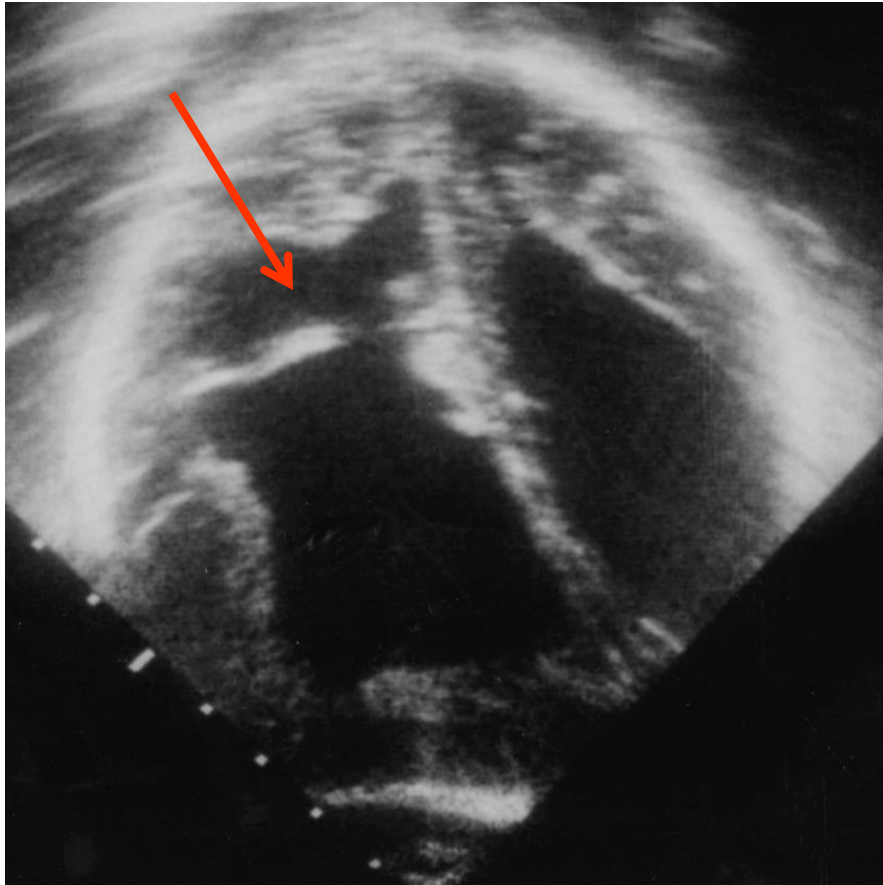
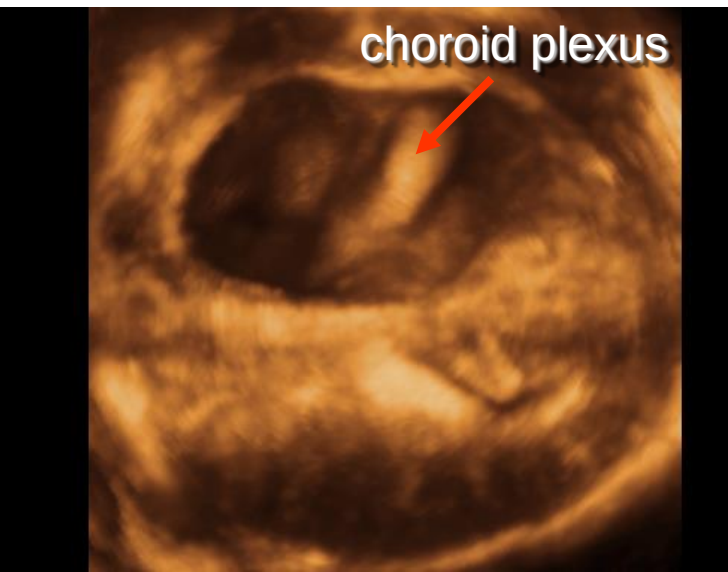
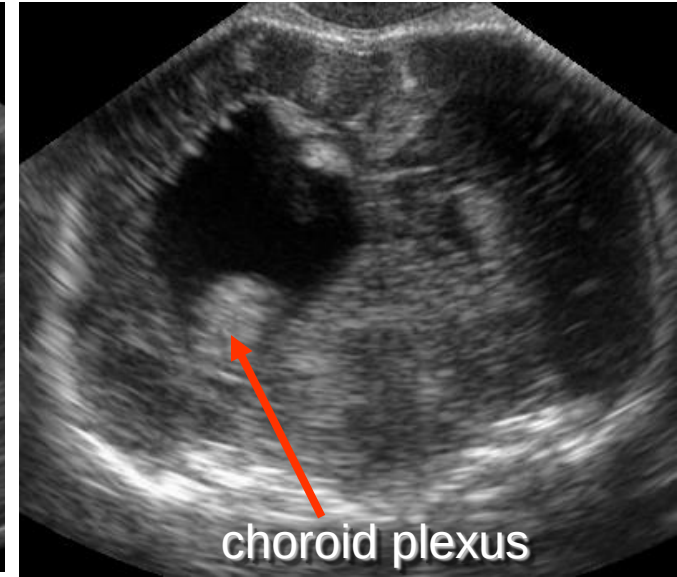
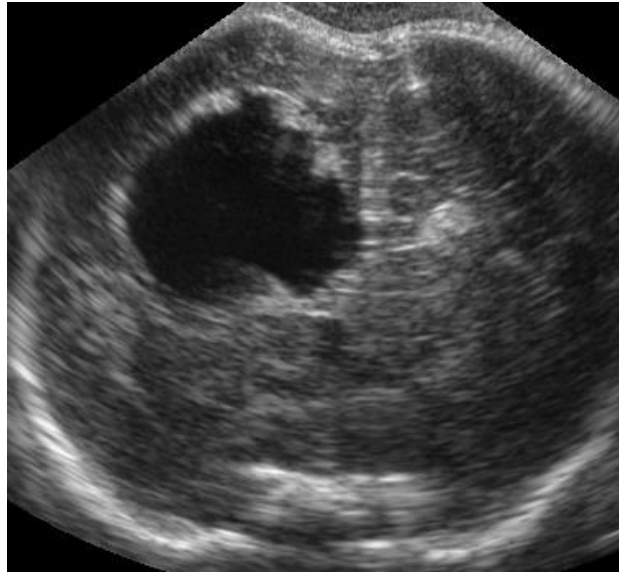
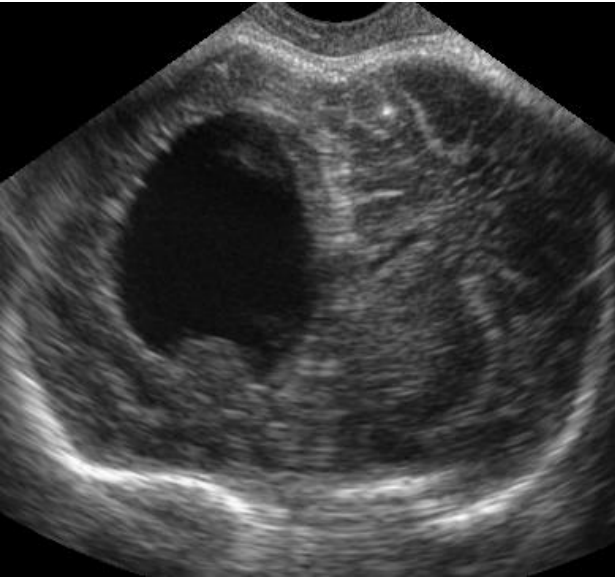


Porencephaly



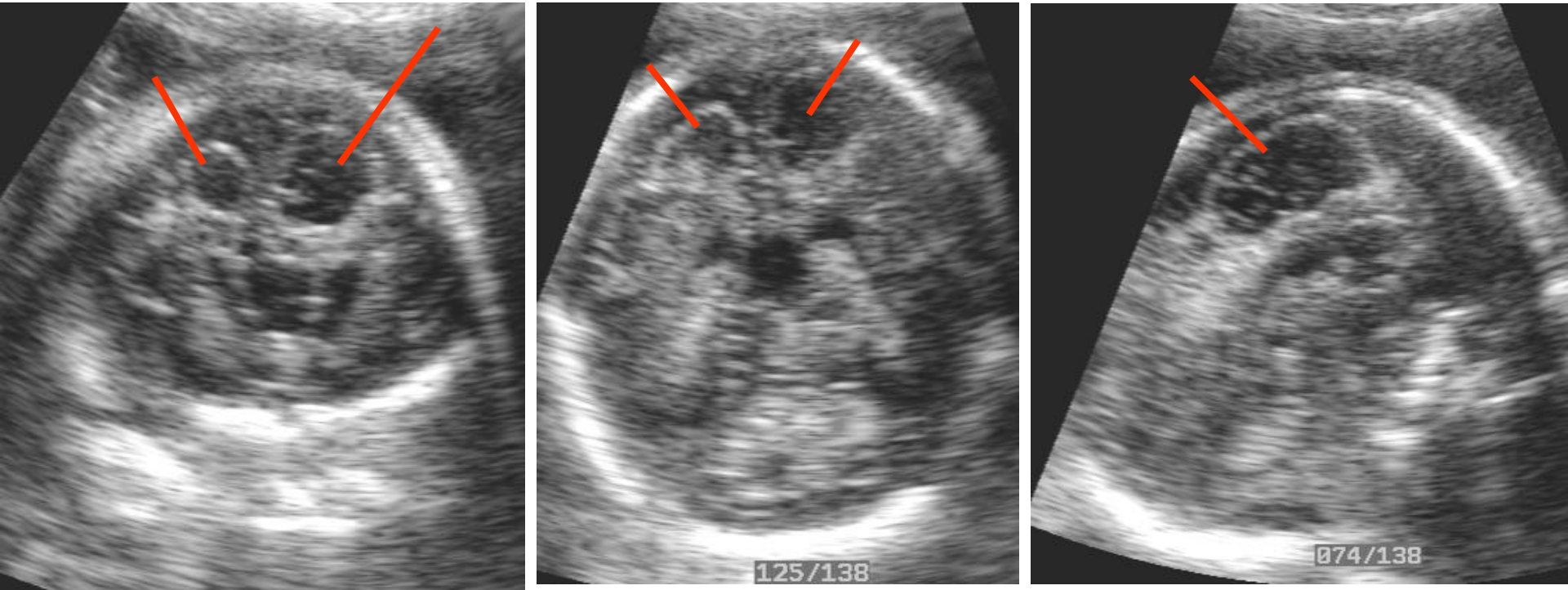
Grade IV intracranial hemorrhage: an infarct in the frontal cortex resulted into a large irregular cavitation; severe ventriculomegaly is also present

Diagnosis of porencephaly



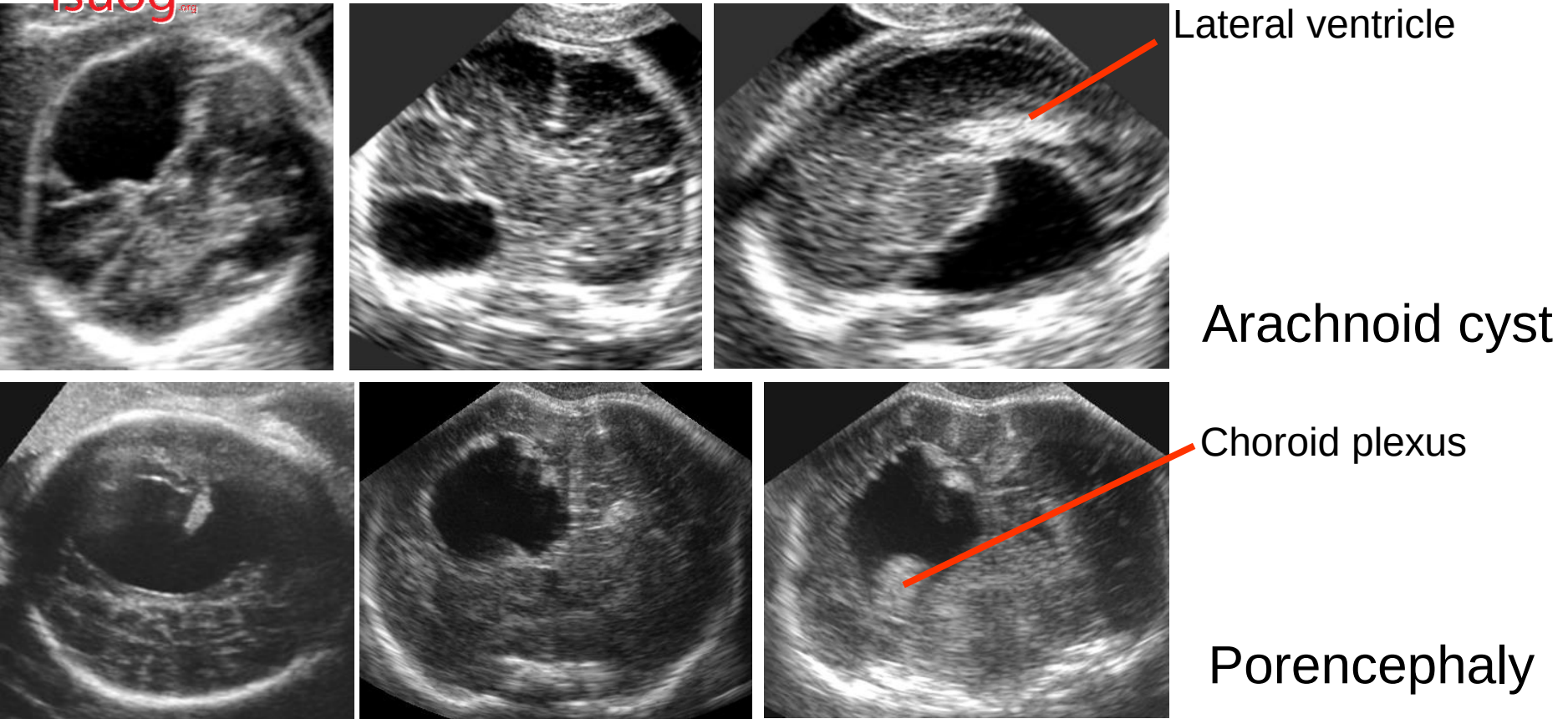
Porencephalic cyst are found within the brain parenchyma and typically communicate with the cavity of lateral ventricles, the subarachnoid space or both. The cavity has frequently an irregular echogenic lining and may contain debris as a consequence of the necrotic process

Multicystic encephalomalacia



After the death of a monozygotic twin at 20 weeks this fetus developed multiple porencephalic cysts in the parietal and frontal area. This is multicystic encephalomalacia secondary to a severe hypoxic-ischemic event

Differential diagnosis



Differential diagnosis of porencephaly mainly includes arachnoid cysts. Distinction may be difficult. Multiplanar sonography is required to demonstrate whether the cyst is external with a mass effect on the brain (arachnoid) or is located inside the cortex and communicate with lateral ventricles, subarachnoid space or both (porencephaly)