

Figure 36-1

3 T should emerge long-term as the field strength of choice for MR imaging of congenital malformations, due to improved high-resolution, thin-section imaging capabilities. The latter can lead to a marked improvement in depiction of many of these entities. Schizencephaly is characterized by clefts extending from the cortical pial surface to the ventricle, lined by nodular (polymicrogyric) gray matter. Thin-section (3 mm) imaging improves recognition of the bilateral “closed-lip” defects noted in **Fig. 36-1** on both (A) DWI and (B) T2-weighted scans. The mild deformity of the left lateral ventricle “points” to the cleft in this 18-year-old presenting with seizures.

Figure 36-2 illustrates small bilateral frontal cortical/subcortical tubers in a patient with seizures and tuberous sclerosis. Thin-section (3 mm) imaging makes possible recognition of rather small lesions (arrows) in this instance, depicted with hyperintensity on (A) FLAIR and hypointensity on (B) T1-weighted imaging (2D short TE GRE).

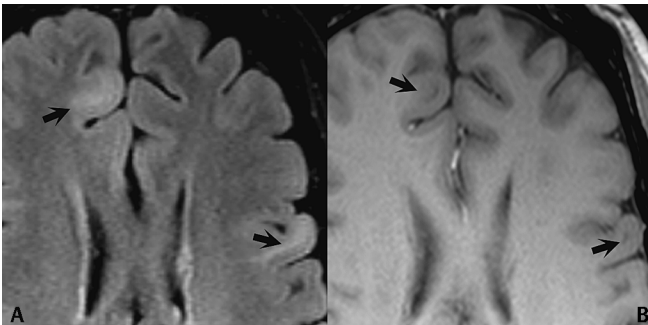


Figure 36-2