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Cavern lesion in brain-stem diagnosis and treatment

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Cavern lesions are formed by sinusoidal vascular spaces with no cerebral parenchyma between them are a common cause of spontaneous brainstem hemorrhage. Seizures are the most usual clinical presentation, magnetic resonance demonstrates characteristic findings of multiple hemorrhages of varying ages surrounded by a hypointense peripheral zone

of hemosiderin, the majority are located in the supratentorial region. Surgical exploration should be considered for vascular brainstem malformations, when the diagnosis is confirmed by magnetic resonance criteria and the clinical course and lesion are both progressive in character.

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