

# ULTRASOUND LECTURE SERIES

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## Common Cranial Anomalies

### Objectives

After completing, the student should be able to describe ultrasound findings associated with these anomalies:

- Anencephaly
- Hydrocephaly
  - Mild
  - Moderate
- Hydranencephaly
- Holoprosencephaly
- Encephalocele
- Dandy-Walker malformation
- Agenesis of the corpus callosum

### Topics

1. Anencephaly
2. Hydrocephalus
  - Mild
  - Severe
3. Hydranencephaly
4. Holoprosencephaly
5. Encephalocele
6. Dandy Walker malformation
7. Agenesis of the corpus callosum

### Review Questions

1. Which is the most common neural tube defect?
  - A. Anencephaly.
  - B. Encephalocele.
  - C. Myelomeningocele.
  - D. Lipomeningocele.
2. When the falx cerebri is present, but no brain cortex is seen on ultrasound examination, which cranial anomaly is suggested?
  - A. Agenesis of the corpus callosum.
  - B. Dandy-Walker malformation.
  - C. Hydranencephaly.
  - D. Meckel-Gruber syndrome.
3. Which cranial anomaly is suggested by an enlarged posterior fossa and cystic enlargement of the fourth ventricle?
  - A. Agenesis of the corpus callosum.
  - B. Dandy-Walker malformation.
  - C. Hydranencephaly.
  - D. Meckel-Gruber syndrome.
4. Which cranial anomaly is suggested by these findings: renal cystic dysplasia, encephalocele, and postaxial polydactyly?
  - A. Agenesis of the corpus callosum.
  - B. Dandy-Walker malformation.
  - C. Hydranencephaly.
  - D. Meckel-Gruber syndrome.
5. Which cranial anomaly is suggested by the absence of pericallosal arteries and an upwardly displaced third ventricle?
  - A. Agenesis of the corpus callosum.
  - B. Dandy-Walker malformation.
  - C. Hydranencephaly.
  - D. Meckel-Gruber syndrome.