HYPOTHALAMIC HAMARTOMA: MR IMAGING AND MR SPECTROSCOPIC FEATURES

Dear Sir,

A 7-year-old boy presented with central precocious puberty and abnormal behaviour characterised by episodes of laughing. Magnetic resonance (MR) imaging of the brain revealed a well-defined, non-enhancing mass arising from the hypothalamus, which was isointense to grey matter on T1-weighted (Fig. 1) and moderately hyperintense on T2-weighted (Fig. 2) sequences. Proton MR spectroscopy (MRS) of the mass showed elevated myoinositol peak (Fig. 2). Imaging features were characteristic of hypothalamic hamartoma (HH).

**Fig. 1** Axial contrast-enhanced T1-weighted MR image shows the hypothalamic hamartoma (H) in the supra-sellar area posterior to the pituitary stalk (arrow) and the optic chiasma (OC).

**Fig. 2** (a) Single-voxel MR spectroscopic study (short TE = 30 msec) shows an elevated myoinositol peak (arrow) from the hamartoma. (b-d) Sagittal, axial, and coronal T2-weighted images show the position of the voxel, the exophytic, hyperintense HH, causing distortion of the floor of the third ventricle (short arrow).

HH is a developmental malformation in the region of tuber cinereum and mamillary bodies that typically manifests in the first or second decade of life. It represents the most commonly detectable lesion in patients with precocious puberty and is associated with gelastic (laughing) seizures. MR imaging findings of a well-defined, sessile or pedunculated hypothalamic mass, isointense to grey matter on T1-weighted and iso/hyperintense on T2-weighted sequences are diagnostic. Short echo MRS has been recently shown to further characterise the lesion by depicting elevated myoinositol peak. Hyperintensity on T2-weighted sequences and increased myoinositol reflect increase in the glial tissue in HH, compared with the normal brain. Differential diagnosis of HH includes craniopharyngioma, and optic-hypothalamic glioma. However, clinical and MR imaging features allow the accurate diagnosis of HH in most cases.

Yours sincerely,

Ashu Seith
Harsh Kandpal
Rajesh Khadgawat*

Department of Radiodiagnosis
Department of Endocrinology*
All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Ansari Nagar
New Delhi 110029
India
REFERENCES
