



**RADIOLOGIST'S REPORT**

**NAME:** WOJUOLA OLUSOLA

**SEX:** MALE

**AGE:** 46 YEARS

**DATE:** 11/01/2024

**INVESTIGATION:** CRANIAL MRI

**HOSPITAL:** UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL IBADAN

**PHYSICIAN:** DR. DANIEL

**CLINICAL SUMMARY:** RECURRENT NASAL SCC IN THE PERPENDICULAR PLATE OF THE ETHMOID BONE.

**RADIOLOGIST REPORT**

**Findings:**

There is an expansile lesion (39 x 20 x 38mm) in the ethmoid bone involving the perpendicular plate and the cribriform plate with extension superiorly into the inferior margin of the frontal sinus as well as causing narrowing of the nasal cavities. It shows low T1, heterogeneously high T2 and heterogenous enhancement with contrast administration.

No intracranial extension is seen.

Mucosal thickening of the ethmoid, frontal and maxillary sinuses.

The sphenoid sinus and the mastoid air cells are normal.

The cerebral parenchyma reveals no focal or diffuse area of altered signal intensity.

No hemorrhage or mass lesion is seen.

There is no evidence of intra / extra axial fluid collection / midline shift.

No hippocampal signal abnormality or volume loss is seen.

No subependymal or cortical heterotopic grey matter or cortical dysplasia is seen.

The basal ganglia, thalami, brainstem, and cerebellum appear unremarkable.

Sellar and parasellar regions are normal. Bilateral cavernous sinuses are normal.

The pituitary gland appears normal.

The ventricular system and subarachnoid spaces are within normal limits.

Both cerebellopontine angles, facial and vestibulocochlear nerves appear unremarkable.

The cranio-cervical junction appears unremarkable.

Intracranial vessels display expected flow voids.

The orbits and contents are normal.

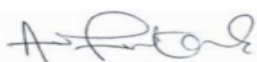
The marrow of the cranial vault is essentially normal.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

**Lesion of the ethmoid bone involving the perpendicular and cribriform plates in a patient with previous history of squamous cell carcinoma. Correlate with histology.**

**No intracranial abnormality is seen.**

**When compared with the limited views of the previous study of 01/05/2023, the lesion was not present in the previous study.**



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