

CMV

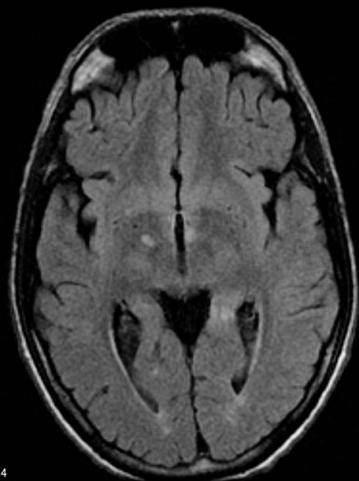
- Seen almost exclusively in immunocompromised patients
- Extremely rare to involve immunocompetent individuals.
- Small size of the viral particle allows it to pass through the choroidal vessels, leading to ventriculitis and leptomeningitis
- WM changes with leptomeningeal and subependymal enhancement

CMV encephalitis

- Non specific increased T2/FLAIR signal in the white matter.
 - High T2 white matter change most prominent in a periventricular distribution
 - No enhancement (unless ventriculitis present, in which case 30% or so will enhance)
 - No mass effect (often seen with concurrent atrophy)
- If ventriculitis is also present then enhancement of the ependymal surface and hydrocephalus may also be seen.

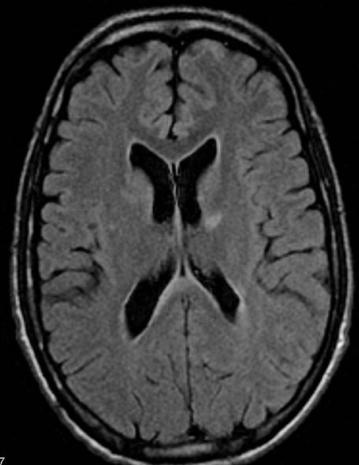
CMV encephalitis

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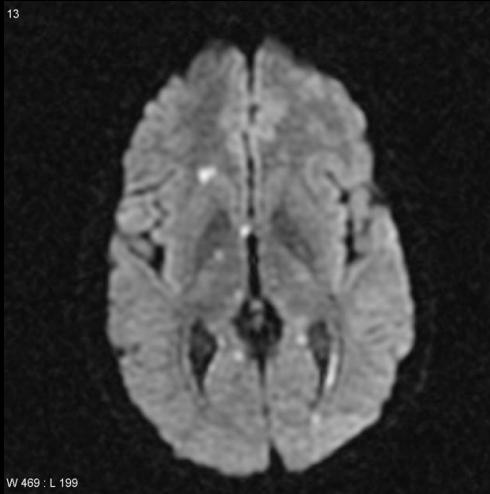
W 468 : L 234

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W 495 : L 247

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Cytomegalovirus meningoencephalitis (HIV+)

