



FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS



13th Annual Scientific Conference & Gathering

THEME

**Environmental Virology,
Exposomics and Epigenetics**

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine,
University of Lagos, Idi Araba,
Lagos State

DATE

WEDNESDAY 8TH JUNE 2016

TIME

8.00 am - 5.00pm

• **PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS** •

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13th Annual Scientific Conference and Gathering

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Environmental Virology, Exposomics and Epigenetics

SUBTHEMES

**Non-communicable diseases: environmental and genetic influences
Public health financing and resource limitation**

CHAIRMAN

Professor Rahamon A. Bello
Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR

Dr. Olajide Idris
Honourable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State

GUEST SPEAKER

Professor Sunday Aremu Omilabu
Professor of Virology
College of Medicine, University of Lagos

VENUE

Old Great Hall, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Idi Araba

DATE: Wednesday June 8th 2016 **TIME:** 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Conference website

www.cmulfcsconference.com

PAEDIATRIC BRAINS IN OUR WORLD - THE ROLE OF MRI IN IMAGING CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

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Objectives: To document the congenital brain anomalies encountered using MRI in our environment. To document the clinical features and management of these congenital brain anomalies

Materials and methods: Morphologic evaluation of all pediatric brain MRI conducted in the last 5 years (January 2011 to December 2015) were reviewed retrospectively by two independent radiologists using an MRI machine of 0.2T strength. Clinical presentations were also documented. The results were analyzed using descriptive statistics

Results: A total of 73 pediatric brain MRI scans were conducted in the last five years with congenital brain anomalies seen in 19 (26.0%) of the cases. Their ages ranged from 3 months to 18 years with a mean age of 6.7 ± 6.1 years. There were 9 (47.4%) males and 10 (52.6%) females. The most common anomalies are aqueductal stenosis 6 (32%), arteriovenous malformations - 3 (16%), cerebral atrophy - 3 (16%) and arachnoid cysts - 2 (11%). Other anomalies included schizencephaly 1 (5%), heterotopia 1 (5%), tuberous sclerosis 1 (5%), communicating hydrocephalus - 1 (5%) and Dandy Walker syndrome - 1 (5%). The clinical features seen predominantly were delayed developmental milestones, macrocephaly, seizures, headaches and vomiting. An associated anomaly was seen in 1 case - arachnoid cyst coexisting with cerebral atrophy.

Conclusions: As diverse as congenital brain anomalies are, very few are encountered in clinical practice. The commonest in our environment from this series is aqueductal stenosis. MRI is useful in evaluating these anomalies so that prompt intervention can be offered in order to mitigate their adverse effects.

Keywords: paediatrics, brain, MRI, congenital abnormalities, aqueductal stenosis
