



Figure. (A) Axial CT scan revealed multiple ring enhancing lesions in the right high parietal area, with perilesional edema; (B) gadolinium-enhanced MRI gave these lesions a “bunch of grapes” appearance.

A “bunch of grapes” intracranial tuberculoma

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A 12-year-old child presented with fever of 1 month and 2 episodes of left focal seizures. On examination, the child had spastic hemiparesis of the left half of the body. Chest auscultation revealed bilateral crepitations. Investigations showed a high erythrocyte sedimentation rate (84 mm/h), positive tuberculin test (20 × 15 mm), with military shadows on chest radiography. His axial CT scan revealed mul-

tiple ring enhancing lesions in the right high parietal area (figure, A) with perilesional edema; gadolinium-enhanced MRI gave these lesions a “bunch of grapes” appearance (figure, B). Owing to progressive neurologic deterioration, excisional brain biopsy showed epithelioid cell granuloma, caseous necrosis, and positive staining for acid-fast bacilli. The CT images of tuberculoma may vary from small, discrete rings to a conglomeration of multiple discs and rings.¹ On contrast T1-weighted images, single or multiple conglomerate ring enhancing lesions correspond to layers of both collagenous and inflammatory cells.²

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