in a variety of locations outside the spinal canal including the infratentorial subarachnoid space, the fourth ventricle, and within the brain stem parenchyma. Walls (1985) reported one patient with multiple enterogenous cysts within the lateral ventricle, fourth ventricle, and cerebral parenchyma. In the patient illustrated, the cyst was present in the fourth ventricle.

These cases in which colloid and enterogenous cysts have been diagnosed in unusual locations along the neuraxis makes the diagnostic significance of specific anatomical locations less certain. The morphological and immunohistochemical similarities between colloid and enterogenous cysts combined with previous ultrastructural studies suggesting similarities of colloid cyst with endodermal tissue, suggest to us that these lesions are all derived from primitive foregut endoderm.

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