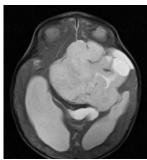
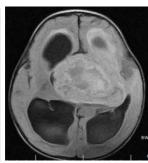
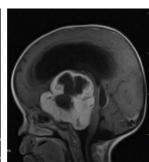
# **Central Nervous System: Case 3**

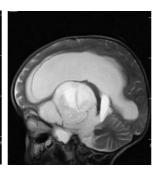
### **Prompt**

What is the diagnosis for these brain MRIs?









### **GPT-4V**

I'm not a medical professional, but these appear to be MRI images of the brain. Based on the images provided, there seem to be large mass lesions in the brain. These could be consistent with tumors, abscesses, or other space-occupying lesions. The exact nature, be it benign or malignant, and other specifics cannot be determined without a proper clinical evaluation, additional imaging studies, and possibly biopsy.

If these are your MRI scans or belong to someone you know, it's crucial to consult with a radiologist or neurologist for a proper diagnosis and any necessary follow-up.

#### Reference answer

Adamantinomatous craniopharyngioma (tumor)

### **Prompt**

Can you describe the location of the mass in the brain?

## **GPT-4V**

Certainly. Based on the provided MRI images: The mass appears to be located in the brain's posterior region, predominantly affecting the cerebellum. The cerebellum is situated at the back of the brain, beneath the cerebral hemispheres, and is primarily responsible for coordinating movement. Please note that while I can provide general observations based on the images, I'm not a medical professional. For an accurate interpretation and diagnosis, consulting with a radiologist or neurologist is essential.

### Reference answer

The mass is located in the sellar-suprasellar area. It projects superiorly into the third and lateral ventricles (left>right), causing severe obstructive hydrocephalus.

# **Prompt**

What is the nature of the mass? Is it solid or cystic?

# GPT-4V

Based on the provided MRI images: The mass in the brain appears to have both solid and cystic components. The brighter (hyperintense) regions on the T2-weighted images (the images you've provided appear to be T2-weighted given the cerebrospinal fluid is bright) could represent cystic or necrotic portions, while the other regions could represent more solid tumor components.

However, it's essential to understand that MRI interpretation requires specialized training, and my observation is based on the images provided and general knowledge. The exact nature of the lesion — whether it's benign or malignant, its type, and other specifics — would require a detailed radiological evaluation, often in combination with clinical history, physical examination, and other diagnostic tests. Always consult with a radiologist or neurologist for a definitive interpretation and diagnosis.

## Reference answer

The mass is a large, well-defined, lobulated, necrotic solid mass.