Liliequist Membrane: Three-dimensional Constructive Interference in Steady State MR Imaging

PURPOSE: To evaluate the Liliequist membrane in healthy volunteers by using three-dimensional (3D) Fourier transformation constructive interference in steady state (CISS) magnetic resonance (MR) imaging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In 31 volunteers, the authors performed 3D CISS MR imaging. They divided the membrane into three segments: the sellar, diencephalic, and mesencephalic segments. MR images were evaluated to identify the segments, superior and inferior attachments, lateral border, and thickness of the Liliequist membrane.

RESULTS: Three-dimensional CISS MR imaging depicted the sellar, diencephalic, and mesencephalic segments of the Liliequist membrane in the sagittal plane in 25 (81%), 16 (52%), and five (16%) of the 31 subjects, respectively. Transverse MR imaging depicted these segments in 24 (77%), 10 (32%), and two (6%) subjects, respectively, and coronal MR imaging depicted them in 24 (77%), 12 (39%), and two (6%) subjects, respectively. Clear attachment of the membrane to the dorsum sellae was observed in 22 (88%) of 25 subjects in whom the sellar segment was identified. Clear attachment to the mamillary body was identified in eight (50%) of 16 subjects in whom the diencephalic segment was identified. The Liliequist membrane was attached to the oculomotor nerve on seven (14%) of 50 sides of the lateral border and to the arachnoid membrane around the oculomotor nerve on 28 (56%) sides. In the sagittal plane, the thickness of the membrane was less than one-half the thickness of the third ventricle floor in 22 (88%) of 25 subjects.

CONCLUSION: The Liliequist membrane can be visualized by using 3D CISS MR sequences.

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arachnoid cyst (15,16). Pulsations in CSF and increased pressure below the obstructing membrane result in upward expansion of the membrane to form a cystic diverticulum.

Although the importance of the Liliequist membrane has been emphasized, some discrepancies regarding the location of this structure exist. There is agreement in the literature on the lower attachment of this membrane to the dorsum sellae. However, there is disagreement concerning the site of the superior attachment—namely, whether this attachment is prelamillary (3,5,17) or retrolamillary (4,7). This discordance may be attributable to variation in the sites of attachment. Similarly, conflicting descriptions of the lateral border of the Liliequist membrane have been reported. Some have reported that the lateral edge of the membrane attaches to the arachnoidal sheath surrounding the oculomotor nerve (4), whereas others have described the lateral margins as attaching to the pia mater covering the temporal uncus (5,7) or the tentorium (6).

In our review of the literature, the Liliequist membrane has been identified in many neuroanatomic studies, but in most of these, the described findings have been from cadaveric investigations, and few studies have involved examination of the membrane in living individuals. As far as magnetic resonance (MR) imaging studies are concerned, to our knowledge, only one case report has described the Liliequist membrane as assessed by MR imaging (13).

It is well known that neuroanatomic evaluations of the cisterns and surrounding structures are complicated. Three-dimensional (3D) Fourier transformation constructive interference in steady state (CISS) enables high-spatial-resolution refocused gradient-echo MR imaging. Three-dimensional CISS MR imaging depicts small structures surrounded by CSF with high contrast and high spatial resolution and is suitable for MR cisternography. Cranial nerves III, IV, VI (18,20,21), VII (21,22), and IX–XII (23) have been successfully visualized on MR images obtained by using 3D CISS sequences. This sequence has also been applied to virtual endoscopy of the CSF space (24). The Liliequist membrane has been described as a fine arachnoid membrane in the subarachnoid space. Therefore, these reported successful visualizations of the cranial nerves led us to use 3D CISS MR sequences to delineate the anatomic course of the Liliequist membrane. The purpose of our study was to evaluate the Liliequist membrane in healthy volunteers by using 3D CISS MR imaging.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

MR imaging examinations were performed in 31 healthy volunteers (19 men aged 24–41 years [mean age, 30.2 years] and 12 women aged 24–53 years [mean age, 32.3 years]). The criterion for volunteer recruitment was age between 20 and 60 years. All subjects were neurologically examined by one neurosurgeon (T.U.) and received a diagnosis of neurologically healthy. No subjects demonstrated neurologic symptoms, which also were evaluated by T.U. The local ethics committee at Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine approved the study, and all participants provided written informed consent before entering the study.

**MR Imaging**

All MR imaging examinations were performed with a 1.5-T unit (Magnetom Symphony; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) by using a regular head coil. A 3D CISS pulse MR sequence was used with the following parameters: 12.30/6.15 (repetition time msec/echo time msec), 70° flip angle, 160 × 160-mm (read × phase encode) field of view, 70.0-mm slab thickness, 256 × 256 matrix, 52 3D partitions, one slab, 0.6 × 0.6-mm pixel size, 0.6-mm effective section thickness, one signal acquired, and imaging time of 8 minutes 10 seconds.

**Image Analysis**

Data obtained with 3D CISS MR sequences were reconstructed in sagittal, transverse, and coronal planes with a section thickness of 0.6 mm. Images were analyzed with a multiplanar reconstruction program (Siemens), which enabled us to compare the position of any point selected in one plane with the position of the same point in the other two perpendicular planes simultaneously. Two experienced neuroradiologists (Y.F., with 6 years experience, Y.M., with 17 years experience) analyzed the images collaboratively. Each neuroradiologist made initial evaluations independently, and any disagreements regarding final conclusions were resolved by consensus between the two neuroradiologists.

**Anatomic Course and Identification of the Liliequist Membrane**

We identified the Liliequist membrane by using the following criterion: a thin (ie, ≤1 mm) structure behind the infun-
ness of the floor but greater than or equal to one-half the thickness of the floor, or greater than or equal to the thickness of the floor.

RESULTS

The three segments of the Liliequist membrane (ie, sellar, diencephalic, and mesencephalic segments) were analyzed in the 31 subjects by using CISS MR sequences (Fig 2). In the sagittal plane, the sellar, diencephalic, and mesencephalic segments were identified (score of 1 or 2) in 25 (81%), 16 (52%), and five (16%) of the 31 subjects, respectively (Table 1). In the transverse plane, these segments were identified in 24 (77%), 10 (32%), and two (6%) subjects, respectively (Table 1). In the coronal plane, the segments were identified in 24 (77%), 12 (39%), and two (6%) subjects, respectively (Table 1). When the Liliequist membrane was visualized, the sellar segment was always identified. In six individuals (19%), no segment of the membrane was visualized.

At MR examination in the 25 subjects in whom the sellar segment was identified in the sagittal plane, clear attachment to the dorsum sellae was observed in 22 subjects; obscure attachment, in two; and absent attachment, in one (Table 2). Among the 16 subjects with a recognizable diencephalic segment in the sagittal plane, clear attachment to the mamillary body was identified in eight subjects (Table 2), and in all eight of them, the diencephalic segment was attached to the front aspect of the mamillary body. Obscure and absent attachments to the mamillary body were seen in seven subjects and one subject, respectively (Table 2).

In 25 subjects, the Liliequist membrane could be identified in the coronal or transverse planes—that is, some segments of this membrane were recognizable (score of 1 or 2) in these planes. The right and left sides of the lateral border of the Liliequist membrane were assessed in these 25 subjects (50 sides) (Table 3). On three right sides and four left sides, the membrane directly attached to the oculomotor nerve (Fig 3, Table 3). On 15 right sides and 13 left sides, direct attachment was not confirmed; rather, the membrane appeared to be localized around the oculomotor nerve (Fig 4, Table 3). On seven right sides and eight left sides...
sides, the lateral border of the Liliequist membrane was unidentifiable (Table 3).

As previously mentioned, the Liliequist membrane in 25 subjects was visualized in the sagittal plane—that is, some segments of this membrane were recognizable (score of 1 or 2) in this plane. In 22 of these 25 subjects, the thickness of the membrane in the sagittal plane was less than one-half the thickness of the third ventricle floor. In three subjects, the thickness of the membrane was less than that of the floor but either greater than or equal to one-half the floor’s thickness (Fig 5). No membranes had a thickness greater than or equal to the thickness of the third ventricular floor (Table 4).

**DISCUSSION**

With the development of microsurgery and the introduction of endoscopic techniques to intracranial surgery, the Liliequist membrane has come to be considered an important structure. However, to our knowledge, there have been no studies of the MR imaging assessment of the Liliequist membrane in healthy living individuals.

Of the three segments of the Liliequist membrane, the sellar segment was the most frequently identified at 3D CISS MR imaging. This segment was identified in 25 subjects. The diencephalic segment was identified in 16 subjects and the mesencephalic segment in only five. Since the mesencephalic membrane is thinner than the diencephalic membrane and frequently incomplete and contains an opening through which the basilar artery ascends (4), it may be difficult to identify the mesencephalic segment on MR images. Zhang and An (6) reported that 43% of the 35 cadavers that they examined did not have identifiable diencephalic or mesencephalic components of the Liliequist membrane. Our study results partly support this finding: We identified the diencephalic and mesencephalic segments in at least five subjects (16%) at 3D CISS MR imaging. Both of these components were less frequently detected in the present study, probably because the mesencephalic membrane was thinner, incomplete, or fenestrated and was difficult to visualize with 3D CISS MR imaging. Likewise, regarding the segments that were not identified at MR imaging (score of 0), in some cases, the segment might have existed but could not be depicted for the same reason.

Disagreements regarding the superior attachment of the Liliequist membrane exist in the literature. Our data support the idea of a prelamillary attachment, although some exceptions might exist for subjects with unidentifiable (score of 0) diencephalic segments at MR imaging. Our study data reconfirmed that the inferior attachment of the membrane is the dorsum sellae.

The lateral margins of the Liliequist membrane were observed directly attaching to the oculomotor nerve on seven of the 50 sides identified with 3D CISS MR imaging. On another 28 sides, the lateral margins were close to the oculomotor nerve; these findings indicate that the arachnoid membrane around the oculomotor nerve was connected with the Liliequist membrane. Matsuno et al (4) reported that the lateral edges of the Liliequist membrane were attached to the arachnoidal sheath surrounding the oculomotor nerve. Brasil and Schneider (5) documented that the lateral borders of the membrane were above the oculomotor nerve and attached laterally to the pia of the mesial surface of the temporal un-
Vinas and Panigrahi (7) reported that the lateral margins of the Liliequist membrane were attached to the pia on the mesial surface of the temporal uncus. Zhang and An (6) observed the Liliequist membrane extending laterally and continuing with the tentorium above and below the tentorial edge. They commented, however, that the arachnoid trabecular network has very wide connections with surrounding structures and that borders of the irregular network may vary widely among individuals.

Our results support the contention that the Liliequist membrane attaches to the oculomotor nerve or to the arachnoid membrane surrounding the nerve, but this membrane may well extend further laterally beyond the oculomotor nerve. We could not identify the lateral borders of 15 sides, probably because the cisternal anatomy is too complicated to visualize at MR imaging.

In the present study, 3D CISS MR sequences played an important role in the identification of the Liliequist membrane and its relationship with the oculomotor nerve. CSF artifacts existed to varying degrees but did not impede visualization of the Liliequist membrane in most subjects. Since the Liliequist membrane is a cisternal structure, the 3D CISS MR sequence was quite useful in this study.

The Liliequist membrane is the arachnoid membrane dividing the chiasmatic and interpeduncular cisterns. The predominant amount of CSF is known to flow through the ventral surface of the brain stem to the interpeduncular cistern. When complete, the Liliequist membrane may block CSF flow from the interpeduncular cistern. Without perforation of the Liliequist membrane, third ventriculostomy may fail and further interventions to perforate the membrane may be necessary (13). Before performing CSF diversion procedures such as endoscopic third ventriculostomy, determining whether the Liliequist membrane is complete may prove useful. Future pre- and postoperative studies may reveal the clinical usefulness of CISS MR imaging in endoscopic third ventriculostomy. Present study results show that the Liliequist membrane can be visualized in most healthy subjects by using 3D CISS MR sequences.

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References


John D. Ward, MD
Clinician’s Commentary

Fushimi et al (1) have performed an elegant study of the anatomic variations of the membrane of Lillequist. They have rightfully noted the potential importance that this anatomic variation may have in the success or failure of endoscopic third ventriculostomy (ETV).

The overall success rate of ETV is around 75% (2–4). However, this leaves a population of patients in whom the procedure does not work. The obvious question is why? Several studies have tried to address this question (4–7).

In performing ETV, the intent is to perforate the floor of the third ventricle. When “failures” of ETV are analyzed, the emphasis is usually on whether there was a patent stoma of the third ventricle (7). In one study in which the potential failures of an ETV procedure were assessed, a 36% variation of the anatomy, with a thickened floor of the third ventricle being the most common, was reported (6). No mention was made of the anatomic variations of the membrane of Lillequist.

Another study, focusing on imaging correlates of successful ETV, concentrated on ventricular size and a flow void in cine flow studies.

It is interesting that 75% of unsuccessful ETV procedures involve an absence of a flow void, but there is no mention of where the blockage existed. The presumption is that it was at the level of the floor of the third ventricle (5). In another study, repeat endoscopy was performed in the cases of failed ETV; a patent third ventricle perforation was present in seven of 12 patients (8). Whether the membrane of Lillequist had a role in these failed procedures is unknown. However, as the results of the present study by Fushimi et al (1) indicate, failure to assess the anatomy of the membrane of Lillequist may be an important factor that needs to be addressed in the future.

References


1Department of Surgery, Virginia Commonwealth University, School of Medicine PO Box 980631, Richmond, VA 23298 e-mail: edward@vcu.edu