A 38-year-old patient with type 5 acute myeloid leukemia relapsed after 4 years of treatment including chemotherapy and bone marrow transplant. He underwent imaging for vertigo, with an otherwise normal neurologic examination. Brain MRI showed diffuse choroid plexus enlargement, without hydrocephalus, a rare typical image of granulocytic sarcoma (figure, A). The patient also had spine MRI, to explore right L5 radiculopathy, which showed signs of meningitis with radicular and diffuse epidural enhancement (figure, B).
Granulocytic sarcoma, or chloroma, is a tumor composed of immature granulocytes, associated with systemic leukemia, usually acute myelogenous leukemia. Common locations are soft tissues, bone, peritoneum, and lymph nodes.

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