

# TYPES OF ADAPTATIVE VARIABILITY IN CERTAIN INTRACRANIAL CALCIFICATION PROCESSES (PINEAL GLAND-COROID PLEXUS)

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Our study comprises the results obtained by investigating some samples of patients who underwent a computerized tomographic examination (CT) of the choroid plexus and pineal gland at the level of the side ventricles (axial cranium). Our intention was to answer the following questions: why and with whom does the choroid plexus calcify under physiological conditions analysed correlatively with the pineal gland calcification? What are the connections between calcification and associated pathology? We started from the hypothesis that the presence of these calcifications, not diagnosed as pathological (therefore considered as being physiological) plays *an active adaptative metabolic part which depends on a multitude of factors, the individual constitutional ground included*. The sample under study consisted of both sexes and included six intervals of statistically significant ages; the diagnoses were also grouped in other several categories. In order to systematize the calcification variants, we grouped eight types of possible calcification variants sensed by the CT image. After the anthropological statistic study the results demonstrate that there are interesting distributions and significant differences between the calcification of the choroid plexus and the calcification of the pineal gland within the two sexes on age groups and pathological ground. For type 1-totally noncalcified the *maximum* frequency is around 70% with the 19 years old age group. For type 8-totally calcified, bilateral, the *maximum* frequency is around 50% with the age groups of 48-59 and 60-71 years old. For type 4-with calcification only of the choroid plexus we find a continuous rise from about 10% with the first age group up to around 25% with the last group while for type 5-with calcification only of the pineal gland, the frequency oscillates between 10% and 20% at the most.

## INTRODUCTION

In our study we intend to demonstrate the existence of certain intracranial physiological calcification variants (CFI): of the glomus of the choroid plexus (PC) at the level of the temporal or occipital horns of the side ventricles correlated with that of the pineal gland (GP). [3]. These physiological calcifications are highlighted in the computerized tomographic image (ICT) and they *frequently occur in the same cranial*