cerebral vasculopathy in keeping with fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD).

Discussion: FMD is a rare group of non-atherosclerotic, non-inflammatory, non-amyloid arteriopathies first described in 1938.¹ The aetiology is likely multifactorial and is familial in up to 10% of patients. Common sites of involvement are the renal and cerebral arteries. There is a high incidence of vascular complications in FMD due to arterial dissection and aneurysm formation with rupture. Histopathologically FMD is classified according to which arterial wall layer is involved, with lesions often confined to short segments of one or two arteries.² Extensive blocking and histological examination of cerebral arteries should be considered in cases of unexplained subarachnoid haemorrhage in the setting of non-atherosclerotic aneurysms to exclude FMD.

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SUPRACHIASMATIC CYSTIC LESION. INCIDENTAL VS PATHOLOGICAL?

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Case report: A 45-year-old man was found deceased in bed with no cause of death readily evident from the given history or gross post-mortem examination. On macroscopic examination a 12 mm unilocular cyst was seen in continuity with the 3rd ventricle, inferior to the anterior commissure with compression of the adjacent optic chiasm. Histology of this cyst showed it to be a prominent optic recess of the 3rd ventricle with normal optic chiasm histology, representing an incidental autopsy finding.

Discussion: The optic recess of the 3rd ventricle was characterised anatomically by Retzius in 1900.¹ It is immediately adjacent to the optic chiasm. Cystic enlargement is most commonly secondary to hydrocephalus. This can compress the optic chiasm, presenting as bitemporal hemianopia with clinical effects. Optic chiasmal symptoms due to optic recess enlargement are related to the anatomical position of the chiasm and degree of recess distension. The differential diagnosis for a cystic lesion in this location includes a congenital/developmental cyst or acquired cyst of neoplastic or infective origin.² The anatomical relationships of the optic recess, the causes of enlargement and the differential diagnosis for a cystic lesion at this location are discussed.

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CASE REPORT: CRANIAL ERYTHROID HYPERPLASIA IN A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE MIMICKING TRAUMATIC HEAD INJURY

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Erythroid hyperplasia (EH) represents an increase in red blood cell (RBC) precursors in bone marrow and reflects a response to peripheral RBC loss or ineffective erythropoiesis. EH is usually seen chronic anaemias or intrinsic bone marrow disease. Less commonly, chronic hypoxaemic states or rarely erythropoietin-producing tumours can produce EH.

We present a 42-year-old female with decompensated alcoholic cirrhosis, portal hypertension and chronic normochromic normocytic anaemia. She was found dead 5 days following an alleged assault. At autopsy for suspected homicide, she was noted to have scalp bruises and bilateral bluish discolouration over the parietal skull. Neuropathology revealed no evidence of complications of trauma to the brain. Histopathology of the parietal skull revealed EH. Death was due to complications of cirrhosis.

Bilateral EH of the parietal marrow is not recognised by the vast majority of forensic pathologists; a related condition, porotic hyperostosis is recognised by forensic anthropologists.

This case demonstrates an unusual entity, cranial EH in the setting of long-standing normochromic normocytic anaemia, related to chronic alcoholic liver disease, and also introduces the symmetrical nature of the parietal erythroid hyperplasia that may cause confusion at autopsy.

VIOLET AND BLUE ALTERNATIVE LIGHT SOURCES ENHANCE VISIBILITY OF BRUISES IN CADAVERS

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Bruising is frequently documented in cases of violence for use as forensic evidence. However, bruises can be overlooked if they are not visible to the naked eye. Alternative light sources have been used in an attempt to reveal the presence of bruising that is not otherwise apparent. There is, however, a significant gap in knowledge surrounding this technique, as it has not been validated against histology to confirm that bruising is genuinely being enhanced. This is the first study evaluating the ability of alternative light sources to enhance visibility of bruises by employing histology to confirm bruising. Embalmed and non-embalmed cadavers were studied. Bodies were scanned with light sources, and enhanced regions not apparent under white light were sampled. Images were assessed using the program Fiji to measure enhancement in terms of bruise size. Photography results were compared with histology to confirm bruising. Violet and blue light sources produced the greatest enhancement, both $p < 0.0001$ for embalmed and non-embalmed cadavers. Regions that were not bruises also enhanced with light sources in this study, indicating that alternative light sources are not specific. This suggests that the use of alternative