Foramen Magnum Meningiomas and Rapid Neurological Decline

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Introduction

Meningiomas are common neoplasms representing 14.3 to 19% of all intracranial tumors. Among all the meningiomas, only 1.8 to 3.2% arises at the foramen magnum (FM) level.\(^1\)\(^2\)

Foramen Magnum Meningiomas (FMM) are rare yet challenging tumors, necessitating intricate considerations secondary to their proximity of the medulla, cranial nerves, and the vertebral artery. (V3, V4 Segments). They can arise either intra or extradural creating a host of variable symptoms.

The authors present a series of cases reflecting the exacting nature of rapid neurological decline associated with FMM and the necessitating treatment options that were delivered. Illustrative case photographs and correlative modality imaging accompanies this presentation.

FMM (intradural) are classified posterior, lateral, and anterior if their insertion is, respectively, posterior to the dentate ligament, anterior to the dentate ligament, and anterior to the dentate ligament with extension over the midline.\(^2\)

References:
- [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2077111/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2077111/)