1926

1925-1927

Charles Foix and Théophile Alajouanine first described the Foix-Alajouanine Syndrome in 2 young men (aged 29 y and 27 y), in 1926 [1].

The first case was reported in 1837 by Magnus. The syndrome was described by Foix Chavany et Marie in 1926 [2] , and called SFMC by Weller (1993). His literature review of 62 SFMC allowed the differentiation of five clinical types: the classical and most common form associated with cerebrovascular disease, a subacute form caused by central nervous system infections, a developmental form, a reversible form in children with epilepsy and a rare type associated with neurodegenerative disorders [3].

Brainstem tumors were first described by Kummel in 1881 [4] and Monakow [5]. The first nosological classification was reported in 1926 by Bailey and Cushing who emphasized, for the first time, that brainstem gliomas could develop from certain embryological cells [6].

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