

Expansive

Covering a wide [area](#) in terms of space or scope; [extensive](#).



[Intramedullary](#) expansive lesion compatible with [neoplasia](#) of about 13.4 cm in length, originating at the level of [C4-C5](#) up to D4-D5, presenting cranial and caudal [cystic](#) areas and a solid component at the [Th1-Th3](#) level presenting [enhancement](#) of about 43 mm in diameter length and another solid component at the C5 level of 11 mm in length. At the caudal level, the [lesion](#) presents a [hemosiderin](#) cap or bleeding, slightly [hyperintense](#) on [T1](#) and [hypointense](#) on [T2](#). Given its location and radiological appearance, it suggests that it is an [ependymoma](#). Extensive [spinal cord edema](#) proximal and distal to the lesion is associated, extending from the tectum to [T8](#). Leptomeningeal enhancement along the entire spinal cord and some roots of the [cauda equina](#) (more evident in right L5) compatible with tumor extension along the [neuraxis](#). Vertebral lesion affecting the pedicle and the left [lamina](#) of [Th8](#) that appears slightly hypointense on T1 and hyperintense on STIR and T2, with contrast enhancement. The lesion appears to present some hypointense septum on T2, it could present some medulla foci inside it, so it probably corresponds to an atypical [hemangioma](#).

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