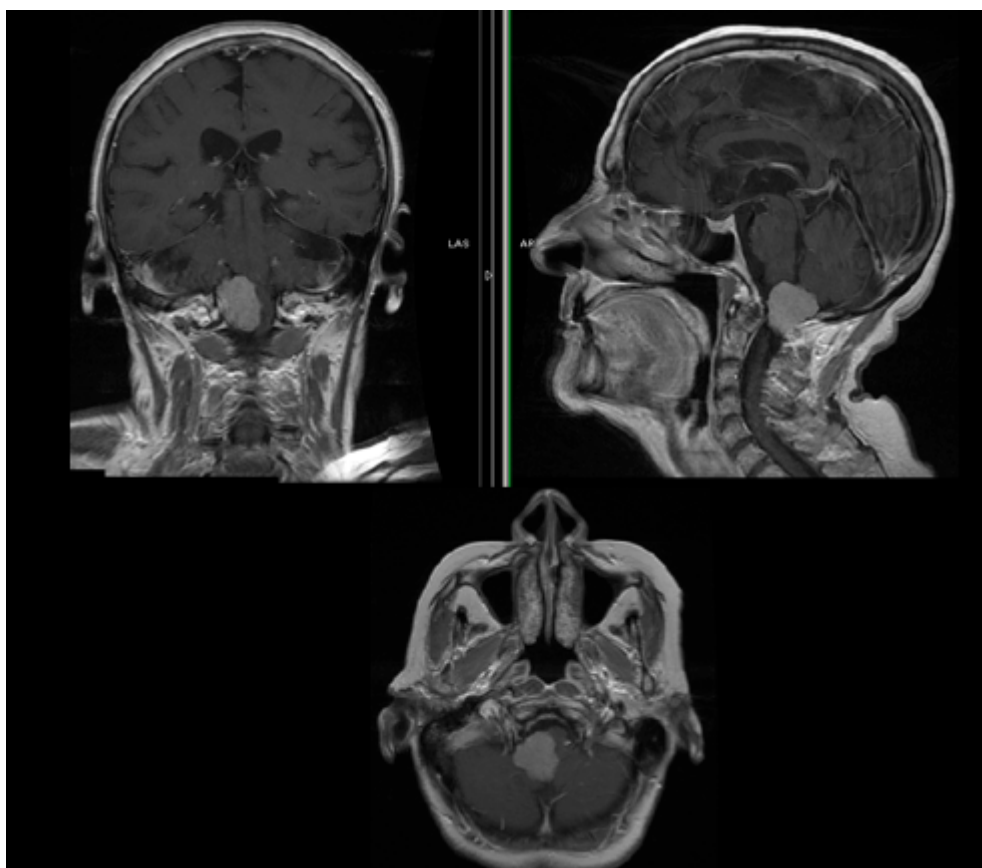


# Foramen magnum meningioma diagnosis

When a [Foramen magnum meningioma](#) is diagnosed, these tumors are often large. However, due to their slow-growing rate and indolent course, partly attributable to the wide subarachnoid space at this level, clinical diagnosis is difficult, leading to a long interval since the onset of the first symptom <sup>1)</sup>.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with angio-MRI to study the relationship between tumour and vertebral artery (VA) is recommended.



Before the MRI Metrizamide computerized tomography scanning and Pantopaque myelography have been the radiographic tests most commonly used to evaluate the foramen magnum <sup>2)</sup>.

1)

Boulton MR, Cusimano MD. Foramen magnum meningiomas : concepts, classifications, and nuances. *Neurosurg Focus*. 2003;14:e10.

2)

Meyer FB, Ebersold MJ, Reese DF. Benign tumors of the foramen magnum. *J Neurosurg*. 1984 Jul;61(1):136-42. PubMed PMID: 6726388.

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