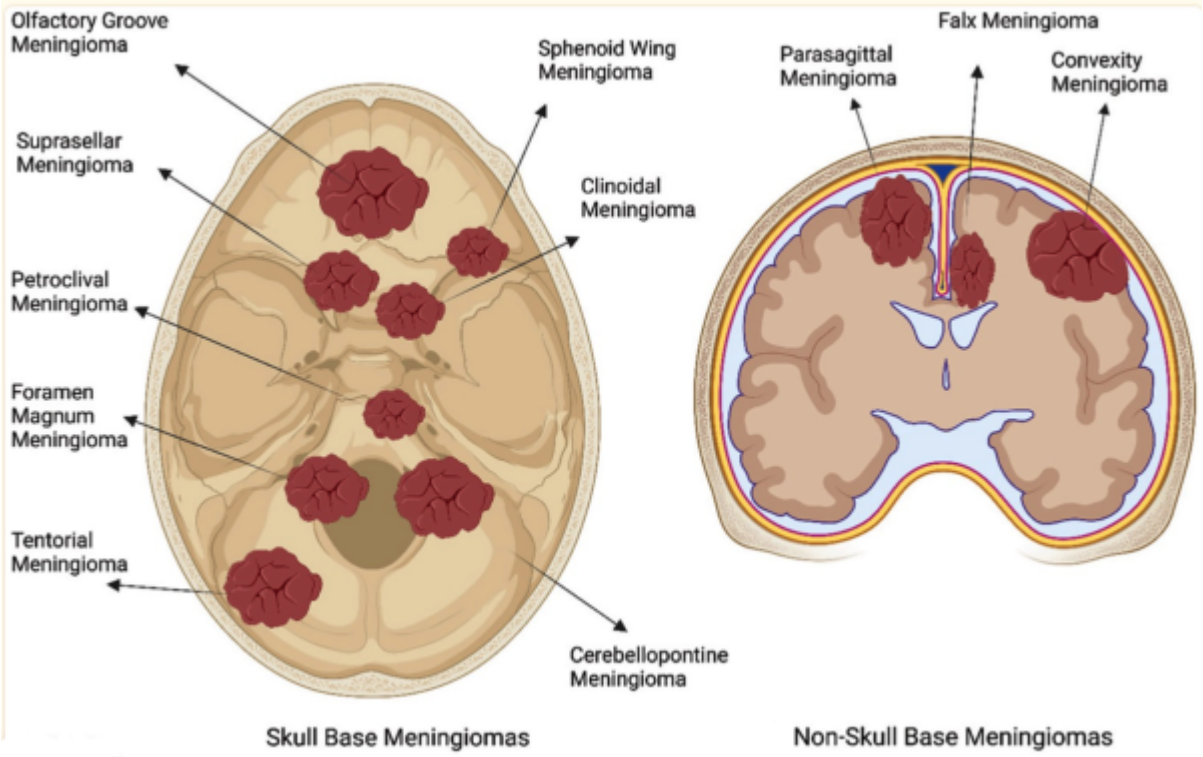
Intracranial meningioma classification

Histology

see Meningioma classification.

Localization



Sphenoid wing meningioma classification

Medial sphenoid wing meningioma classification

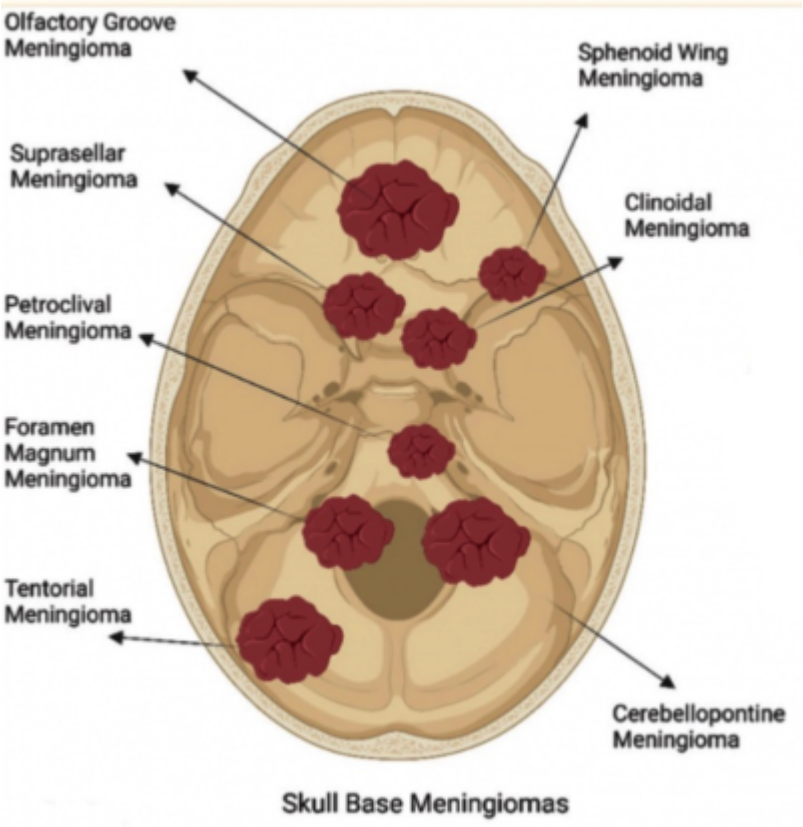
Anterior clinoid region meningioma.

Suprasellar meningioma classification.

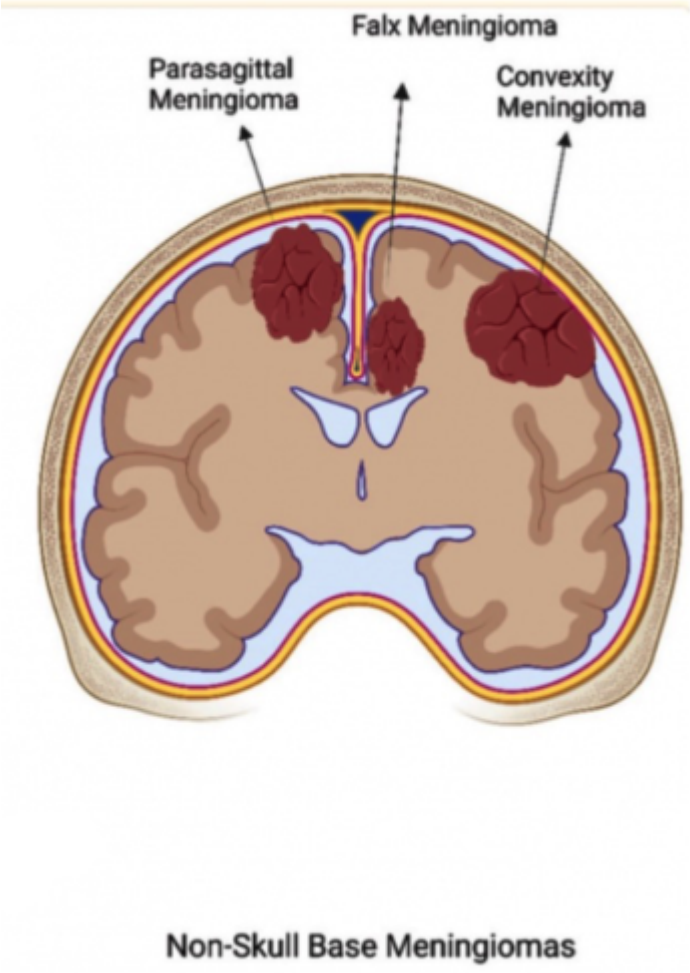
Orbital meningioma

see Orbital meningioma

Skull base meningioma



Non-skull base meningioma



Supratentorial meningioma

see Supratentorial meningioma.

Infratentorial meningioma

see Infratentorial meningioma.

The Goel A and B classification is a classification system used for benign intracranial tumors, specifically for meningiomas. It was developed by Dr. Atul Goel, a neurosurgeon from India, and published in the Journal of Neurosurgery in 2010.

The Goel A and B classification is based on the location of the meningioma and its relationship to the venous sinuses of the brain. According to this classification system:

Goel A tumors are located in front of the venous sinuses, and are not attached to the sinuses. These tumors are generally easier to remove surgically, and have a better prognosis. Goel B tumors are located behind the venous sinuses, and are attached to the sinuses. These tumors are more difficult to remove surgically, and have a higher risk of recurrence. The Goel A and B classification system is

useful for predicting surgical outcomes and for determining the best treatment approach for meningiomas. It is one of several classification systems used for meningiomas, and is not the only factor considered in treatment decisions.