

# Meningocele

A posterior meningocele or [meningeal cyst](#) is the least common form of [spina bifida](#). In this form, the vertebrae develop normally, but the [meninges](#) are forced into the gaps between the vertebrae. As the nervous system remains undamaged, individuals with meningocele are unlikely to suffer long-term health problems, although cases of tethered cord have been reported. Causes of meningocele include teratoma and other tumors of the sacrococcyx and of the presacral space, and Currarino syndrome.

A meningocele may also form through dehiscences in the base of the skull. These may be classified by their localisation to occipital, frontoethmoidal, or nasal. Endonasal meningoceles lie at the roof of the nasal cavity and may be mistaken for a [nasal polyp](#). They are treated surgically. Encephalomeningoceles are classified in the same way and also contain brain tissue.

see [Anterior sacral meningocele](#).

see [Pseudomeningocele](#).

see [Lumbar meningocele](#).

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