Planum sphenoidale meningioma magnetic resonance imaging

- Clinical and radiological presentation of meningiomas
- Characteristics of optic canal invasion in the large midline non-tuberculum sellae anterior skull base meningiomas and the surgical outcomes
- Planum Sphenoidale Meningioma Symptoms Mimic Those of Early-Onset Dementia
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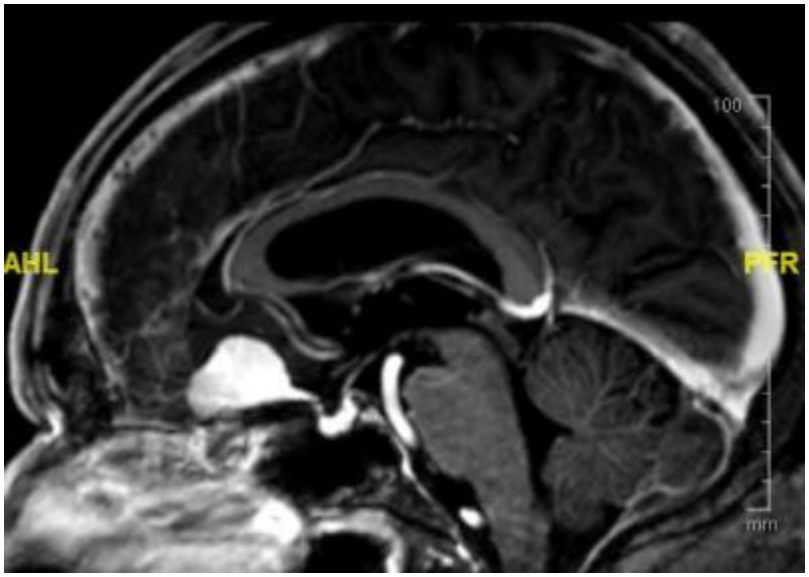
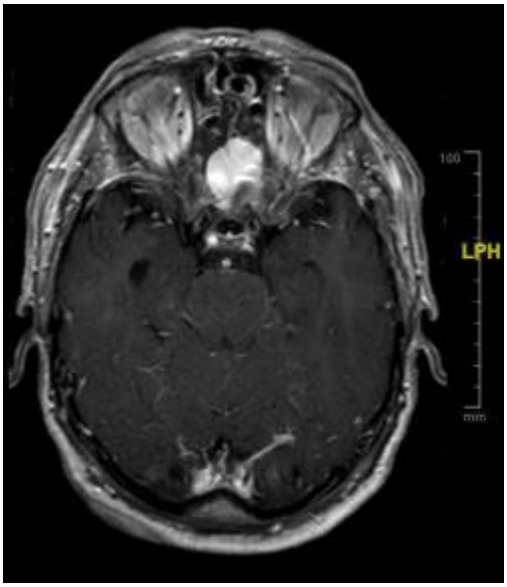
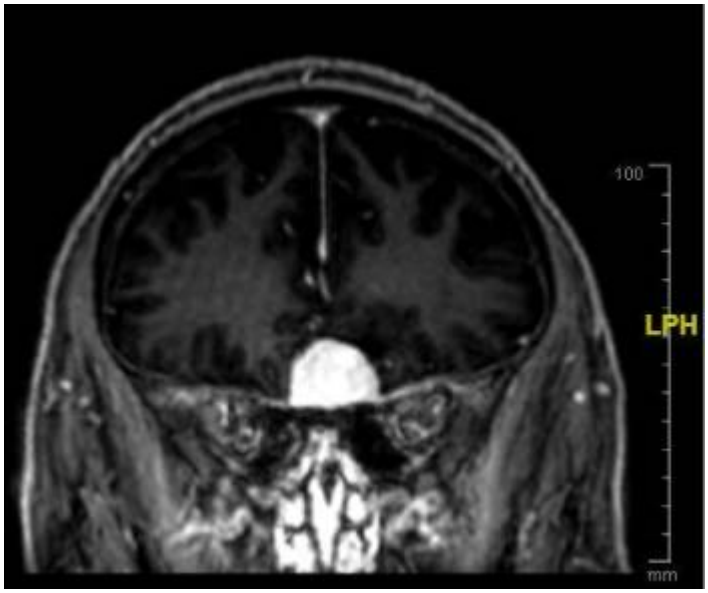
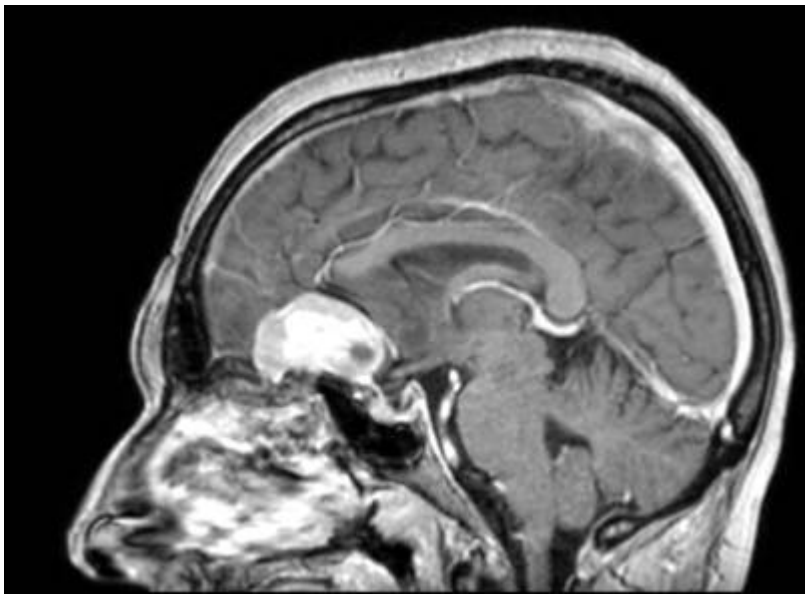
- Yield of screening blood work and MRI of the brain and orbits in the work-up of unilateral chronic optic neuropathy







On MRI, the Planum sphenoidale meningioma appears hypo to isointense on T1-weighted imaging and possesses variable signal intensity on T2-weighted images. Gadolinium MR imaging demonstrates intense homogeneous or heterogeneous enhancement of the tumor, with well-circumscribed margins.



Extraaxial space-occupying lesion measuring 3.8 x 3.8 x 2.6 cm with a dural base on the planum sphenoidale and olfactory groove compatible with planum sphenoidale meningioma or olfactory groove meningioma. Most of the lesion shows intense enhancement, with some areas without enhancement attributable to cystic-necrotic changes. Diffusion shows a peripheral component with low values on the ADC map and a central component with high values that suggest hypercellularity and hypocellularity, respectively. Dural tail extending to the tuberculum sellae is also seen.

It conditions extensively edema in the white matter of both frontal lobes and knee of the corpus callosum and obliteration of the frontal grooves.

Associated sclerosis of the sphenoid sinus. No bone or brain invasion is seen. The posterior margin of the lesion is adjacent to the intracranial segment of both optic nerves, with no compression of the

optic pathway. The A2 segment of both anterior cerebral artery contacts the posterior margin of the lesion. Ventricular system: normal size and morphology for the patient's age. Midline and basal cyternae: normal.

Chronic ischemic lesions in the lower region of the left cerebellar hemisphere (territory of the left posterior inferior cerebellar artery). Preserved arterial flow vacuum.