

 **IMAGES OF SPINE CARE**

Spinal meningioma causing cervicothoracic rotoscoliosis

An 86-year-old woman patient was admitted to our neurosurgery department with neck and thoracic back pain for 2 years. Neurological examination was normal. Magnetic resonance imaging was performed. Magnetic resonance images showed meningioma at cervical spinal cord (Fig. 1). In addition, computed tomography image showed cervicothoracic rotoscoliosis associated with the spinal meningioma (Fig. 2).

Spinal meningiomas are the second-most common intradural extramedullary spinal tumor. They can occur at any location throughout the spine, but the common location is the thoracic region. Symptom-related spinal meningiomas include motor-sensory deficits, pain, and rarely sphincter dysfunction. The presence of a spinal cord tumor can cause rotoscoliosis. It may be because of muscle denervation and weakness caused by the involvement of the anterior horn cells or a flexed posture that opens the spinal canal in an

attempt to relieve the symptoms. Complete surgical resection is applied in the vast majority of patients.

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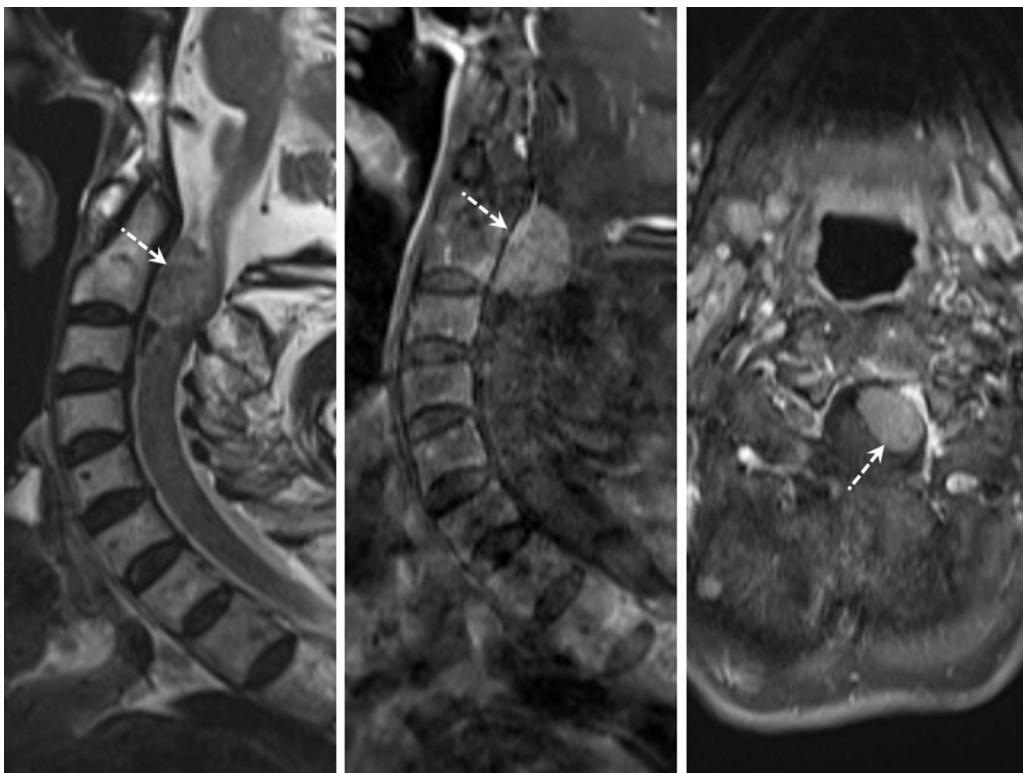


Fig. 1. Sagittal T2-weighted (Left), contrast-enhanced T1-weighted (Middle), and axial contrast-enhanced (Right) magnetic resonance images show spinal meningioma (arrows).

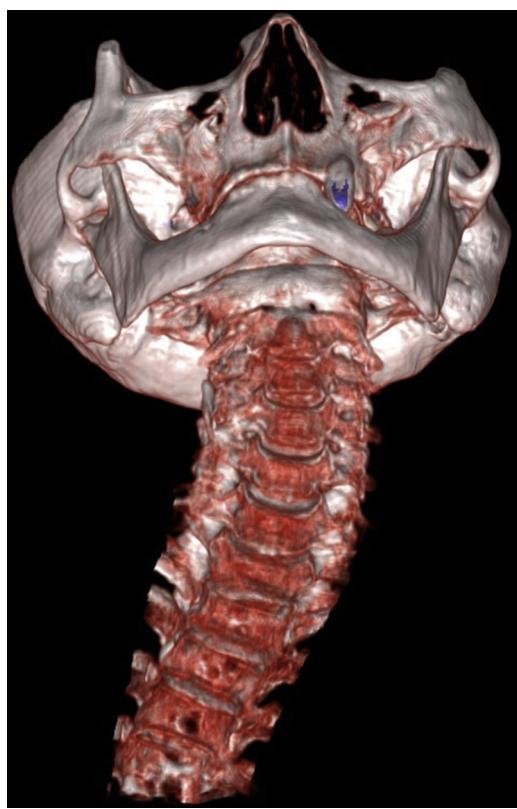


Fig. 2. Three-dimensional volume-rendering image shows cervicothoracic rotoscoliosis.