49-year-old female who reports a 2-year history of upper thoracic midline pain that was significantly worsened since a few months ago. Patient experienced loss of sensation bilaterally below her nipples extending into her legs.

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Gd-T1 Sagittal
Gd-T1 Axial
Thoracic Spinal Meningioma
MRI T2, sagittal:
Mild homogenous hyperintense, broad-based, well-defined, dural attachment at T3-T4 level compressing adjacent spinal cord.
MRI STIR, sagittal:
Hyperintense, broad-based, dural attachment abutting the spinal cord at T3-T4 level, with some hyperintense signal changes in the cord suggesting edematous changes within the spinal cord.
MRI gadolinium-T1, post-contrast, sagittal: Homogenous, broad based, post-contrast enhancing dural attachment at T3-T4 level resulting significant compression of adjacent spinal cord.
MRI T1, axial:

Homogenous, post-contrast enhancing, broad-based, well-defined, dural attachment at T3-T4 level causing significant compression of adjacent spinal cord.
MRI T2, axial:
Broad-based lesion causes complete occlusion of the subarachnoid space, resulting in a lack of CSF signal.
Thoracic Spinal Meningioma

- Spinal meningioma is the second most common intradural extramedullary spinal neoplasm after schwannoma.
- Accounts for ~25% of spinal canal tumor.
- Four times more common in women than men.
- Typically occur between ages of 40 and 70.

Imaging Findings

- The most common location is the thoracic spine (80%), followed by the cervical spine (15%).
- Spinal meningioma rarely occurs in the lumbosacral spine (5%).
- More likely located lateral to the spinal cord (60-70%).
- Most meningiomas are solitary lesions (98%).
- “Ginkgo leaf sign.”
- Well-defined borders, broad-based dural attachment.
- Relatively homogenous enhancement.

Spinal Tumor Categories

**Intradural**

**Extramedullary**
- Spinal meningioma
- Spinal schwannoma
- Drop metastases
- Leptomeningeal lipoma

**Intramedullary**
- Transverse myelitis
- Ependymoma
- Astrocytoma
- Hemangioblastoma

**Extradural**
- Spinal schwannoma
- Spinal neurofibroma
- Extradural cyst (Developmental vs. Acquired)

References

• https://radiopaedia.org