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Spontaneous Regression of a Huge Syringomyelia in a Pediatric Patient

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Spontaneous Regression of a Huge Syringomyelia in a Pediatric Patient : It is a unique case report. Syringomyelia can occur with different etiologies. Chiari type I malformation is the best-known congenital disease associated with syringomyelia. Surgical decompression of the posterior fossa is the most effective management for symptomatic syringomyelia. In asymptomatic cases, the size of syringomyelic cavity becomes as the major criteria for operation. A eight years old pediatric case with huge syringomyelia associated with Chiari type I malformation that has resolved after seven years is presented. Improvement of Chiari malformation can be attributed to growth of the cranium and osseous spine relative to the central nervous system.

In conclusion, this case can be accepted as evidence that some syringomyelic cavities with chiari malformations can resolve spontaneously and only the size of the syrinx may not be regarded as a decisive criterion for surgical intervention in children. This decision-making may be especially true for those patients presenting before the final maturation of the spine and posterior fossa.

Biography

HAKAN HANIMOGLU, Assoc. Prof. , has completed his residency at the age of 30 years from Istanbul University . He has published more than 25 papers in journals and has been working on neurosurgery at istanbul bilim university.

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