Sphenoid wing meningioma

Meningiomas that grow from the dura mater of the sphenoid ridge are a classic subtype of the skull base meningiomas. This portion of the dura mater is actually covering the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone from the anterior clinoid process (ACP) to the pterion.

Epidemiology

Sphenoid wing meningiomas, or ridge meningiomas, are the most common of the basal meningiomas. This anterior skull base meningioma has a relative incidence of 17%.

This tumor usually arises from the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

Classification

see Sphenoid wing meningioma classification.

Clinical Features

see Sphenoid wing meningioma clinical features

Diagnosis

Sphenoid wing meningioma diagnosis.

Differential diagnosis

The differential diagnosis for sphenoid wing meningioma includes other types of tumors such as optic nerve sheath meningioma, cranial osteosarcoma, metastases, and also sarcoidosis.

Treatment

see Sphenoid wing meningioma treatment.
Outcome

see Sphenoid wing meningioma outcome.

Case series

see Sphenoid wing meningioma case series.

Case reports

2014

Endo et al. report the utility of a pulsed water jet device in meningioma surgery. The presented case is that of a 61-year-old woman with left visual disturbance. MRI demonstrated heterogeneously enhanced mass with intratumoral hemorrhage, indicating sphenoid ridge meningioma on her left side. The tumor invaded the cavernous sinus and left optic canal, engulfing the internal carotid artery in the carotid cistern and encased middle cerebral arteries. During the operation, the pulsed water jet device was useful for dissecting the tumor away from the arteries since it was safe in light of preserving parent arteries. The jet did not cause any vascular injury and did not induce vasospasm as shown by postoperative symptomatology and MRIs. With the aid of pulsed water jet, we could achieve total resection of the tumor except for the piece within the cavernous sinus. The patient had no new neurological deficits after the operation.\(^1\)