Unpublished and preliminary data from the Chiari 1000 indicates that Chiari likely involves more of the brain than just the cerebellar tonsils. Tonsillar herniation is measured from what is called the McRae’s Line - which is drawn between two specific points at the opening of the bottom of the skull – down to the tip of the tonsil(s). By taking more than 40 measurements from the MRIs of more than a hundred adult women with Chiari, the researchers at the CCRC found that in addition to the obvious tonsillar hernation, that other points of the brain, such as the middle of the cerebellum itself (which is above the McRae’s line), and points even higher in the brain, are significantly lower in these patients compared to healthy controls! More analysis and investigation is needed to understand why this and how it can be applied clinically, but the implications are far reaching.