



A serious neurological disorder where the bottom part of the brain, the cerebellum, descends out of the skull and crowds the spinal cord, putting pressure on both the brain and spine, and disrupting the normal flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF); also known as Arnold-Chiari, ACM, ACM I, ACM II, CM, tonsillar ectopia and hindbrain herniation.

10 Things To Know About Chiari



Affects about 1 in 1,000 people



Most common symptom is severe headache, usually in the back of the head, and made worse by activities such as straining, coughing, sneezing, or bending over

- 3
- Can cause many additional symptoms, including balance problems, pain and weakness in the arms and legs, and trouble speaking and swallowing, to name a few



Diagnosed through a combination of MRI's (Magnetic Resonance Imaging), a neurological exam, and other tests



If symptoms are bad enough, or getting worse, a decompression surgery is usually performed



Surgery, performed by a neurosurgeon, involves removing part of the skull and spine, and sometimes sewing a patch into the natural covering of the brain



While precise data is not available, about 50% of patients become symptom free after surgery, another 20%-30% improve significantly, and about 20% experience no relief or get worse



In some people, can lead to another serious condition, known as syringomyelia, where a fluid-filled cyst develops inside the spinal cord



It is believed that the malformation is congenital (people are born with it); symptoms can develop at any age, but commonly become noticeable either in childhood or in a person's early 30's



Many doctors are not familiar with the condition, so people often go years without a proper diagnosis

Someone With Chiari May Not Be Able To

- Engage in strenuous activities
- Bend over
- Lift heavy objects
- Stand or sit for any length of time
- Walk very far

- Drive a long distance
- Work on a computer without pain
- Be in a noisy environment
- Perform household chores

Chiari Affects Everyone Differently