What Is Chiari Malformation?

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 causing many symptoms.

What Does Chiari Malformation Look Like?

Chiari has a wide ranging, diverse set of symptoms and affects everyone differently. Research shows that 95% of patients experience at least 5 symptoms.

Affects about 1 in 1,000 people

What Are the Most Common Symptoms?

- Severe headaches, brought on by coughing or sneezing
- Extreme pain in neck and shoulders
- Trouble swallowing and sometimes speaking
- Respiratory problems and sleep apnea
- Loss of bladder and bowel control
- Loss of fine motor control
- Weakness, stiffness and pain in arms and legs
- Balance problems
- Numbness in hands and feet, unable to feel hot and cold

Someone with Chiari may not be able to:

- Bend over
- Lift heavy objects
- Stand or sit for any length of time
- Walk very far
- Engage in strenuous activities
- Drive a long distance
- Work on a computer without pain
- Be in a noisy environment
- Perform household chores

10 things to know about Chiari

- 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
- 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 MRIs (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, it 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