NEUROLOGICAL PICTURE

Gardner's hypothesis and magnetic resonance imaging

T1 weighted sagittal images at 4.4 interslice gap of a patient with syringomyelia, showing the essentials of Gardner's hypothesis: (1) hindbrain herniation with outflow obstruction; (2) hydrocephalus with the fourth ventricle connecting to a dilated central canal of the cord, (3) extension of the central cavity into the brainstem, constituting a syringobulbia (arrowhead). Cine mode showed pulsatile CSF flow across the fourth ventricle into the central canal and syrinx.

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