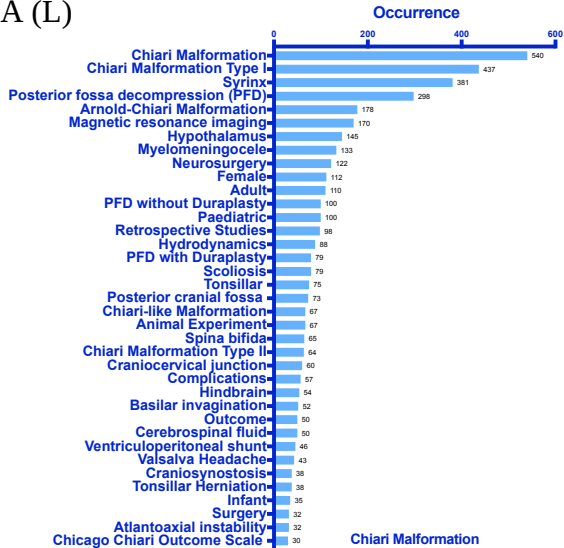
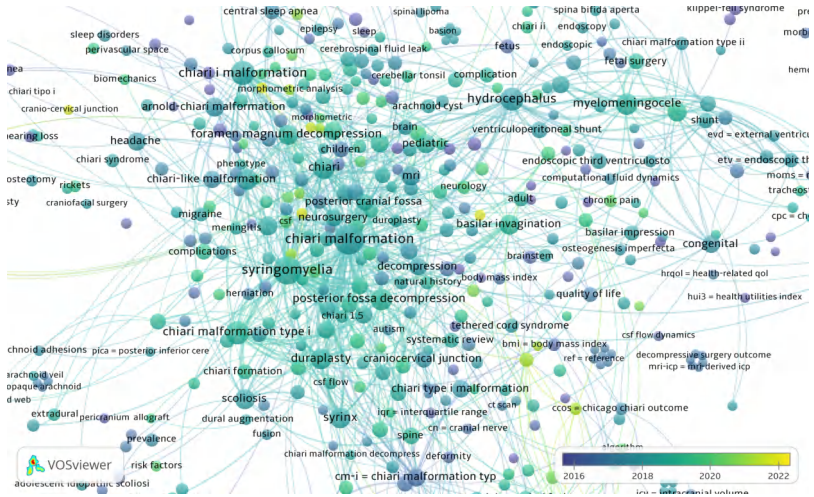


A (L)

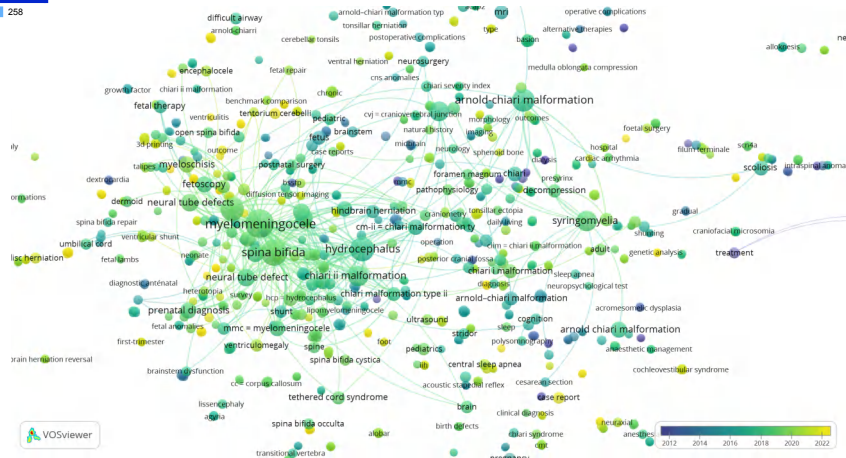
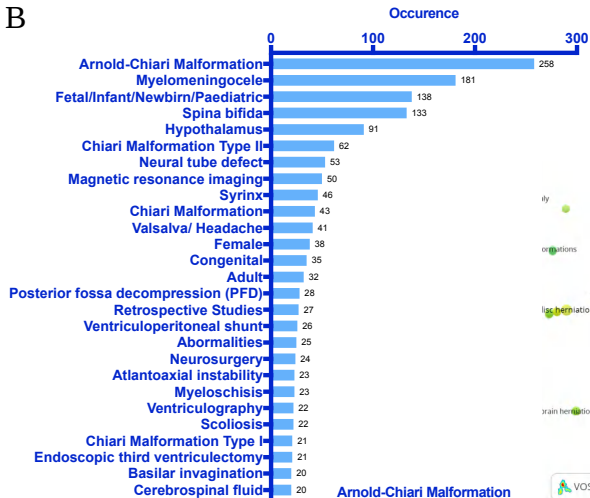


(R)



Chiari Malformation is the most used term, and its keywords indicate that its most common subtype was type I, the most common co-morbidity is syring, the most frequently used treatment is posterior fossa decompression, and the most commonly used diagnostic tool is magnetic resonance imaging.

B



Arnold-Chiari Malformation is a term second only to **Chiari Malformation**, and many scholars regard the two as synonymous. However, its keyword analysis shows that co-morbidities of **Arnold-Chiari Malformation** are myelomeningocele and/or spina bifida, while its main population age is infants and children rather than adults, and its main subtype is type II. It is evident that the two have very clear distinctions and cannot be confused.

C

Occurrence

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5

Infant newborn 2

Humans 2

History 20th century 1

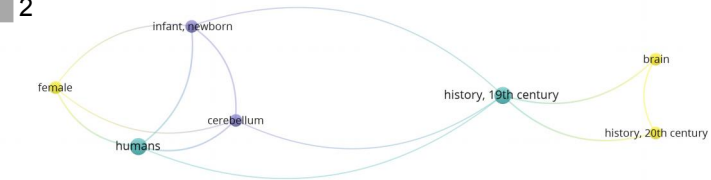
Female 1

Brain 1

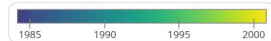
Cerebellum 1

History 19th century 1

Cleland-Chiari Malformation



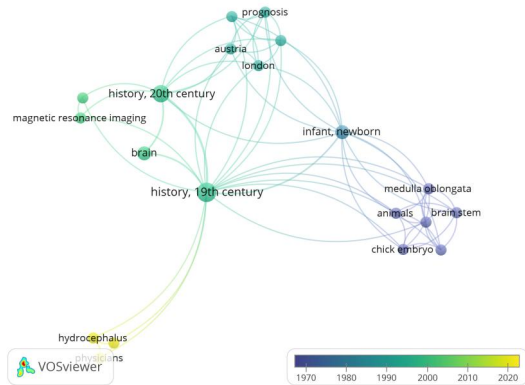
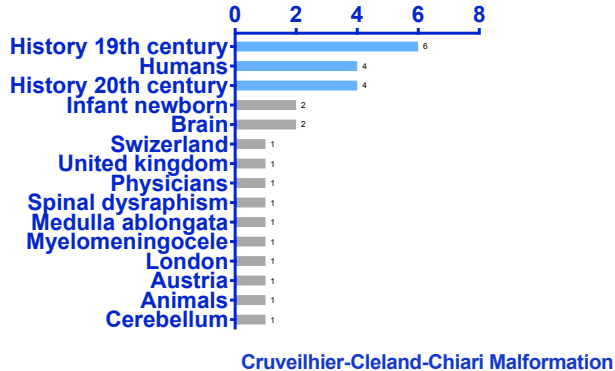
VOSviewer



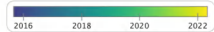
The Chelari Malformation is sed very spairingly, mainly for the history of discovery of the disease

D

Occurrence



The Craniocleid-Chiari Malformation is used sparingly, mainly for the history of discovery of the disease.

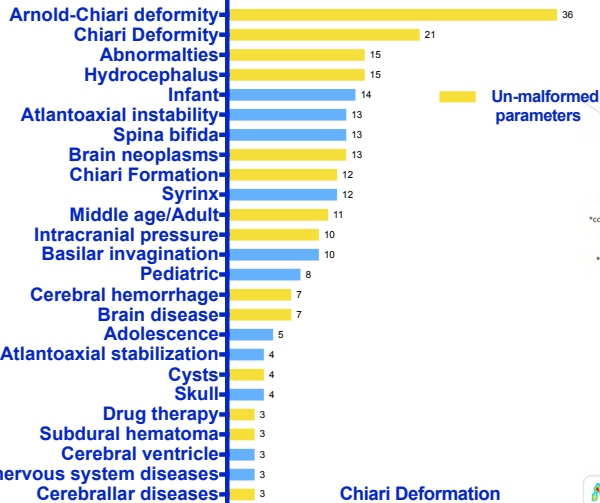


Tonsillar Herniation is the second most frequently used term after Chiari Malformation. Its keywords are similar to those of Arnold/Chiari Malformation, and it also contains a large number of keywords related to tonsillar descent caused by secondary causes. The scope of its use is very wide.

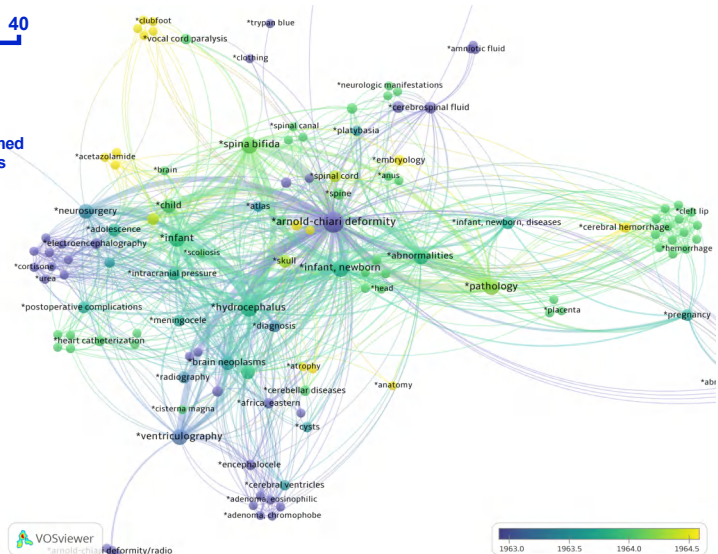
F

Occurrence

0 10 20 30 40



Chiari Deformation



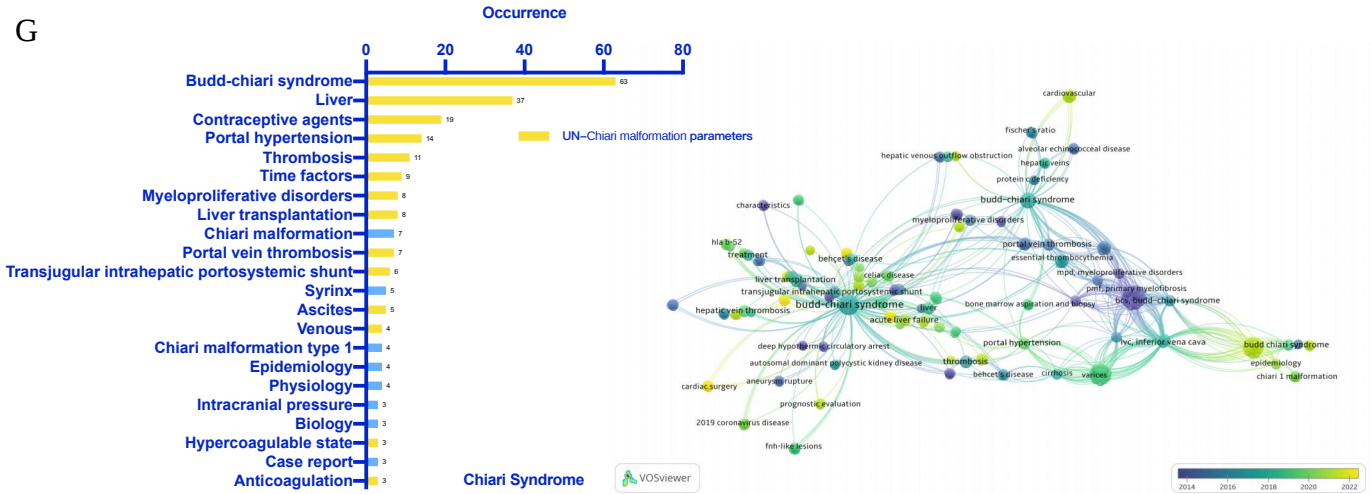
VOSviewer

*arnold-chiari deformity/radio

1963.0 1963.5 1964.0 1964.5

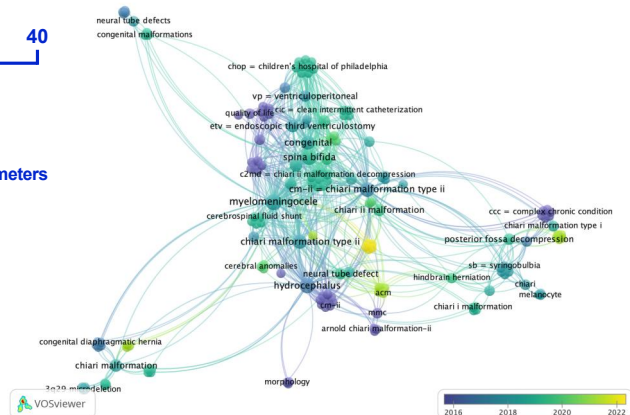
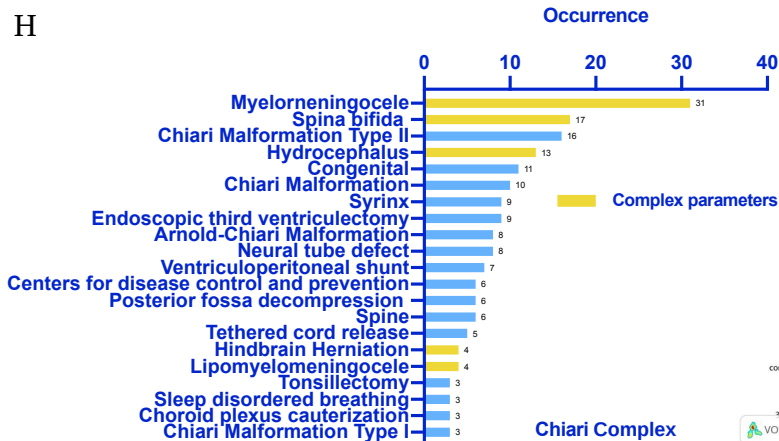
Chiari Deformity is mainly used to describe the non-malformation of this condition, which has a large

G



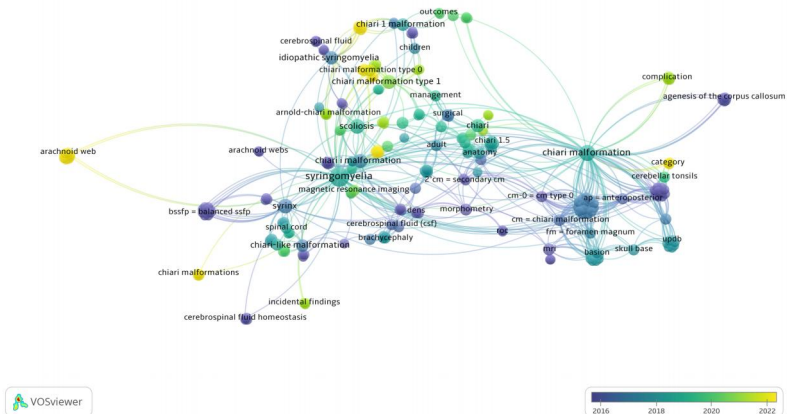
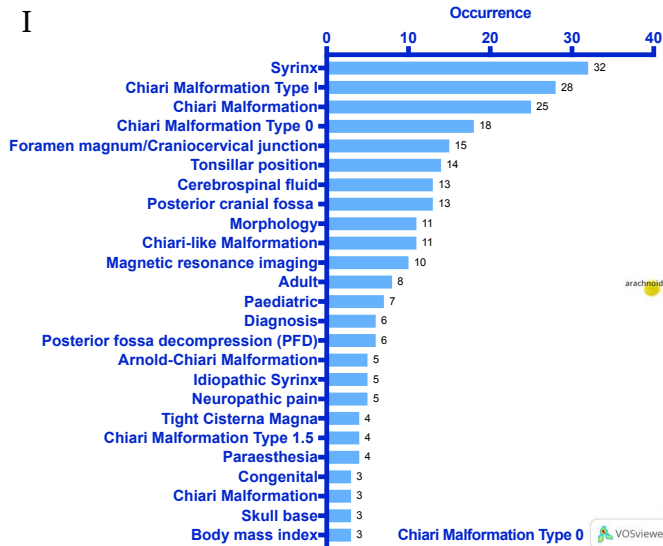
In the case of an unrestricted search, the chief keyword in the literature retrieved by Chiari syndrome was Budd-chiari syndrome, and the vast majority of the other keywords were not related to Chiari malformation, but rather to liver diseases named Budd-chiari syndrome.

H



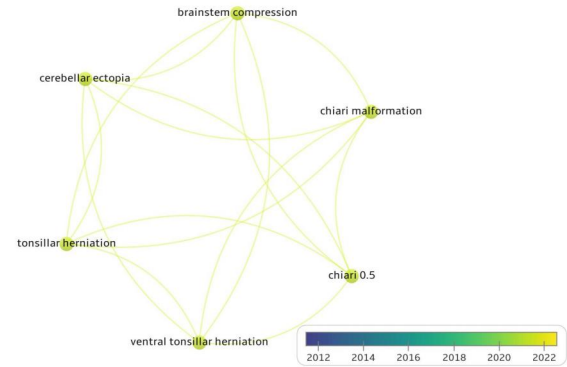
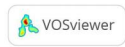
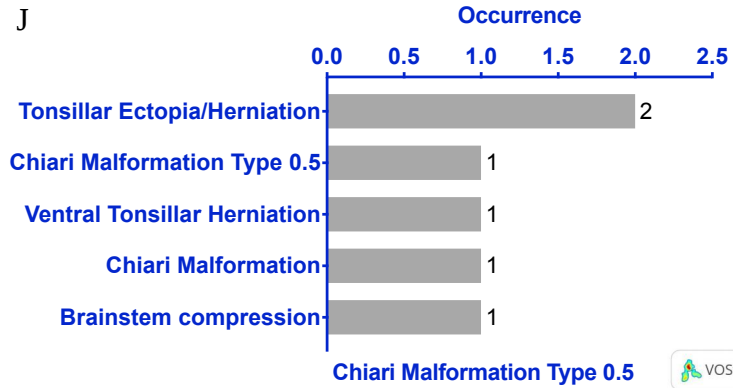
The keywords retrieved with Chiari Complex showed that most of them were related to concomitant malformations of Chiari Malformation, which explains their very low usage.

I



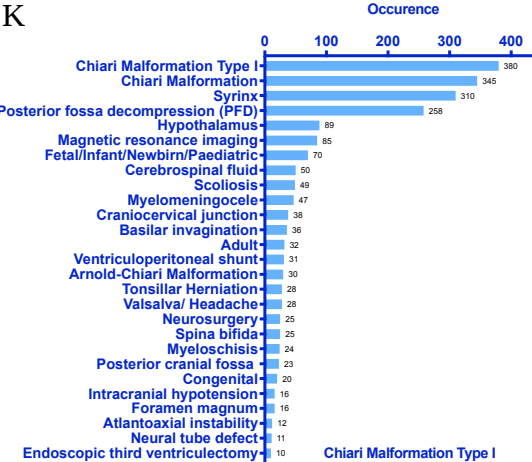
The main concomitant disease in Chiari Malformation Type 0 patients was syrinx, the main type was type I, the main ROI was posterior cranial fossa and cranio-cervical junction, the main treatment was posterior fossa decompression, and the assessment instrument was MRI.

J

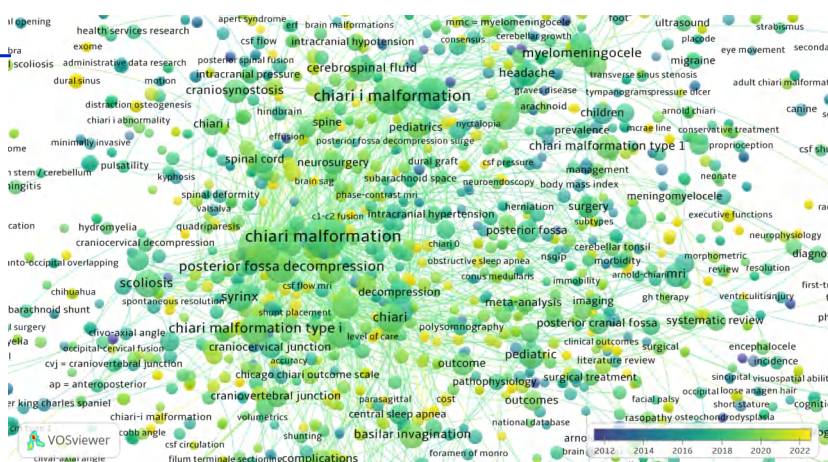


Chiari Malformation Type 0.5 is rarely used and the corresponding keywords are mainly associated with tonsils.

K

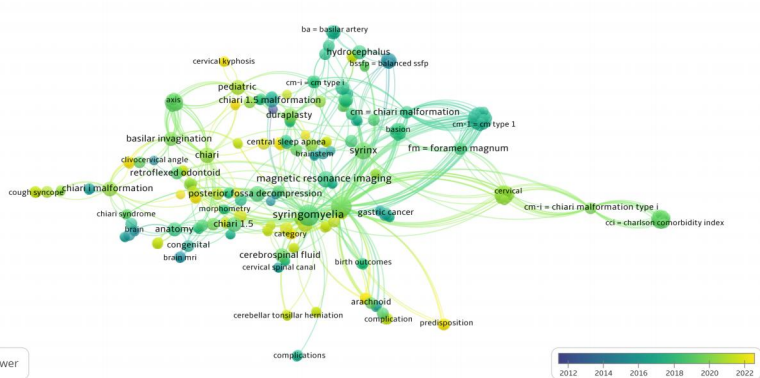
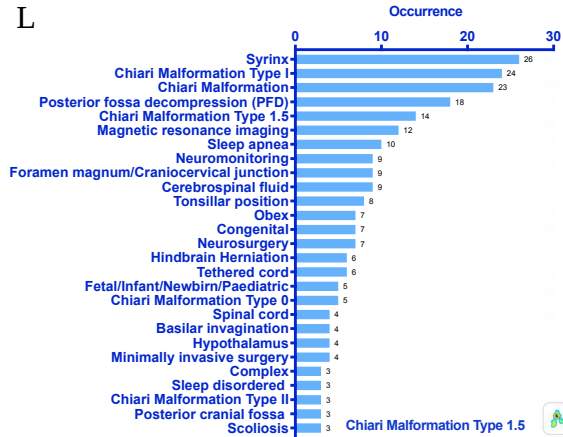


Chiari Malformation Type I



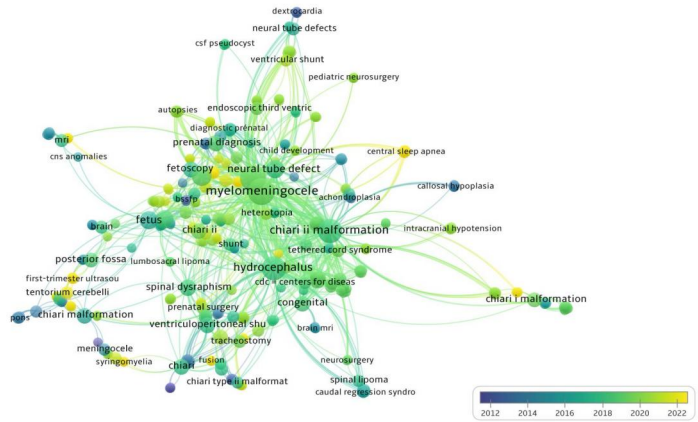
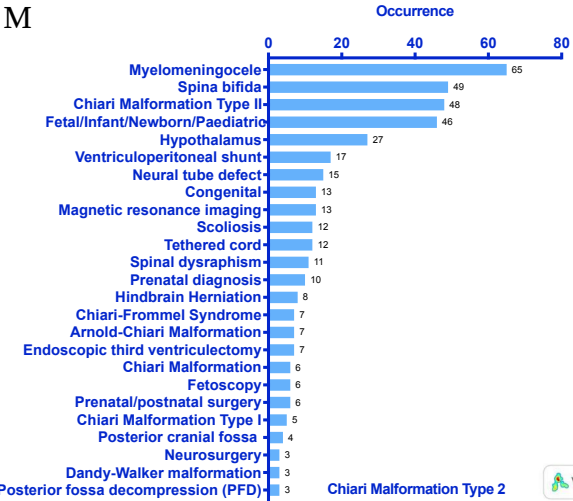
Chiari Malformation Type I is the most frequently used morphological nomenclature, the first concomitant was syrinx, the main ROI was posterior cranial fossa and craniocervical junction, the main treatment was posterior fossa decompression, and the assessment instrument was MRI.

L



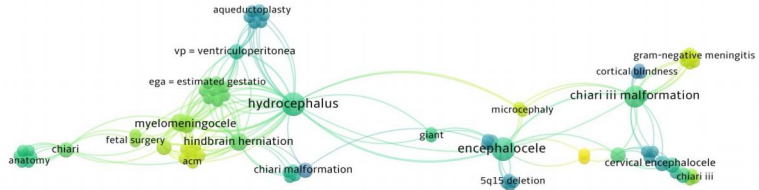
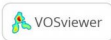
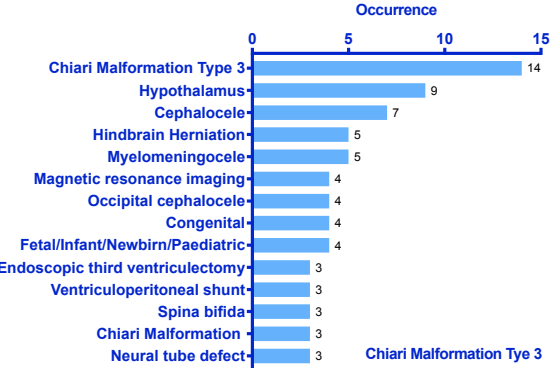
The main concomitant disease in Chiari Malformation Type 1.5 patients was syring, the main type was I, the main ROI was posterior cranial fossa and craniocervical junction, the main treatment was posterior fossa decompression, and the assessment instrument was MRI.

M



Chiari Malformation Type 2 is second only to type 1 in use, and corresponding keywords are significantly different from those of types 0-1.5. The chief concomitant disorders are myelomeningocele and spina bifida, while posterior fossa decompression is not the main treatment modality, and the main population is fetuses or neonates. In addition, type 2 contains a large number of keywords associated with congenital dysplasia.

N

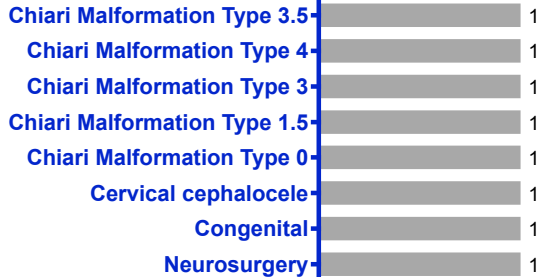


Chiari Malformation Type 3 is used in relatively small amounts, and its main complication symptom is cephalocele. Its main therapeutic keyword is shunt, its main population is fetuses or neonates, and most of its keywords are associated with congenital dysplasia.

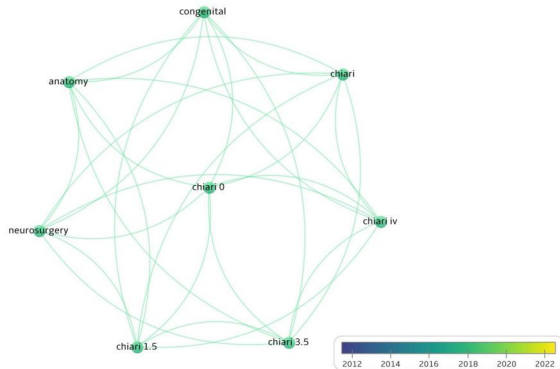
O

Occurrence

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5

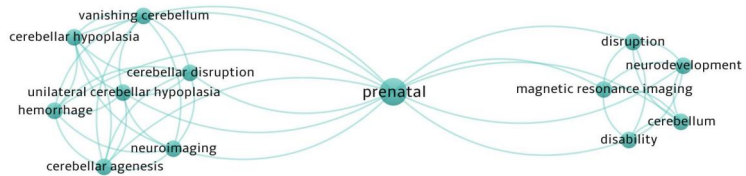
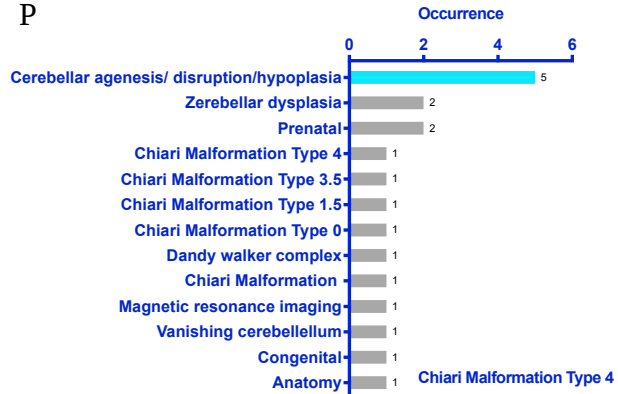


Chiari Malformation Type 3.5



Chiari Malformation Type 3.5 is a rare term associated with cephaloceles and is mainly used in the review about novel morphological classifications.

P



VOSviewer



2012

2014

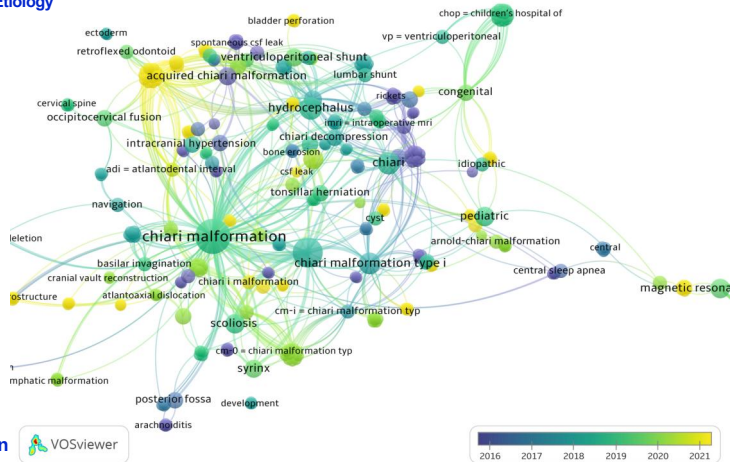
2016

2018

2020

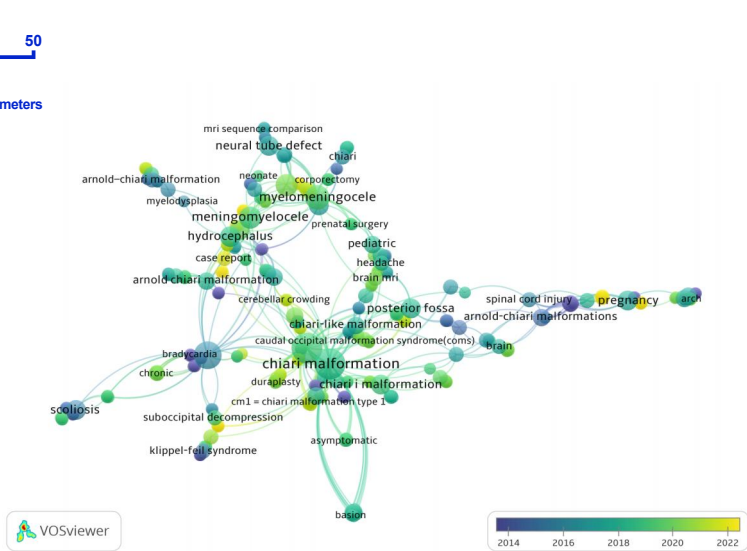
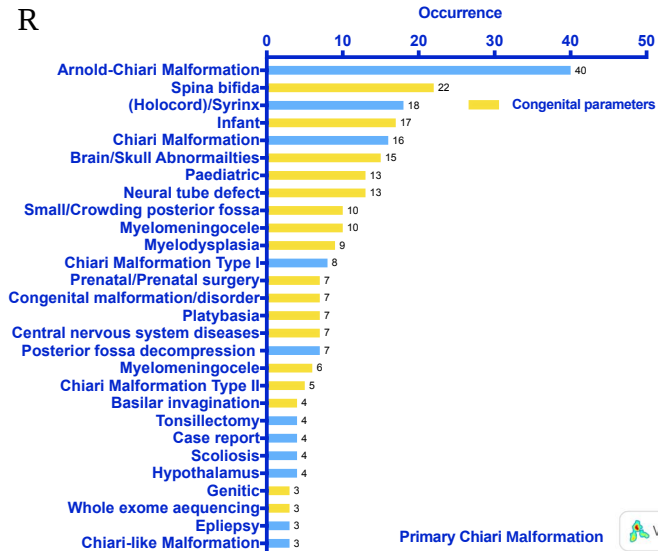
2022

Chiari Malformation Type 4 is a very underused term whose chief keyword is cerebellar hypoplasia. And "herniation" did not appear.



The main treatment modality for Secondary Chiari Malformation terminology is posterior fossa decompression, which corresponds to keywords containing a large number of etiology can trigger tonsillar herniation. Among them, the most prominent are (idiopathic)/intracranial hypertension and cerebrospinal fluid leak.

R



The main concomitant of Primary Chiari Malformation is spina bifid, and the etiological keywords are brain/skull abnormalities, small/crowding posterior fossa and neural tube defect. the main population is infants.

S

Occurrence

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5

Tethered cord 3

Cerebrospinal fluid 3

Idiopathic intracranial hypertension 1

Dural venous stenosis 1

Chiari Malformation Type I 1

Syrinx 1

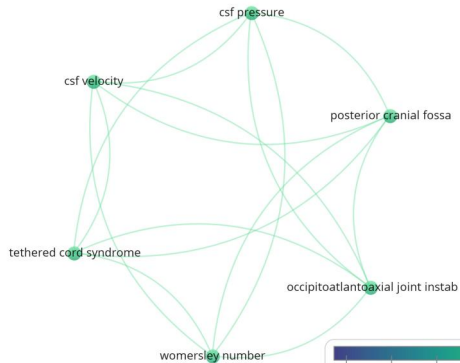
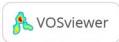
Scoliosis 1

Womersley number 1

Posterior cranial fossa 1

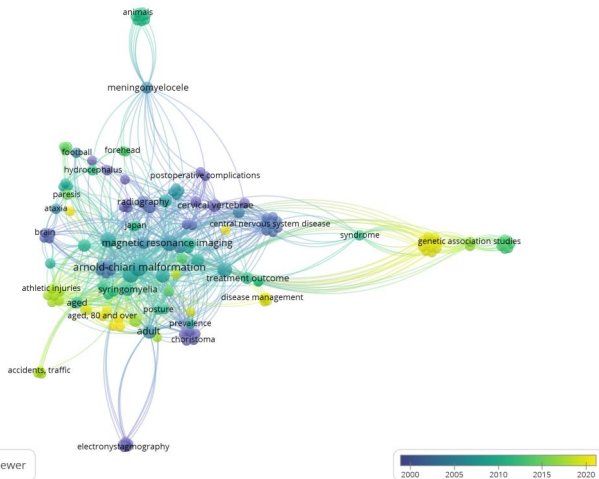
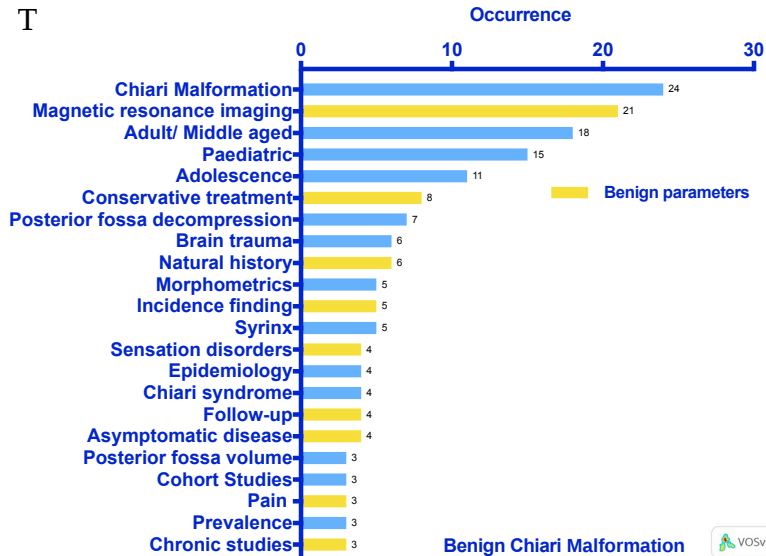
Atlantoaxial instability 1

Chiari-Etiologies



Chiari-Etiologies is a novel rarely used term and the keywords are few and far between, mainly related to tethered cord and idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

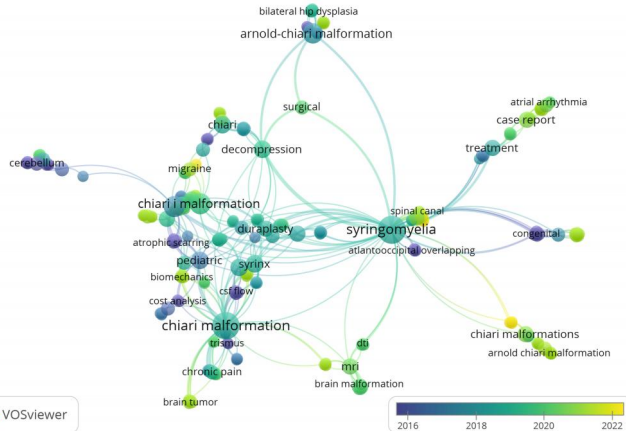
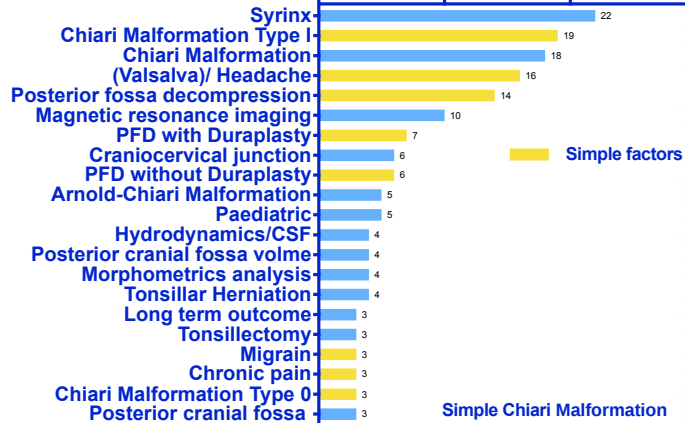
T



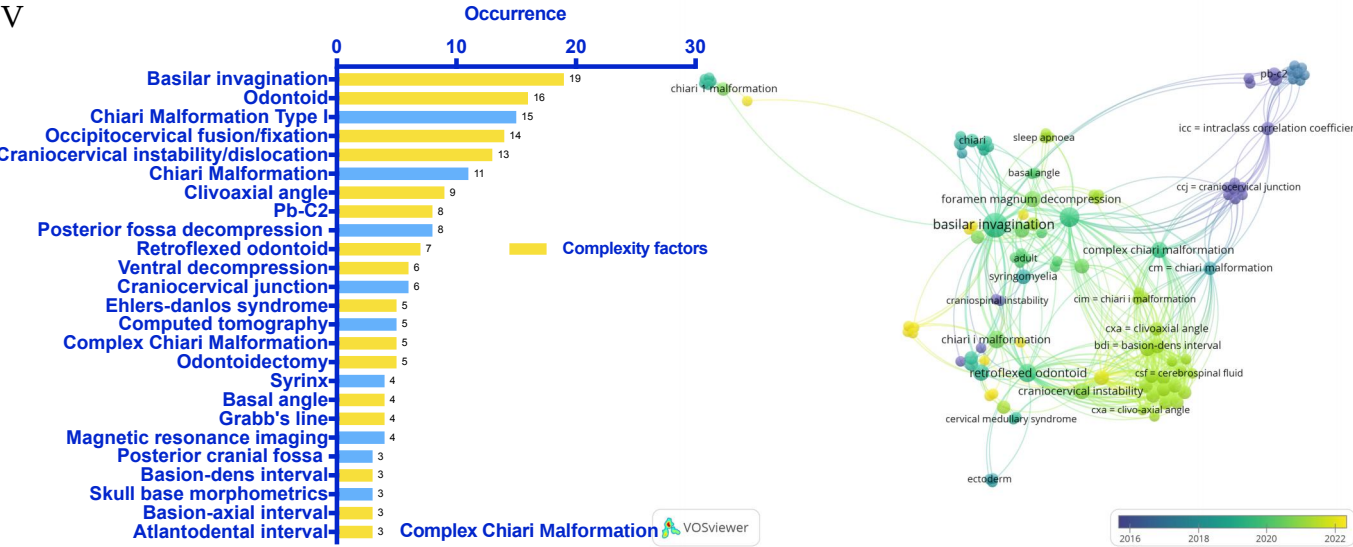
Benign Chiari Malformation is the most popular term in therapeutic nomenclature, thanks mainly to unexpected discovery of MRI, and the main treatment modality is conservative.

Occurrence

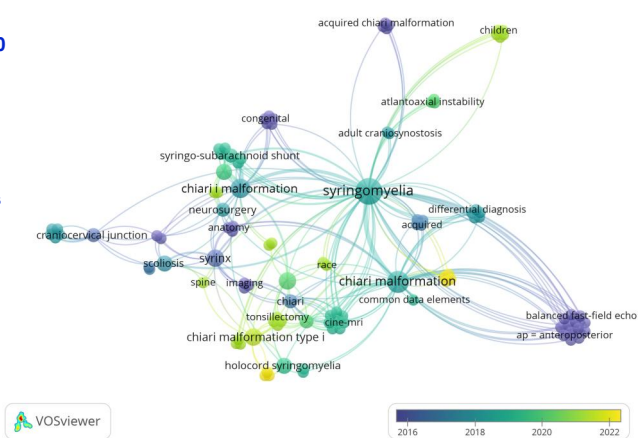
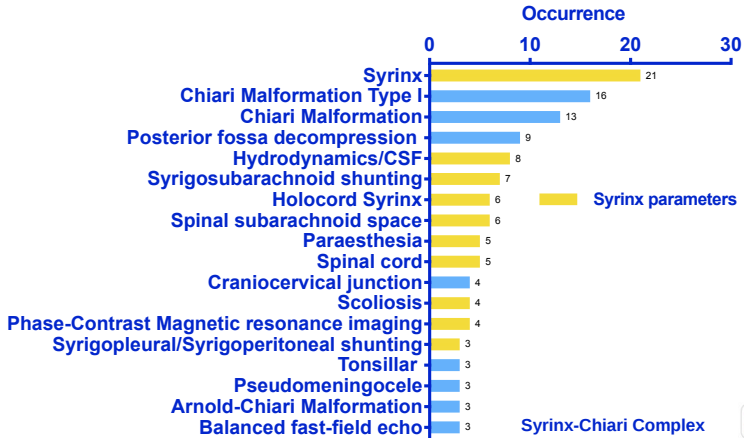
0 10 20 30



The main symptom keyword for Simple Chiari Malformation is headache and the only treatment modality keyword is posterior fossa decompression.

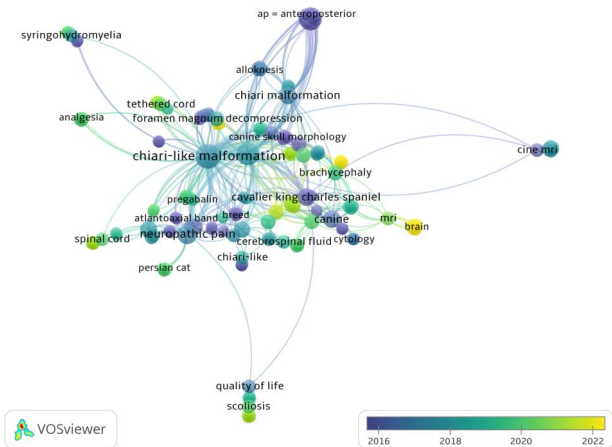
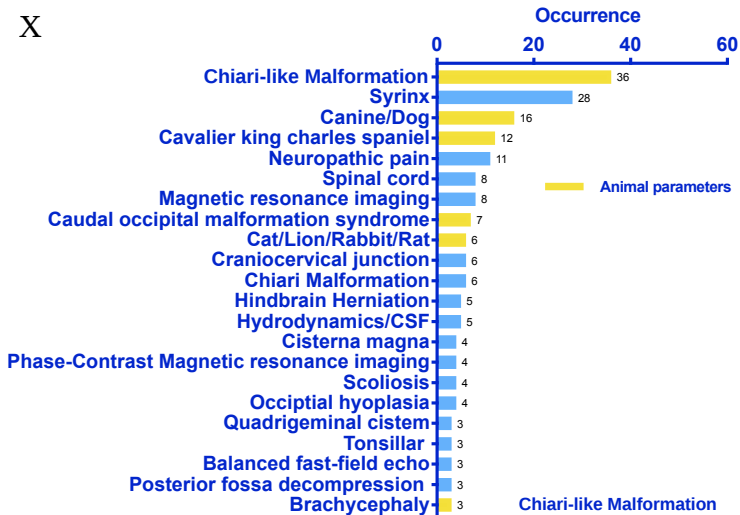


The most common concomitant of Complex Chiari Malformation is basilar invagination, while the most common therapeutic keyword is occipitocervical fusion/fixation, and the most common pathological sign is craniocervical instability/dislocation, and the most frequently attended ROI is odontoid.



The most common comorbidity of Syring-Chiari Complex is syring/holocord syring, while the most common treatment keywords are posterior fossa decompression then the syringosubarachnoid shunting, and the most common symptom is paraesthesia, the most frequently studied category is hydrodynamics/CSF.

X



The Chiari-like Malformation contains a large veterinary vocabulary whose main object of concern is the dog, especially canine/dog cavalier king charles spaniel. The neuropathic pain is the most frequent zoological symptom, and caudal occipital malformation syndrome is the most common comorbidity.