



Figure 1: Preoperative MRI of the spine. Sagittal T2 (a), T1 (b) and gadolinium enhanced T1 weighted images (c) demonstrate a relatively well-defined intramedullary T2 hyperintense, T1 hypointense expansile cord lesion spanning C5 down to T5 vertebral levels with Significant perilesional cord edema extending to the cervicomedullary junction superiorly and down to T10 vertebral level. The tumors showing irregular, mainly peripheral enhancement and central areas of necrosis.