

Massive intra and extracranial benign meningioma metastasizing to the lung and spine: the problem of meningiomas classification and iatrogenic metastasizing

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ABSTRACT

Meningioma is a common CNS tumor and metastasis in these tumors is a rare occurrence. Malignant meningiomas are more prone to metastasize. However, there are frequent case reports of metastases in atypical (grade II) and even benign (grade I), which demonstrates the somehow unsatisfying prognostic power of the current classification system. We describe an extraordinary case of a patient with a massive intra and extra-cranial, benign meningioma, metastasizing to both lung and spine. Following the report we discuss 1) some of the problems of classifying meningioma, 2) massive meningiomas and 3) the possibility of intra-operative iatrogenic metastasizing. This case is unique due to its combination of different sites of metastases, massiveness, invasive growth and benign histology. Thus it ranks among those rare but not uncommon complicated courses in meningioma which is otherwise a common benign tumor. Unfortunately the existing classification-criteria do not have sufficient power to predict such complicated courses.

KEYWORDS

Meningioma, neoplasm metastasis, brain neoplasms.

RESUMO

Meningioma benigno intra e extracraniano com metástase para pulmão e coluna: o problema da classificação e disseminação iatrogênica

Meningioma é um tumor comum que raramente metastatiza, principalmente em casos de meningiomas malignos. Contudo, há casos frequentes de metástases em casos de tumores benignos ou atípicos, o que denota evidente falha no sistema atual de classificação desses tumores. Os autores descrevem o caso de um paciente com extenso meningioma benigno intra e extracraniano que metastizou para pulmões e coluna e adicionalmente discutem questões relativas a classificação e mecanismos de disseminação hematogênica.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Meningioma, metástase neoplásica, neoplasias encefálicas.

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Introduction

Meningioma is a rather common tumor, accounting for about 13%-26% of all central nervous system (CNS) neoplasms.¹ It might be associated with neurofibromatosis type 2² or previous exposition to radiation or trauma.^{3,4} Metastasis in meningioma is a rare entity. When present, most of the cases occur in malignant meningioma. However, there are frequent case reports of metastases in atypical (grade II) and even benign (grade I),^{1,5} which demonstrates the somehow unsatisfying prognostic power of the current classification system. Metastasizing pathways are either hematogenous, lymphatic or via cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).⁶ The former is the most common, leading to lung metastasis predominantly. Vertebral metastasis is rarely reported. Iatrogenic metastasizing during surgery is a known phenomenon in meningioma surgery and sometimes associated with spinal drop metastasis.⁷

We describe an extraordinary case of a patient with a massive intra and extracranial, benign meningioma, metastasizing to both lung and spine. Although two rare cases of multiple metastases in meningioma have been recently reported^{8,9} this case seems to be unique due to the combination of different sites of metastasis, massiveness, invasive growth and benign histology. Following the case-report we discuss 1) some of the problems of classifying meningioma, 2) massive meningioma and 3) the possibility of intrasurgical iatrogenic metastasizing.

Case report

Patient presented with parietal and occipital tumorous masses of approximately 10 cm and 7 cm in maximum diameter respectively (Figure 1). The symptoms included hemiparesis and cervicalgia which have been four months long. In the previous four years, he had undergone a surgical resection of a symptomless, giant grade II meningioma (20 cm in diameter) of the rear part of the vertex (with a reported growth period of eight months). Thus, a recurrence of this meningioma was suspected. Physical examination confirmed the hemiparesis and cervicalgia but did not reveal further symptoms. No familiar history of meningioma, neurofibromatosis type II or preceding radiation therapy were present.

Radiological evaluation showed parietal and occipital masses of 10 and 7 cm respectively (Figures 2A and B) and a destructive lesion of the first thoracic vertebral body compressing the spinal cord (Figure 3). Patency of the sagittal sinus was evidenced on MRI. Angiogram was not performed. Moreover, 5.0 cm pulmonary mass was detected in the right inferior lobe suggesting a metastatic lesion. Chest surgeons decide to carry out a transbronchial biopsy that was inconclusive for metastasis. Subsequently, an anterior spinal decompression, with chest surgeons' support, was performed. Lesion was interpreted as meningioma (Figure 4).



Figure 1 – Preoperative images depicting two parietal and occipital masses of approximately 10 cm and 7 cm diameter respectively.

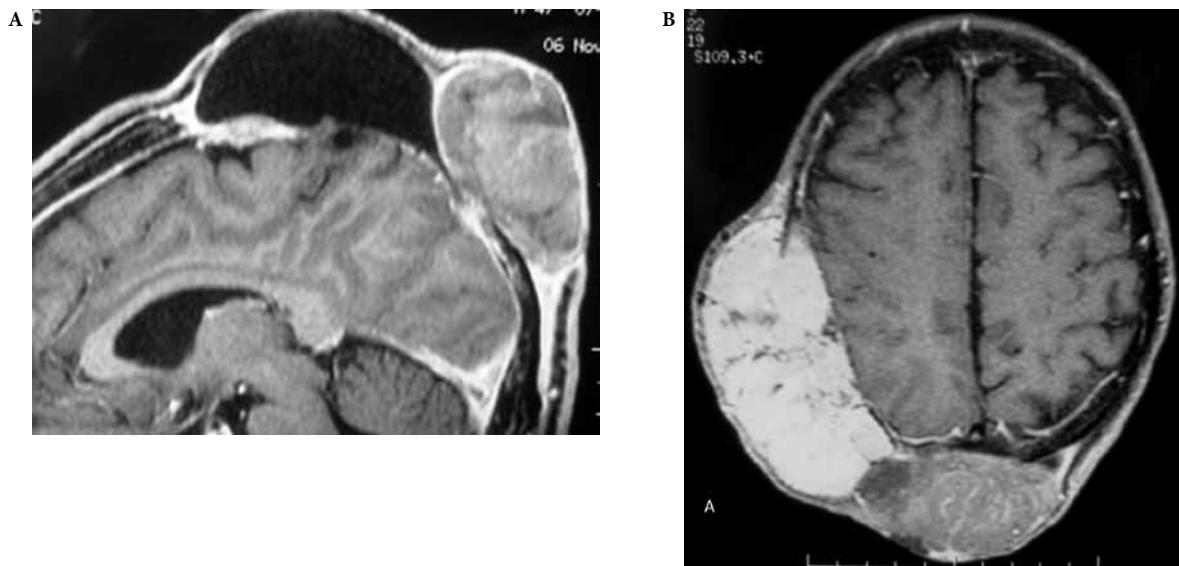


Figure 2 – (A) Sagittal view of MRI image reveals a solid-cystic lesions with apparent invasion of dural sinuses suggesting meningioma.
(B) Axial view after gadolinium injection.



Figure 3 – MRI - Sagittal view displays extradural mass compressing the spinal cord and compromising the T1 vertebral body.

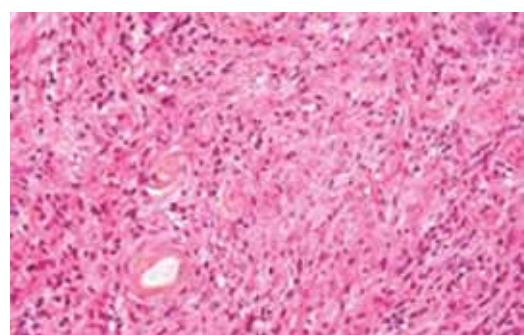


Figure 4 – Histopathological view. Sample from spine lesion suggestive of meningioma.

Next the cranial masses were operated on. A straight sagittal skin incision was performed over the fronto-parieto-occipital regions. Scalp was easily dissected away from the masses, due to favorable surgical planes. Osteotomies were performed around the lesions and bony flaps were removed. Superior sagittal sinus was individualized in its proximal and distal segments. Tumors were removed piecemeal and despite of significant hemorrhage, controlled by bipolar coagulation and hemostatics application, a complete resection was possible, with some doubts concerning the medium segment of the superior sagittal sinus. The cranial mass was pathologically categorized as a grade I meningioma (Figure 5). Pulmonary lesion was left untreated.

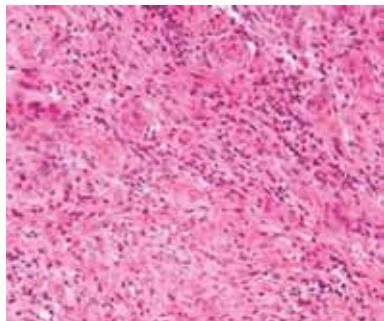


Figure 5 – Histopathological view. Sample from cranial lesion suggestive of meningioma.

Discussion

The present case represents a recurrent histologically benign massive meningioma with invasive osteoclastic growth and multiple metastases to the lungs and vertebrae, which makes it a case never described before in the literature known to the authors.

Eighty to ninety per cent of meningiomas are benign (grade I) and amenable to surgical treatment. The remaining which consist of atypical and anaplastic meningiomas tend to take an aggressive course, with metastatic activity (0.1% overall, 5% in atypical, 30% in malignant meningiomas)¹⁰⁻¹² fast and invasive growth, and local recurrence (7%-20% in benign meningiomas, compared to 30%-40% and 50%-80% in atypical and malignant meningiomas, respectively).¹³ Usually – unlike the case presented – meningiomas tend to become more atypical along the course of recurrences.¹⁴

1) The classification problem

An aggressive course, however, seems to be only approximately predictable by the WHO-grading-system as there are initially benign meningioma with fast fatal courses. The proportion of those cases stated in literature, rises as high as 60% of all metastatic meningioma.^{15,16} Therefore, some peculiarities concerning the classification of meningioma and especially those with an aggressive course should be noticed.

The WHO grading system is based on histopathological findings. It distinguishes 15 histological subtypes, all of which may take a fatal curse.¹⁷ Atypical meningiomas show an augmented mitotic activity (> 4 mitosis per 10 high-power fields), with at least three of the following features: increased cellularity, small cells with high nucleus-to-cytoplasm ratio, prominent nucleoli, uninterrupted pattern sheet-like growth and foci of necrosis.¹⁸ Anaplastic meningiomas display frank

malignancy. The WHO classification was revisited in 2000 which has further improved its prognostic capacity.¹⁹ However, this on-going evolution of the classification criteria has a direct impact on research, especially when dealing with rare cases such as recurrent multi-metastatic benign meningioma. The cases being taken into account spread over an extensive period of time comprising various classification systems which bears the danger of terminological nebulosity.

Moreover p-53 expression,¹⁹ 1p/19q state, MIB-1 labeling index, BRDU and PCNA staining possibly provide useful information to determine the biological properties of meningiomas.^{9,20-23} A simple but promising approach – at least for the early detection of metastasis – could be CSF sampling for tumor cells. Chamberlain and Glantz⁵ found tumor cells in the CSF of all eight patients with metastatic meningioma, in a total population of 200 patients with meningioma.

Thus the continuous progress in the classification of meningioma nurtures the expectation for successive improvement. Yet, a certain lack of a classification system with powerful prognostic criteria is still to be acknowledged.^{7,19,24} Besides, some authors state a more practical problem: a certain incautious attitude might prevail amongst pathologists when dealing with “only meningioma” leading to insufficient analysis and in consequence to undergrading.^{2,6} This means that some of the reports of benign metastatic meningioma should be doubted.

2) Massive meningioma

Massive meningiomas are rare with decreasing incidence as health care improves and health conscience increases.²⁵ In a literature review Nadkarni *et al.*²⁵ report massive meningiomas weighting from 375 to 2,600 g. Massive meningiomas are usually of benign histology and unlike the case reported here rarely metastasize. However, as metastases in meningioma are often asymptomatic and seldom the cause of death²⁴ this thesis could be questioned, especially as most of the patients with massive meningioma reported in literature never underwent screening for metastasis with modern techniques. On the other hand, a possible explanation could be a dissociation of growth and other features of malignancy as metastatic activity as proposed by Delgado-López *et al.*¹⁵ This could also account for the metastatic activity of benign meningioma. However, this point of view is broadly disagreed. Especially Drummond explicitly connects growth and namely invasive growth with the ability to metastasize.

The most common causes of death in massive meningioma are intraoperative exsanguinations and infection of skin ulceration resulting from mainly extra-

cranial growth of many massive meningiomas.²⁵ Hence massive meningiomas grow osteolytically which occurs in 10%-17%.²⁶ Both Nadkarni *et al.*²⁵ and Yamada *et al.*²⁶ recommend considering bone-invasive meningiomas as malignant, the former by comparing meningioma to other intracranial tumors and by presenting a case in which the extracranial portion on a massive meningioma has a higher MIB-1 labelling index than the intracranial portion.

3) Iatrogenic metastasizing

In metastatic meningioma main sites of metastasis are lung and pleura, accounting for about 60% of the metastatic cases.²⁷ Other reported locations are liver,²⁸ cervical lymph nodes,^{29,30} kidneys,³¹ adrenal glands, bones including vertebrae,⁸ and skin.^{7,32} Metastases decrease median survival to less than 2 years.¹² About half of the patients with metastatic meningioma develop multiple metastases.³⁰ Vertebral metastases account for about 7%. In a 2006 literature review Delgado-López *et al.*¹⁵ found about a dozen cases. As described above, metastases mainly occur in malignant and atypical meningioma nonetheless there are frequent case reports of metastases in benign meningioma.³¹

Metastasizing pathways are hematogenous, lymphatic and via CSF. Venous spread is supposed to be the most common as in 75% of all cases of sinus invasion or previous surgery.³³ In case of metastasis affecting the spine, hematogenous metastasizing via Batson's plexus is proposed as well as spinal drop metastasis via the CSF.^{5,7,8} The latter is argued to be sometimes associated with intra-operative iatrogenic spread of tumor cells. The occurrence and relevance of iatrogenic metastasizing in meningioma surgery is still subject to discussion. On the one hand, there are reports of cutaneous meningiomas being linked to the surgery of a previous meningioma.^{32,34} Moreover the vast majority of metastatic meningioma has undergone surgery prior to the occurrence of metastases. On the other hand there are reports of metastatic meningioma without surgery³⁵ and almost every meningioma undergoes surgery whereas only a small proportion develops metastatic activity.⁷

In the case presented measures of reducing the danger of intra-operative metastasis (changing of instruments, gloves and draping) were undertaken. However taking into account the massive haemorrhage, we cannot exclude the possibility of surgery having contributed to the metastatic course.

We thus conclude, as one cannot exclude the possibility of iatrogenic metastasizing in meningioma and the metastatic potential can hardly be evaluated preoperatively, which is due to the described classification problems, all intra-operative measures should be

performed to counteract tumor cell spread. Moreover, further measures such as a full body screening for metastasis or CSF sampling should be considered especially in recurrent meningioma and when sinus invasion has occurred.^{5,7,8} Preventive radiation therapy may also help.³⁴ In addition, further research on iatrogenic intra-operative metastasizing in meningioma is needed.

This case is unique due to its combination of different sites of metastases, massiveness, invasive growth and benign histology. Thus it ranks among those rare but not uncommon complicated courses in meningioma which is otherwise a common benign tumor. Unfortunately the existing classification-criteria do not have sufficient power to predict such complicated courses. Various parameters are currently studied to improve the situation. One simple and promising procedure could be CSF-sampling. Intra-operative iatrogenic metastasis is likely to occur in at least some cases. Facing the lack of prognostic criteria and possible iatrogenic tumor dissemination, strict intra-operative precautions possibly in combination with postoperative radiation should be considered.

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