Supratentorial primary neuroectodermal tumor (PNET) inside the third ventricle in adult: an rare case report

Tiago de Paiva Cavalcante1, Siegfried Pimenta Kuehnitzsch2, George Santos dos Passos3, José Eduardo Souza Dias Júnior4, Tobias Engel Ayer Botrel5, Emerson Oliveira Barbosa2

Hospital Universitário Alzira Velano, Alfenas, MG, Brasil.

ABSTRACT

The PNET of CNS are considered malignant undifferentiated tumors, and it represents about 2.8% of all tumors found on infants and teenagers, more rarely found on adults. In the present article will report the case of a patient, male, 23 years-old, with nodular lesion inside the third ventricle, admitted on emergency room with acute intense headache, drowsiness, vomiting and visual clouding, started three days before. Although there have been advances in diagnosis and treatment of PNET in children, few publications were found on the efficiency of available treatment options on adults. In our patient the lesion was completely removed by a anterosuperior interhemispheric transcallosal craniotomy, and subsequently diagnosed as PNET by anatomopathological. Postoperative hydrocephaly was installed and reverted with a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt, with clinical and neurological status improvement. The patient died 18 months after diagnosis, due to respiratory hospitalar infection.

KEYWORDS

Neuroectodermal tumors, neuroectodermal tumors primitive, medulloblastoma, cerebral ventricle neoplasms, third ventricle.

RESUMO

Tumor neuroectodérmico primário (PNET) supratentorial no terceiro ventrículo em adulto: um raro relato de caso

Os PNET do SNC são considerados tumores malignos indiferenciados e representam cerca de 2.8% de todos os tumores encontrados em crianças e adolescentes, sendo mais raramente encontrados em adultos. Neste presente artigo, relatamos o caso de um paciente, do sexo masculino, com 23 anos de idade, com lesão nodular dentro do terceiro ventrículo, que foi admitido na emergência com cefaleia intensa e aguda, sonolência, vômitos e turvação visual, iniciados três dias antes da admissão. Embora tenha havido avanços no diagnóstico e tratamento de PNET em crianças, poucas publicações foram encontradas sobre a eficiência de opções de tratamento disponíveis em adultos. No nosso paciente a lesão foi completamente removida por uma craniotomia ântero-transcalosa inter-hemisférica; posteriormente, ele foi diagnosticado como PNET por meio do exame anatomopatológico. A hidrocefalia instalada no pós-operatório foi revertida com uma derivação ventrículo-peritoneal, com melhora do quadro clínico e neurológico. O paciente morreu 18 meses após o diagnóstico, em decorrência de uma infecção hospitalar respiratória.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Tumores neuroectodérmicos, tumores neuroectodérmicos primitivos, medulloblastoma, neoplasias do ventrículo cerebral, terceiro ventrículo.
Introduction

The primary neuroectodermal tumors (PNET) of central nervous system (CNS) are genetically classified on a subset of heterogenic embryonal tumors with divergent differentiation, and an aggressive behavior like cerebellar medulloblastoma and other medulloblastoma-like tumors located on other sites.\textsuperscript{1,2} They are found mainly in children and adolescents, and more rarely found in adults, and when they occur, are predominant in the brain parenchyma or in the suprasellar region.\textsuperscript{3} We report an adult patient with a supratentorial PNET, located inside the third ventricle, describing its clinical course, and discussing the anatomic presentation and the immunopathology of this rare case.

Case report

Patient, male, 23 years-old (YO), admitted on emergency room with acute intense headache, drowsiness, with vomiting and visual clouding, started three days ago. No history of fever or seizures. Patient had not family history of brain tumors or known genetic syndromes. Neurological examination showed a patient in Glasgow Coma Scale: 14, drowsy, cranial nerves normal, without motor or sensitive deficit, and deep tendon reflexes was normal. In ocular fundus exam had not signs of papilledema.

The computer tomography (CT) showed a nodular lesion (2.1 x 2.0 cm), inside the 3rd ventricle, with small enhancement after iodinated contrast, interrupting liquoric flow, causing non-communicant hydrocephaly. In the same day was performed a ventriculoscopy to approach the lesion, causing bleeding during the procedure, hindering complete tumor removal. After hemostasis (Figure 1), an external ventricular drainage was inserted, and in a second time it was performed an anterosuperior interhemispheric transcallosal craniotomy, removing the hole lesion (Figure 2). Permanent postoperative hydrocephaly was installed and reverted with a ventriculoperitoneal shunt, with clinical and neurological status improvement (Figure 3).

The CSF analysis obtained during surgical procedure did not detect neoplasic cells. The patient was set free for clinical oncologic following. During oncologic follow and before beginning the complementary adjuvant treatment, it has been installed a subacute paraparesis, grade 3/5 in left lower extremity, grade 4/5 in right lower extremity, with a sensibility loss level at T2 and neurogenic bladder dysfunction, secondary to upper thoracic myelopathy. It was performed a whole vertebral spine Magnetic Resonance Imaging (Figure 4), that showed multiple lesions on cervical, dorsal and lumbar extramedullary epidural space. It has been performed a decompressive laminectomy, from T4 to T6, with thoracic medullary lesion removal. The anatomopathology result was PNET. Gallium bone scan does not show any abnormalities, as thoracic CT scan as well. Twelve weeks after that (1 year and 6 months after first symptom), the patient died, due to respiratory hospitalar infection.

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\textbf{Figure 1} – Head CT without contrast, realized after neuroendoscopy, showing an intraventricular (3rd ventricle) heterogenic nodular lesion, with evidence of intraventricular hemorrhage and frontal pneumocephalus.

\textbf{Figure 2} – Head MRI on postoperative, T1 with contrast (A) and T2 (B), showing no evidence of macroscopic intraventricular lesion.

\textbf{Figure 3} – Control head CT without contrast after ventriculoperitoneal shunt.
Pathology findings

The result of the anatomopathology was a high-grade malignant neoplasm, characterized by rounded or oval-shaped atypical cells, with evident stained nucleus and conspicuous nucleolus. Atypical mitosis and apoptotic bodies were easily seen. Also, there were areas where tumor cells had been presented more united, with clear and ample cytoplasm (Figure 5). Immunohistochemical study revealed chromogranin A, sinaptophysin, CD99 and sparse S-100 presence (Table 1). These findings are consistent with PNET grade IV, according to the classification of the World Health Organization. By the histopathological study of medullary lesion, it has been found an immature neoplasia, characterized by typical PNET presentation as in the 3rd ventricle tumor (rounded and oval-shaped cells, high-stained, with atypical mitosis, on an infiltrative pattern).

Discussion

The PNET are considered malignant embryonic tumors, with cerebellar medulloblastoma as its most frequent form, about 80%, occurring mostly younger than 15 years old. Medulloblastomas may also occur at other sites, in addition to the cerebellum, without to have histological differences, but with clinical outcome
and response to therapy differently. It is know that supratentorial PNET have a worse prognosis compared to infratentorial location.\(^4\) In adults the PNET represent only 1% of adult tumors and when they occur the predominant subtype is the desmoplastic.\(^5\) Balafouta et al.,\(^1\) after literature revision, reported in adults only 21 supratentorial PNET cases (29 YO average, ranging 19-57 years/male = female), with high prevalence to temporoparietal area. Only one case the tumor was located on 3rd ventricle, seemed with our case, presenting also in a 23\(^{rd}\) years-old male patient. In a wide search result from PubMed, in the last ten years just four intraventricular PNET cases on adults were reported.\(^6,7\)

The capacity of differentiation into various neural cell lineages and the anatomical proximity of the suprasellar region and the third ventricle with the sharing of oncogenic potential cells could explain that localization, theory shared by the authors, although by definition the supratentorial PNET are located in the cerebral hemispheres or suprasellar region.

PNET may have cystic formations, but they are commonly solid masses, with variable consistency, and necrosis areas and vascular proliferation. Calcifications and hemorrhages are rare.\(^4\) Histologically they show a basic cells pattern, undifferentiated, capable to differentiate on glial, neuronal, myogenic and melanocytic lineages and a neuronal arrange with Homer-Wright rosettes-like (neuroblastic rosettes with tumoral nuclei in a circular disposition around typical, but not pathognomonic, cytoplasmic processes, and with high mitosis activity and cellular pleomorphism).\(^4,8,9\)

Some clinical conditions are strong association with PNET: Gorlin's syndrome (combined neoplasias and malformations including basal cell nevoad carcinoma, odontogenic cysts in the jaw, skeletal abnormalities, ovarian fibroma and early medulloblastomas), Turcot's syndrome (autossomic dominant disorder with colorectal neoplasias, medulloblastomas or glioblastomas) and Li-Fraumeni's syndrome (autossomic dominant disorder with colorectal neoplasias, ovarian fibroma and early medulloblastomas).\(^8,9\) and it seems to be equivalent on children. In this case report, the patient died 18 months after diagnosis, a little less than the average found on literature.

Although there has been advanced on diagnosis and treatment of PNET in this decade in children, mainly after the huge advance of image techniques and adjuvant treatments, we can find just a few publications approaching the efficiency of available treatment options on adults. Our case report, as the others we found, might be an important substratum to posterior important studied.

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Conflict of interest disclosure statement

This study presents no conflict of interest and its publication has been authorized by the legal responsible of the patient this case report, through the terms of informed consent.

References