

Endoscopic Third Ventriculostomy and CyberKnife Radiosurgery of a Pineal Parenchymal Tumor of Intermediate Differentiation

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Abstract

We present a case of an 82-year-old female with a pineal parenchymal tumor of intermediate differentiation (PPTID). She underwent endoscopic third ventriculostomy and endoscopic biopsy of the tumor with resolution of her presenting symptoms. Because of her age and comorbidities, she was treated with CyberKnife stereotactic radiosurgery. This is the oldest patient with PPTID that has been reported and is the first reported case treated with CyberKnife radiosurgery.

Categories: Radiation Oncology, Neurosurgery

Keywords: cyberknife, radiosurgery, pineal tumor

Introduction

Pineal parenchymal tumors (PPT) are rare neoplasms of the pineal gland which constitute less than 0.3% of all intracranial tumors [1]. They include, in order of World Health Organization (WHO) grade, pineocytomas (Grade I), pineal parenchymal tumors of intermediate differentiation (PPTID) (Grade II-III), and pineoblastomas (Grade IV) [2]. More recently described are papillary tumors of the pineal region (PTPR), which appear histologically distinct from PPTs and may represent a different cell of origin or an extension of the continuum of PPTs [3-4]. PPTs are usually diagnosed in younger patients, with a median age typically in the mid-30's [1, 5]. A wide range of treatment strategies have been reported in the literature, which generally include some combination of surgery, radiation, or chemotherapy. Given the rarity of these tumors, optimal therapy has yet to be defined. Determining the optimal treatment strategy for an elderly patient with a PPT is particularly challenging, given the dearth of published studies on this cohort and the fact that these patients may not tolerate open surgery for resection of their tumor. Here, we describe an 82-year-old patient with PPTID treated with endoscopic third ventriculostomy, endoscopic biopsy, and CyberKnife radiosurgery. Informed patient consent was obtained for all procedures.

Case Presentation

The patient is an 82-year-old with a past medical history significant for hypertension, hypothyroidism, and atrial fibrillation on Coumadin who presented after several months of progressive weakness, imbalance, memory deficits, and confusion. She reported that she had fallen multiple times in the past month, but denied any head trauma. She also denied headaches,

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nausea, vomiting, seizures, or focal neurological deficits. The patient had a normal neurological exam, with the exception of mild impairment in memory. Computerized tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain were obtained which showed a 2 cm pineal mass and hydrocephalus (*Figure 1*). The patient deteriorated while under observation in-house, becoming lethargic, waking up only to stimulation, and being oriented only to self.

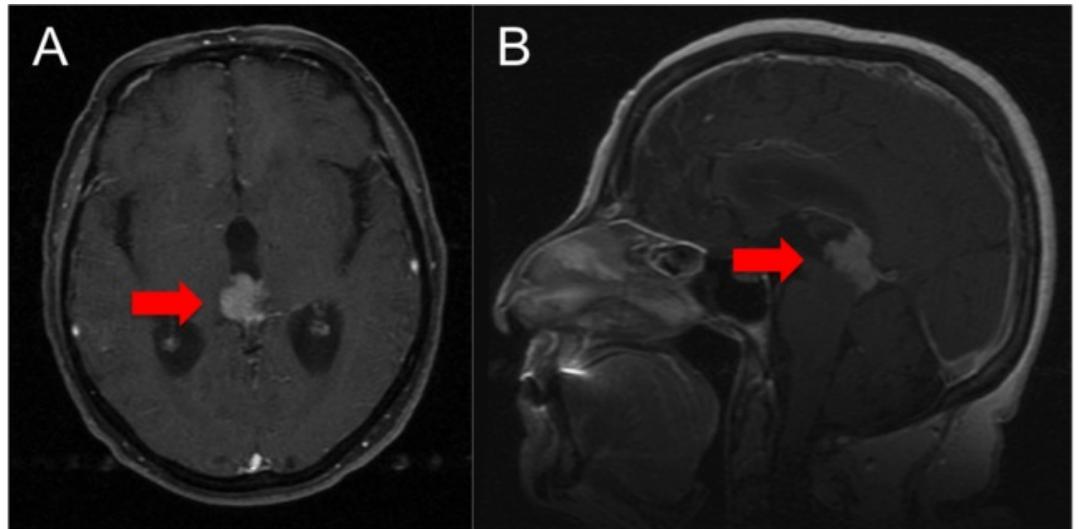


FIGURE 1:

Pre-operative MRI, T1 post-gadolinium, showing irregular shaped, contrast-enhancing lesion in the posterior third ventricle causing hydrocephalus, axial view (A) and sagittal view (B)

We proceeded with an endoscopic third ventriculostomy (ETV) to relieve her symptomatic hydrocephalus and an endoscopic tumor biopsy to inform subsequent treatment planning. The ETV was performed via Kocher's point on the right (*Figure 2*). After the ETV, endoscopic biopsy of the pineal mass was performed via a separate burr hole placed anterior to the right-sided Kocher's point burr hole. Direct visualization of a soft white tumor in the posterior third ventricle was achieved, and biopsy specimens were sent for permanent pathology. An external ventricular drain (EVD) was placed intra-operatively in the right frontal horn.



FIGURE 2:

Intra-operative images of the burr hole placement, one at Kocher's point on the right, and one 3 cm anterior just behind the hairline (A). A Bugbee wire was used to create a hole in the floor of the third ventricle after which an Integra balloon catheter was inserted and inflated to expand the ventriculostomy (B). Completed third ventriculostomy (C)

Postoperatively, the patient had an uneventful recovery. A CT scan obtained after the surgery redemonstrated the pineal mass and showed slightly decreased ventricle size. The EVD was

removed on postop day one. By the time of her first follow-up appointment one month from surgery, the patient showed significant improvement in her mental status and was noted to be fully oriented with improved strength, balance, and ability to ambulate independently. She reportedly had only mild difficulty with processing tasks (e.g. playing solitaire), but was otherwise markedly better than on admission. Histology revealed dense neoplastic cells with oval to angular nuclei and scant eosinophilic cytoplasm. Scattered apoptotic cells and focal areas of necrosis were identified. Three mitotic figures were noted per 10 high-power fields. The tumor was positive for synaptophysin and chromogranin, negative for CKMIX, and showed Ki-67 positivity of 5-10%. These features are consistent with the diagnosis of pineal parenchymal tumor of intermediate differentiation (PPTID), WHO Grade II-III (*Figure 3*).

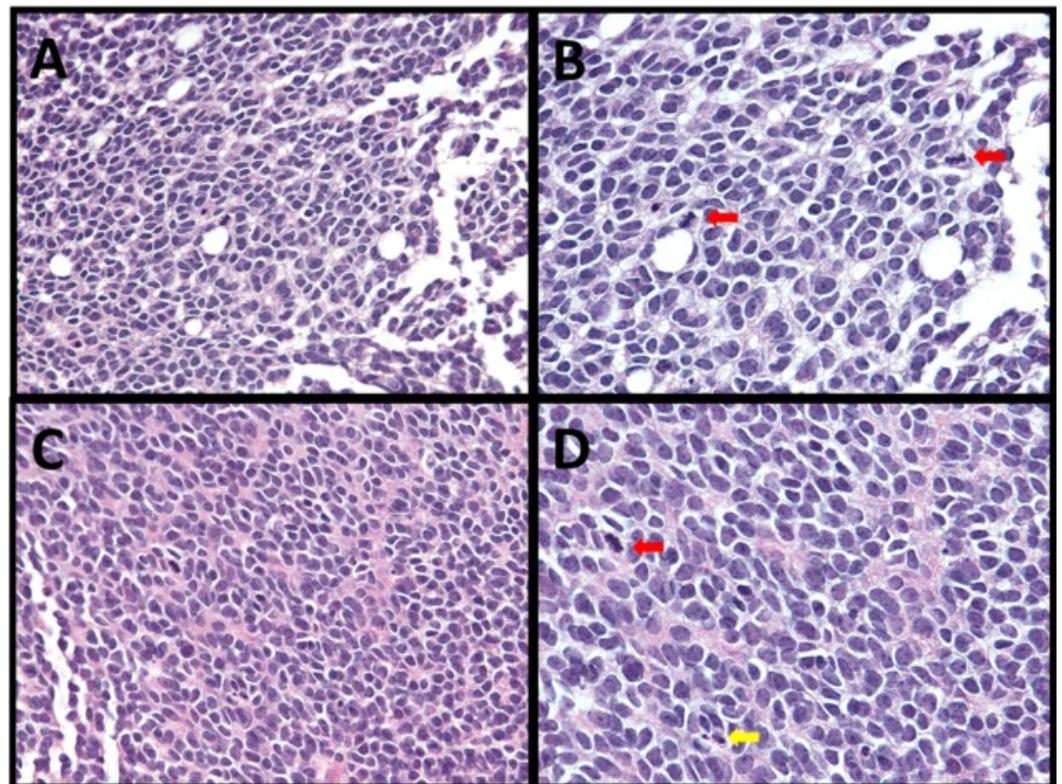


FIGURE 3:

Histology of PPTID – hematoxylin and eosin stained slides at 40x (A and C) and 60x magnification (B and D) showing dense neoplastic cells with oval to angular nuclei and scant eosinophilic cytoplasm. Red arrows indicate mitotic figures. Yellow arrow indicates an apoptotic cell.

Cytological examination of the CSF was negative for malignant cells and spine imaging revealed no drop metastases. After discussion of the patient's case at multidisciplinary tumor board, and with consideration of her age and comorbidities, the decision was made to defer craniospinal irradiation and surgical resection. Instead, the patient was offered treatment of the primary lesion with CyberKnife radiosurgery. The patient underwent further imaging for treatment planning and tumor contouring (*Figure 4*). The patient received a total dose of 24 Gy in three fractions. This radiosurgery dose balances the effects of tumor killing with the risk of causing radiation necrosis and injury to surrounding tissue. The patient tolerated the CyberKnife treatment with no adverse effects.

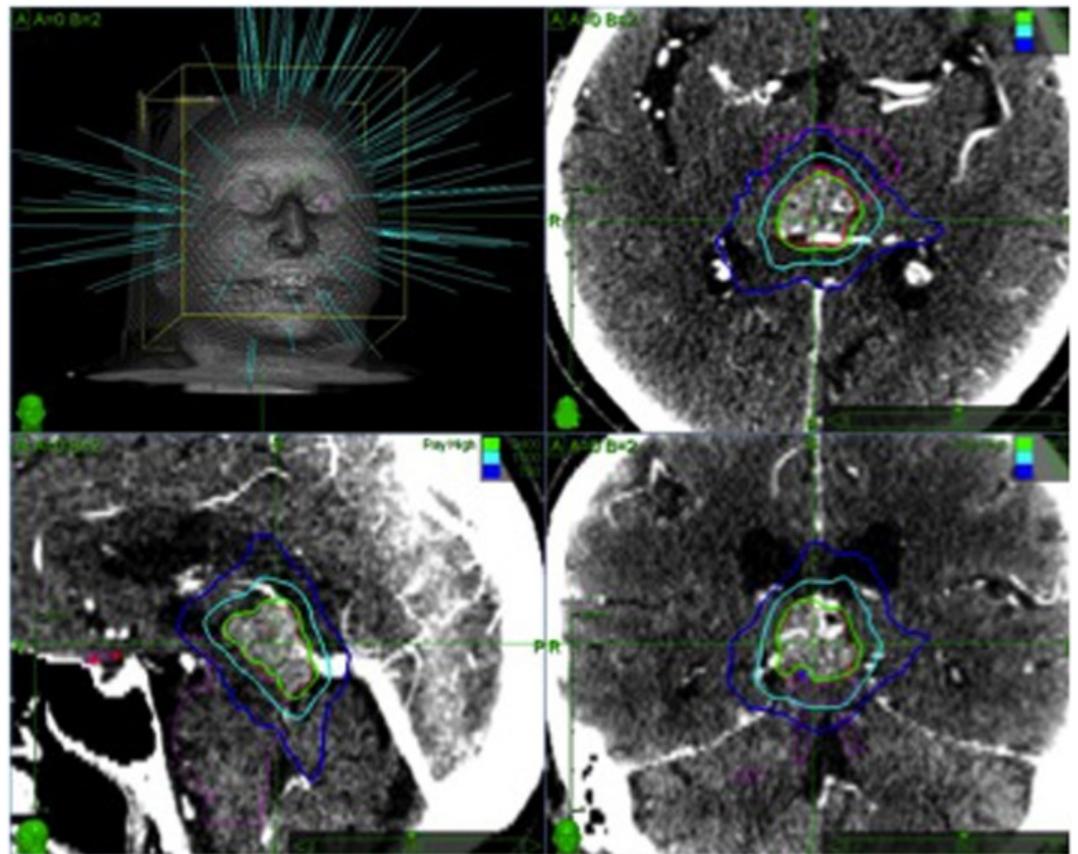


FIGURE 4:
CyberKnife stereotactic radiosurgery treatment plan

Discussion

Tumors of the pineal region can take several forms. Most common are germ cell tumors; however, gliomas, ependymomas, choroid plexus papillomas, meningiomas, and the aforementioned PPTs also arise from this “seat of the soul” [6-8]. PPTs are extremely rare tumors, particularly in elderly patients. They generally carry a poorer prognosis than other tumors of the pineal region, and there is currently no consensus on what is the best standard of care [7].

Given the location of PPTs, obstructive hydrocephalus is a common finding with over 90% of patients presenting with obstruction in one series [9]. As such, many of these patients undergo placement of a ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt or ETV as their first intervention. Biopsy of the tumor and sampling of the CSF can be performed concomitantly with surgery to relieve the hydrocephalus as was done in this particular case. Having a tissue diagnosis is critical in helping to determine the management plan given the wide array of neoplasms that can occupy the pineal region.

Open or endoscopic-assisted surgical resection of PPTs remains an important treatment modality, given data that suggests that the amount of residual disease after initial treatment inversely correlates with overall survival [1]. Various approaches have been described to access the pineal region, and the appropriate approach should be chosen after careful consideration of the location of the tumor [10]. In the case of our 82-year-old patient with a history of hypertension and atrial fibrillation for which she takes Coumadin, it was felt that open surgery would be high risk, and therefore, other options were considered.

Chemotherapy has been studied as adjuvant therapy with multidrug regimens, including some

combination of vincristine, lomustine, cisplatin, procarbazine, etoposide, cyclophosphamide, and others, producing partial responses in patients with PPTs [11]. However, the role of chemotherapy remains to be clearly defined given the rarity of these tumors and the lack of adequately powered randomized controlled trials.

Radiation therapy is appealing since it obviates the need for open surgical resection and has demonstrated potential for local tumor control. Fractionated external beam radiotherapy of pineocytomas and a PPTID with a median dose of 54 Gy directed to the primary tumor site has been shown to produce long-term remission (over seven years); patients with pineoblastoma, however, had poorer outcomes, developing local or spinal recurrence in spite of additional whole brain or craniospinal irradiation [12].

Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) involves high doses of radiation, historically in a single fraction, in an effort to destroy tumor cells and shrink the tumor. This is in contrast to conventional fractionated radiotherapy which exploits the differential sensitivity of tumor vs. normal cells to repeated exposure to lower doses of radiation. SRS has also been described for pineal region tumors and PPTs specifically. Gamma Knife radiosurgery, which involves the application of a skull mounted frame to achieve stereotaxis, has been shown to be particularly effective in controlling the growth of low-grade pineocytomas with reported rates of local tumor control of 85 to 100% [9, 13]. Tumor control rates for the more aggressive PPTIDs and pineoblastomas was reported to be about 30% in one series [13]. CyberKnife stereotactic radiosurgery is a frameless system and has been used to successfully treat several intra- and extracranial tumors [14-15].

Conclusions

While there has been one reported case of CyberKnife treatment of a pineal germinoma in a child, the case presented here is, to our knowledge, the first use of CyberKnife to treat a pineal parenchymal tumor. This treatment modality was chosen as an alternative to surgical resection, given our patient's age and medical comorbidities. Follow-up will be needed to determine the long-term efficacy of this new treatment modality.

Additional Information

Disclosures

Human subjects: Consent was obtained by all participants in this study.

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