Castleman's disease

Castleman disease (CD) is a rare disease of lymph nodes and related tissues.It was first described by Dr. Benjamin Castleman in the 1950s. It is also known as Castleman's disease, giant lymph node hyperplasia, and angiofollicular lymph node hyperplasia (AFH).

Intracranial involvement is very rare. In cases of intracranial meningeal tumors with perifocal edema, we should take this disease into consideration in the differential diagnosis [1)].

A 68-year-old man presented with abnormal behavior and Todd's paralysis on the right side after having taken a bath. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging revealed a tumor mimicking convexity meningioma that had a perifocal edema, although its mass was not very large. The patient underwent surgery, and full recovery was achieved following a total removal of the lesion. Pathohistological examination demonstrated an intermediate type of Castleman's disease. The final diagnosis was intracranial localized Castleman's disease because the results of the full physical examination and laboratory analyses were normal. Castleman's disease is a rare lymphoproliferative disorder of unknown etiology. Moreover, intracranial involvement is very rare. In cases of intracranial meningeal tumors with perifocal edema, we should take this disease into consideration in the differential diagnosis [2)].

Shakir et al present a unique case of a tumor initially and incorrectly diagnosed as a carotid body tumor. However, after comprehensive treatment with endovascular and surgical modalities and subsequent pathologic examination, the diagnosis of this rare entity was made [3)].

[1)], [2)]
Ozono K, Fujimoto T, Hirose M, Kawahara I, Uchihashi K. [A Case of Intracranial Localized Castleman's Disease Mimicking Convexity Meningioma]. No Shinkei Geka. 2017 Jan;45(1):39-45. doi: 10.11477/mf.1436203446. Japanese. PubMed PMID: 28100861.

[3)]
Shakir HJ, Diletti SM, Hart AM, Meyers JE, Dumont TM, Siddiqui AH. Carotid body tumor imitator: An interesting case of Castleman's disease. Surg Neurol Int. 2015 Dec 7;6:181. doi: 10.4103/2152-7806.171239. eCollection 2015. PubMed PMID: 26677415; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4681130.