

Medulloblastoma clinical features

Clinical history is typically brief (6–12 weeks). The predilection for [posterior fossa](#) predisposes to early [obstructive hydrocephalus](#). Usual presenting symptoms: H/A, N/V, and [ataxia](#). Infants with hydrocephalus may present with irritability, lethargy, or progressive [macrocrania](#) ¹⁾.

Spinal drop metastases may produce [back pain](#), [urinary retention](#), or leg [weakness](#).

Common signs: [papilledema](#), truncal & appendicular [ataxia](#), [nystagmus](#), EOM palsies. Macrocrania in infants and young children.

[Medulloblastoma](#) may also cause nuclear [facial palsy](#) (from the involvement of [facial colliculus](#) on the floor of the [fourth ventricle](#)).

¹⁾

Park TS, Hoffman HJ, Hendrick EB, et al. Medulloblastoma: Clinical Presentation and Management. J Neurosurg. 1983; 58:543–552

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