Papillary tumor of the pineal region case reports

- Papillary Tumor of the Pineal Region Identified by DNA Methylation Leads to the Incidental Finding of Germline Mutation PTEN G132D Associated with PTEN Hamartoma Tumor Syndrome: A Case Report and Systematic Review
- Papillary Tumor of the Pineal Region Treated With Surgery and Postoperative Radiotherapy: A Case Report
- Papillary Tumor of the Pineal Gland: Series of Four Clinical Cases
- Supracerebellar Infratentorial Keyhole Approach in Sitting Position Using 3-Dimensional Exoscope and Angled Endoscope for a Giant Pineal Tumor
- Pineal Parenchymal Tumors With Intermediate Differentiation to Pineoblastoma: A Transitional Neuroectodermal Tumor of the Pineal Gland
- An Unusual Finding: Papillary Tumor of the Pineal Region
- Papillary tumor of the pineal region in pediatric patient - A case report
- Papillary Tumor of the Pineal Region Rare Pediatric CNS Tumor Case Series Treated in King Fahad Medical City (KFMC)

A case of PTPR in a 9-year-old girl who presented with a 5-month history of excessive appetite and weight gain. The patient underwent neuroimaging procedures and total gross surgical resection with postoperative adjuvant local radiotherapy, which from our experience was the best treatment choice as an attempt to avoid local recurrence. During 78-month follow-up, the patient from our study manifested no disease recurrence.

Conclusion: PTPR should be included in the differential diagnosis of pineal region masses [1)].

A 3-year-old boy who was re-operated for a recurrent PTPR (grade II). The gross total resection of the lesion, through an occipital interhemispheric approach in sitting position, was followed by adjuvant radiochemotherapy. Histological examination revealed tumor progression (grade III), and the MIB-1 proliferation index was higher than 25%. The patient continues to do well with no evidence of recurrence more than 3 years following surgery. A comprehensive literature review regarding the PTPR, including the current management in children, is reported. PTPR are extremely rare in children, and immunohistochemistry is needed for their differentiation from other pineal tumors. These tumors present a big rate of recurrence, and a multidisciplinary management (microsurgical resection followed by radio- and/or chemo-therapy) is needed in most of the cases to achieve favorable outcomes [2)].

A 34-year-old male with headaches, blurred vision and normal examination. Radiological study showed a nodulocystic lesion in the pineal region compatible with pineocytoma. Surgery was performed using an infratentorial supracerebellar approach, finding a cystic tumor in the quadrigeminal cistern which was completely resected. Histopathology reported a papillary tumor of the pineal region. The patient made good progress without adjuvant therapy, and after 57 months of follow-up he remained asymptomatic and free of recurrence [3)].

The first case of stereotactic radiosurgery of a histologically confirmed papillary tumor of the pineal region.

After establishing the diagnosis by stereotactic biopsy, the patient was treated with stereotactic radiosurgery in a Gamma Knife unit.

Five years after treatment, the tumor size is still decreasing, showing a good response to the treatment.

Stereotactic radiosurgery should be considered a treatment option for these surgically challenging tumors [4)]

1)
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2)
Choque-Velasquez J, Colasanti R, Resendiz-Nieves J, Jahromi BR, Tynninen O, Collan J, Niemelä M, Hernesniemi J. Papillary tumor of the pineal region in children: presentation of a case and comprehensive literature review. World Neurosurg. 2018 Jun 12. pii: S1878-8750(18)31235-X. doi: 10.1016/j.wneu.2018.06.020. [Epub ahead of print] Review. PubMed PMID: 29906576.
3)
Cañizares Méndez MA, Amosa Delgado M, Álvarez Salgado JA, Villaseñor Ledezma JJ, Capilla Cabezuelo E, Díaz Crespo F. Papillary tumor of the pineal region: Case report and review of the literature. Neurocirugia (Astur). 2018 Apr 21. pii: S1130-1473(18)30029-0. doi: 10.1016/j.neucir.2018.03.003. [Epub ahead of print] English, Spanish. PubMed PMID: 29691144.
4)
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