Peripheral nerve sheath tumor

- Hospital Use, Morbidity, and Cancer Risk by Age Group in Neurofibromatosis Type 1: A Nationwide Retrospective Cohort Study
- MTA-Cooperative PRMT5 Inhibitors are Efficacious in MTAP-Deleted Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor Models
- Analysis of clinical characteristics and NF1 gene variants in a child with Neurofibroma-Noonan syndrome
- Neurofibromatosis type 1: recent advances
- Renal Schwannoma: Unraveling a Rare Tumor With Diagnostic Insights
- Solitary Plexiform Neurofibroma in the Urachus Associated With von Recklinghausen's Disease
- An ancient schwannoma with venous malformation-like features of the tongue: A case report and review of the literature
- Schwannoma of the breast: Two cases report and a literature review

A large majority of peripheral nerve tumors are benign. Some are caused by neurofibromatosis, or schwannomatosis.

Peripheral nerve tumors comprise less than 5% of all tumors of the hand.

Classification

Peripheral nerve sheath tumor classification.

Pathology

Belakhoua and Rodriguez published pathologic features of common peripheral nerve sheath tumors, particularly those that may be encountered in the intracranial compartment or in the spine and paraspinal region.

They discussed schwannoma, neurofibroma, atypical neurofibromatous neoplasms of uncertain biological potential, intraneural and soft tissue perineurioma, hybrid nerve sheath tumors, MPNST, and the recently renamed enigmatic tumor, malignant melanotic nerve sheath tumor, formerly referred to as melanotic schwannoma. They also discuss the diagnostic relevance of these neoplasms to specific genetic and familial syndromes of nerve, including neurofibromatosis 1, neurofibromatosis 2, and schwannomatosis. In addition, they discuss updates in our understanding of the molecular alterations that represent key drivers of these neoplasms, including neurofibromatosis type 1 and type 2, SMARCB1, LZTR1, and PRKAR1A loss, as well as the acquisition of CDKN2A/B mutations and alterations in the polycomb repressor complex members (SUZ12 and EED) in the malignant progression to MPNST. In summary, this review covers practical aspects of pathologic diagnosis with updates relevant to neurosurgical practice [1)]

1)
Belakhoua SM, Rodriguez FJ. Diagnostic Pathology of Tumors of Peripheral Nerve. Neurosurgery. 2021 Feb 16;88(3):443-456. doi: 10.1093/neuros/nyab021. PMID: 33588442.

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