Schwannoma

- Gastric schwannoma with atypical manifestations in an adult patient: case report and literature review
- Global, regional, and national burden of older adults peripheral nervous system tumors (1990-2021): a systematic analysis of incidence, dalys, and deaths with projections to 2050
- A Rare Case of Cervical Solitary Fibrous Tumor in a Pediatric Patient: Case Report and Literature Review
- Precision in Practice: Inter- and Intra-rater Reliability of Linear Measurements and Tumor Growth in Vestibular Schwannoma
- Endoscopic Endonasal Removal of Orbital Schwannoma
- Primary culture of inner ear schwannoma
- Failure of gamma knife radiosurgery for sporadic vestibular schwannomas: a systematic review and meta-analysis
- Renal Schwannoma: Unraveling a Rare Tumor With Diagnostic Insights

Schwannomas are benign tumors that are typically round, well-demarcated, and encapsulated, composed of Schwann cells; the tumors can grow anywhere throughout the nervous system that contains Schwann cells.

The absence of the protein NF2/Merlin causes an uninterrupted cell proliferation cascade originating from an abnormal interaction between an extracellular mucopolysaccharide, hyaluronan (HA), and schwann cell surface CD44 receptor, which has been identified as one of the central causative factors for schwannoma [1].

It has been described that a schwannoma may display variable degenerative changes such as fibrosis, cytological atypia, calcification, hemorrhage, or cystic formations [2].

Cystic degenerations occurring in schwannomas are found in schwannomas of the orbital region, olfactory groove, tentorial hiatus, posterior cavernous sinus, presacral region, maxillary sinus, intramedullary spinal region, or intraventicular region [3].

Classification

Schwannoma Classification.

Epidemiology

Schwannomas, also known as the nerve sheath tumors, neurinomas or neurilemmomas, are the most common type of intraspinal tumors, which are frequently observed in the cervical and lumbar regions

Diagnosis

Schwannoma Diagnosis

Differential Diagnosis

Schwannoma vs. neurofibroma. While similar in many ways, these tumors differ histologically. Schwannomas (née: neurilemmomas) arise from Schwann cells, which produce myelin. Neurofibromas consist of neurites (axons or dendrites of immature or developing neurons), Schwann's cells, and fibroblasts within a collagenous or myxoid matrix. In contrast to schwannomas which displace axons

[1)]

Ariyannur PS, Vikkath N, Pillai AB. Cerebrospinal Fluid Hyaluronan and Neurofibromatosis Type 2. Cancer Microenviron. 2018 Aug 25. doi: 10.1007/s12307-018-0216-2. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 30145722.

[2)], [3)]

Borges G, Bonilha L, Proa M Jr, Fernandes YB, Ramina R, Zanardi V, et al. Imaging features and treatment of an intradural lumbar cystic schwannoma. Arq Neuropsiquiatr 2005; 63: 681-684.