

Synchronous germ cell tumor

The features of [intracranial germinoma](#) with synchronous lesions in the [pineal](#) and [suprasellar regions](#) (GCTSPS) in six patients were investigated by Sugiyama et al. from the Department of Neurosurgery, [Hiroshima University Hospital, Japan](#).

GCTSPS accounted for 12.8% of all [germ cell tumors](#) (GCT) in our brain tumor study group. In all cases, the initial symptoms were attributable to the suprasellar lesion, and symptoms due to the pineal GCT developed only after admission. Five of the six cases were histologically diagnosed as germinoma. In all cases, tumors of both regions disappeared after irradiation, resulting in no recurrence for an average of 55.3 months. Our experience and reports in the literature suggest that GCTSPS is highly sensitive to radiation in most cases, although some reports indicated that recurrence is frequent after radiation therapy alone. It is suggested that histological diagnosis in one of the GCTSPS lesions is undertaken to make a plan for the following treatment ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Sugiyama K, Uozumi T, Kiya K, Mukada K, Arita K, Kurisu K, Hotta T, Ogasawara H, Sumida M. Intracranial germ-cell tumor with synchronous lesions in the pineal and suprasellar regions: report of six cases and review of the literature. Surg Neurol. 1992 Aug;38(2):114-20. PubMed PMID: 1509343.

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