

Dysembryoplastic Neuroepithelial Tumor (DNET) - Temporal Lobe

Overview

Dysembryoplastic Neuroepithelial Tumor (DNET) is a benign, WHO grade I glioneuronal tumor typically presenting in children and young adults with **long-standing, pharmacoresistant epilepsy**. The **temporal lobe** is the most common location.

Epidemiology

- Age: Childhood to young adulthood (most < 20 years)
- Slight male predominance
- ~80% of cases involve the **temporal lobe**

Clinical Presentation

- Chronic, intractable **focal epilepsy**
- Often normal neurological exam
- Rarely causes increased intracranial pressure or neurological deficits

Diagnosis

[Dysembryoplastic Neuroepithelial Tumor Diagnosis.](#)

Treatment

- **Surgical resection** is the treatment of choice
- **Gross total resection** often cures epilepsy
- Recurrence is rare

Prognosis

- Excellent long-term prognosis
- Very low risk of malignant transformation
- Seizure freedom in >80% after complete resection

Differential Diagnosis

- Ganglioglioma
- Oligodendroglioma (especially low-grade)
- Cortical dysplasia without tumor
- Low-grade astrocytoma

References

- WHO Classification of Tumors of the CNS, 2021
- Guerrini R, et al. Epilepsy surgery and DNETs. *Epilepsia*. 2012.
- Blumcke I, et al. Histopathological findings in long-term epilepsy surgery. *Brain Pathol*. 2007.

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