

Tumor-to-tumor metastasis inside a meningioma

- Breast Cancer Metastasis Developed Inside an Angiomatous Meningioma: A Case Report
 - Intrameningioma metastasis: A case-based literature review
 - Meningioma as the host for metastatic breast cancer: A rare occurrence with important therapeutic impact
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There is a difference between [Tumor-to-tumor metastasis](#) and [collision tumors](#). The former implies a recipient role of the [host tumor](#), and the latter refers to a co-localization of two different tumors that grow into one another, both being in the same organ. [Tumor-to-tumor brain metastasis](#) is a well-described phenomenon but with unclear [pathophysiology](#). Deeper knowledge could be beneficial for its management ¹⁾.

A [tumor-to-tumor metastasis](#) inside a [meningioma](#) is a rare phenomenon. [Malignant neoplasms](#) of the [breast](#) and [lung](#) are the most common [primary tumors](#). Other sites of origin include [prostate](#), [renal](#) and [gastric](#) neoplasms. A [literature review](#) was conducted in March 2020 via [PubMed](#). Relevant search results were few ²⁾.

Since some metastatic tumors have [osteoblastic](#) imaging pattern, it is not always easy to differentiate them from meningioma on [preoperative](#) studies ³⁾.

Systematic review

Turner et al. located 124 [articles](#), describing 152 cases of patients with Tumor-to-tumor metastasis inside a meningioma. The mean (\pm SD) age of all patients was 62.21 ± 10.8 years, with even distribution above and below the mean. Of the cases, 65.9% were reported in women. The most common cancer origins of TTMM were breast and [lung carcinoma](#), followed by kidney, prostate, and GI tract carcinoma. Cancer status is not a good marker of TTMM when managing a meningioma. In 36.69% of cases, TTMM was the presentation of an unknown [cancer](#). In nearly 60% of the known cases, cancer was considered in remission for at least 1 year. [Meningioma](#) parameters are unhelpful when considering a TTMM. The distribution of meningioma location is similar to other series of meningioma reported in the literature. Meningioma grade is similar to meningiomas without TTMM. In 57.89%, the patient presented with a focal deficit. Presenting factors were [seizures](#), elevated [ICP](#), and others. Over 95% of cases were [symptomatic](#) at presentation ⁴⁾.

Case reports

A 73-year-old female patient diagnosed with breast cancer was found to have convexity meningioma. Since the size of tumor and peritumoral brain edema increased during follow-up period, the

meningioma was treated with surgical resection. Postoperatively, histopathologic examination confirmed metastasis of invasive ductal carcinoma within a secretory meningioma. The final diagnosis was TTM of breast cancer in meningioma. Here, we report a rare case of intra-meningioma metastasis and a review of literature to provide a better understanding of this rare phenomenon⁵⁾

A 60-year-old female referred complaining about a progressive headache, nausea, and vomiting for the past month. She had a history of breast cancer treated with radical mastectomy (5 years ago) and adjuvant chemotherapy (until 1 year ago). Workups revealed a dural-based mass in the left temporobasal and midline subfrontal regions. Histopathological study showed breast cancer metastasis nests within the primary meningioma

As the diagnosis of metastatic nests inside a benign tumor, drastically alters postoperative adjuvant treatments, a high index of suspicion is needed evaluating tumors from patients with a history of systemic neoplasms⁶⁾

A 66-year-old female, with known Small-Cell Lung Cancer, who presented with left-sided hemiparesis. The Magnetic Resonance Imaging scan revealed a right frontal extraaxial mass. The patient underwent a craniotomy and a gross total resection of the tumor. Histological examination of the excised mass revealed metastatic adenocarcinoma deposits inside a meningioma: Tumor-to-tumor metastasis inside a meningioma. Reviewing the available literature, it has been hypothesized that the following factors play a role in the pathophysiology of this phenomenon: progesterone and estrogen receptors, cell-to-cell adhesion molecules, rich vascularization, favorable metabolic, micro-and immunological environment. Meningiomas seem to be the most common type of intracranial neoplasm to host a metastasis.⁷⁾.

Two patients are reported, with breast and renal carcinoma metastases in an intracranial meningioma⁸⁾

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