Xanthogranuloma

Xanthogranuloma (XG) is a benign non Langerhans cell histiocytic lesion (non-LCH). They are frequently described in the skin of infants and children. Extracutaneous manifestations especially in the central nervous system are highly uncommon. Dural xanthogranulomas usually arise in association with familial hypercholesterolemia, with Erdheim Chester disease (ECD), and with Weber-Christian disease.

Most intracraniospinal non-LCH have been reported as XG; however, several cases of xanthomatous tumors with histopathological features resembling those of XG have been described as fibrous xanthoma, xanthoma, fibroxanthoma, and xanthogranuloma. Among XG and the xanthomatous tumors, a review of the literature revealed several cases of dural-based tumors; these dural-based tumors have had favorable courses.

In addition, the patient in the case reported by Miyake et al., experienced spontaneous regression of the residual tumor [1].

Juvenile Xanthogranuloma

Juvenile Xanthogranuloma.

Necrobiotic Xanthogranuloma

Necrobiotic Xanthogranuloma.

1)
Miyake Y, Ito S, Tanaka M, Tanaka Y. Spontaneous regression of infantile dural-based non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis after surgery: case report. J Neurosurg Pediatr. 2015 Jan 30:1-8. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 25634822.