

神経放射線ワークショップ 2014

症例検討

東北大学病院・放射線診断科

加藤裕美子 麦倉俊司 村田隆紀 舘脇康子
李麗 Daddy Mata-Mbemba 高橋昭喜

Case 47 years old, Female

C.C Headache

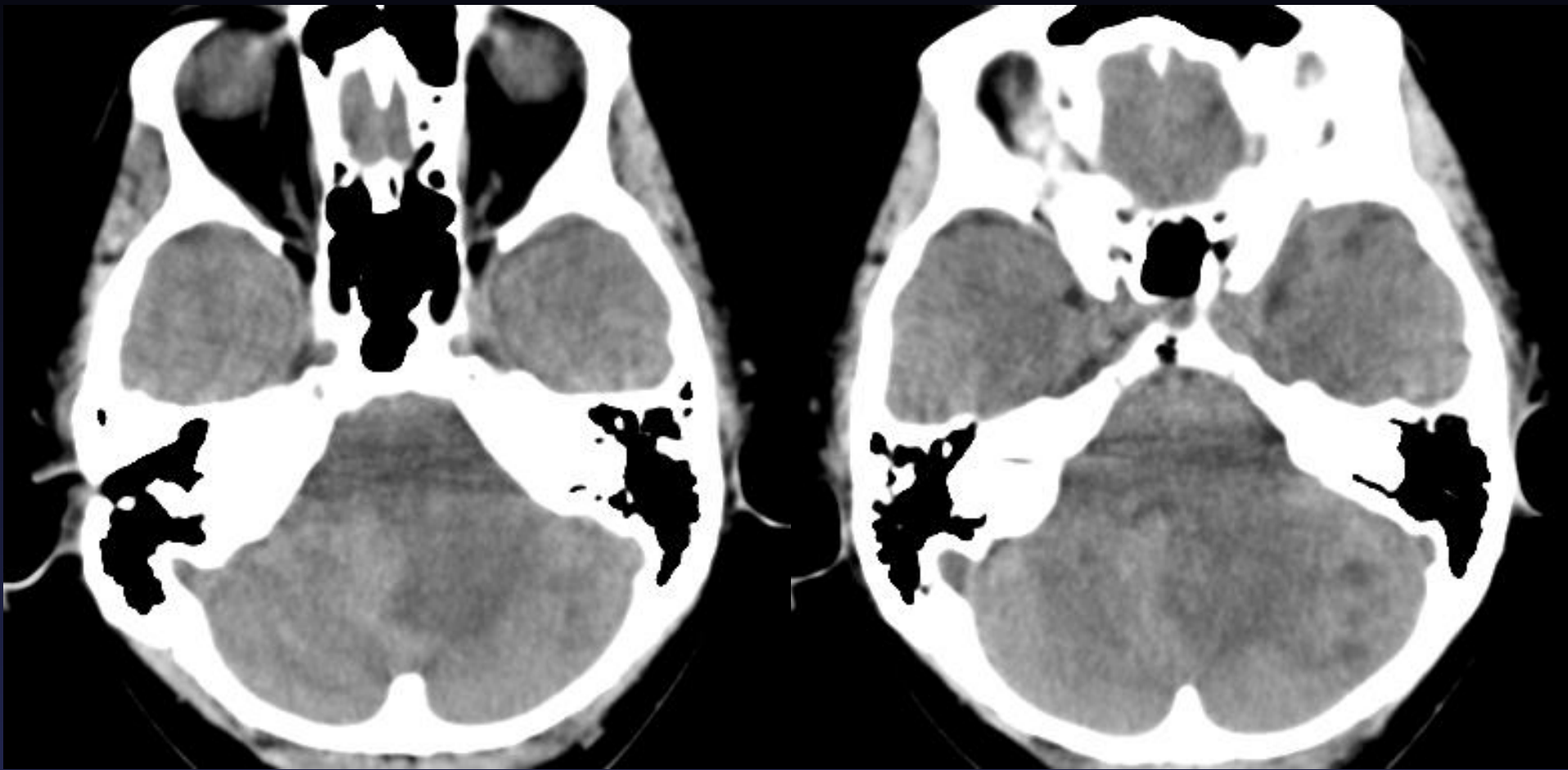
Present history

A 47-year-old woman who experienced a morning headache for about one month. A week before admission, Her headache deteriorate and was felt throughout the day.

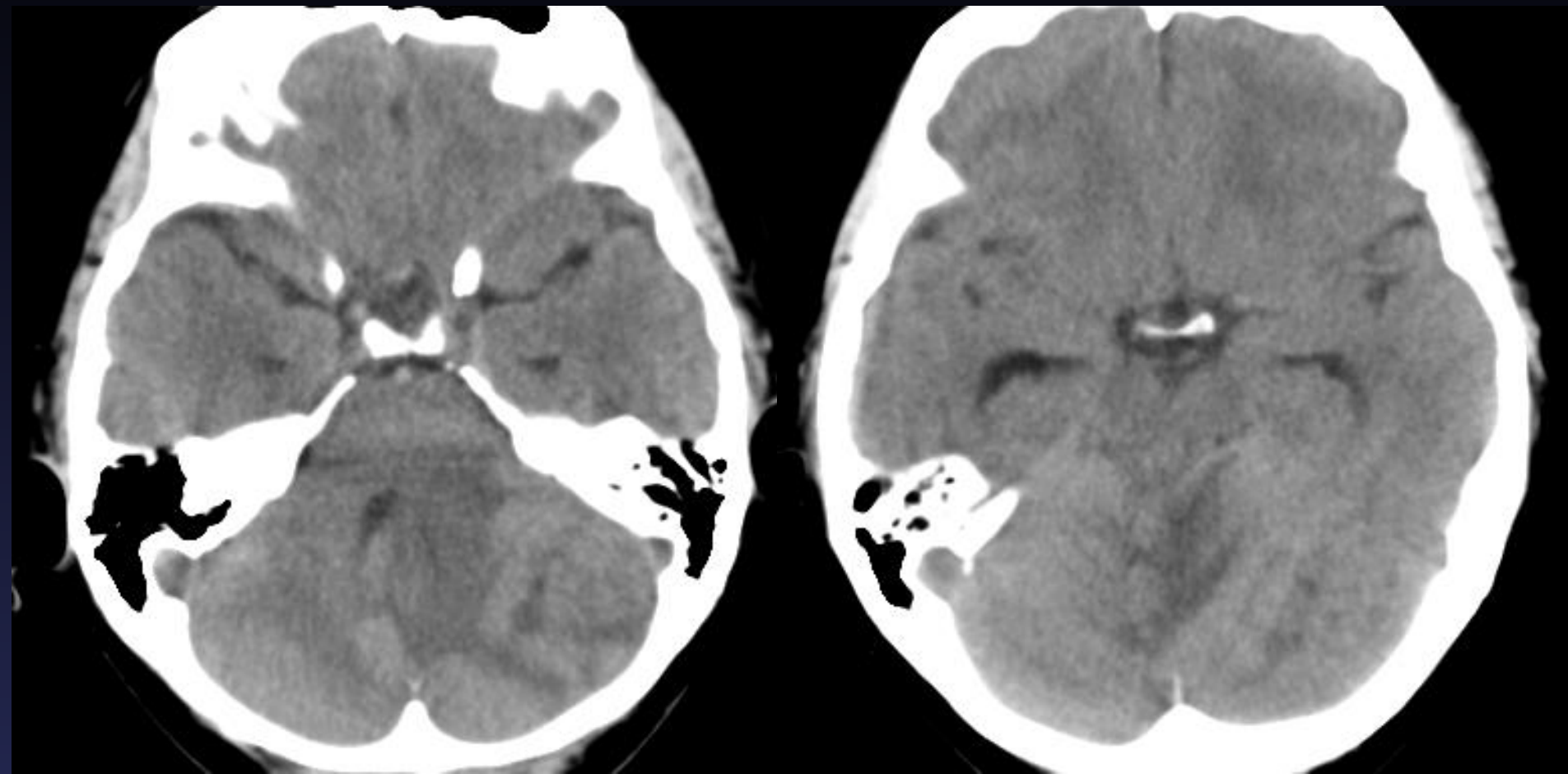
Past history Pneumonia, 10 years old
 Thyroiditis, 40 years old

Laboratory data n.p.

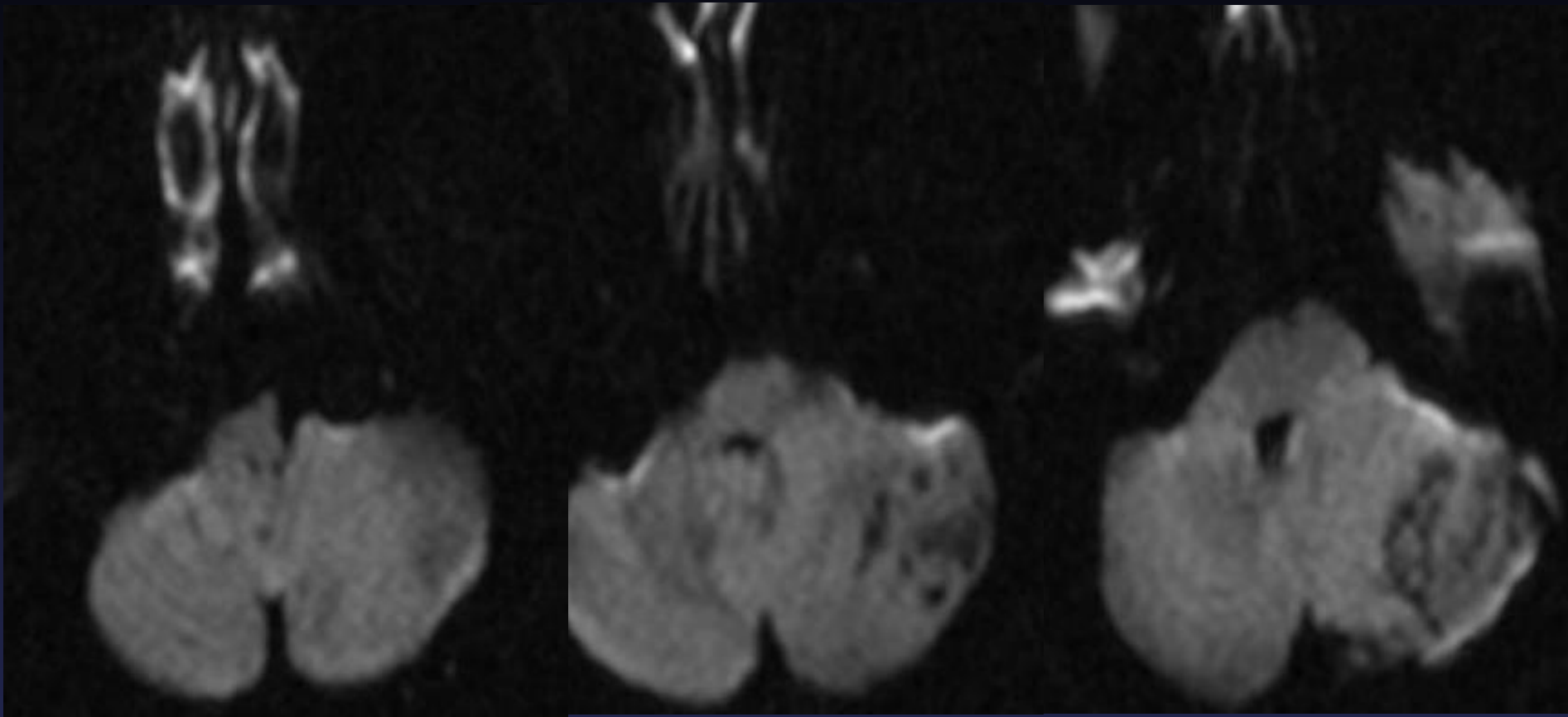
CT



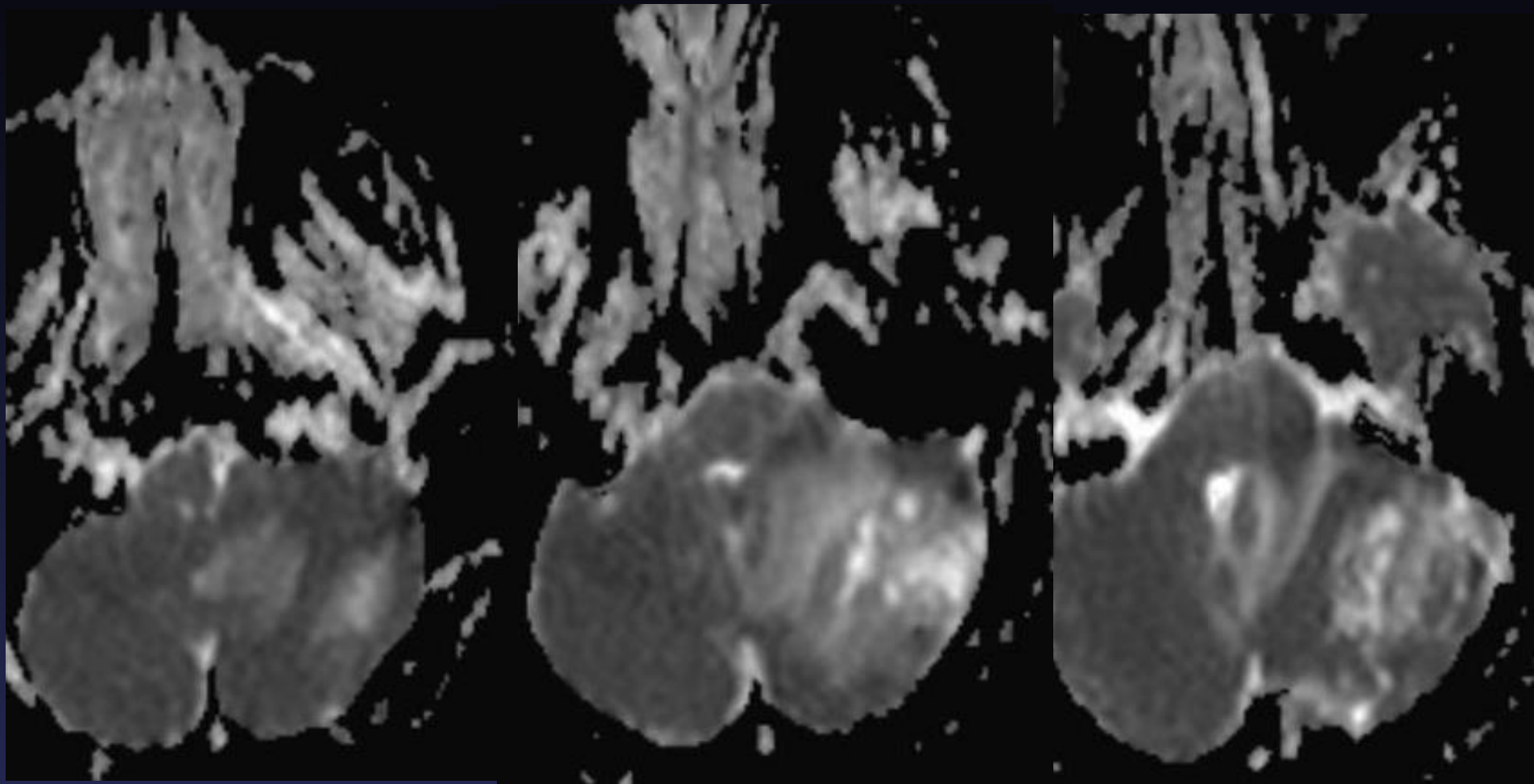
CT



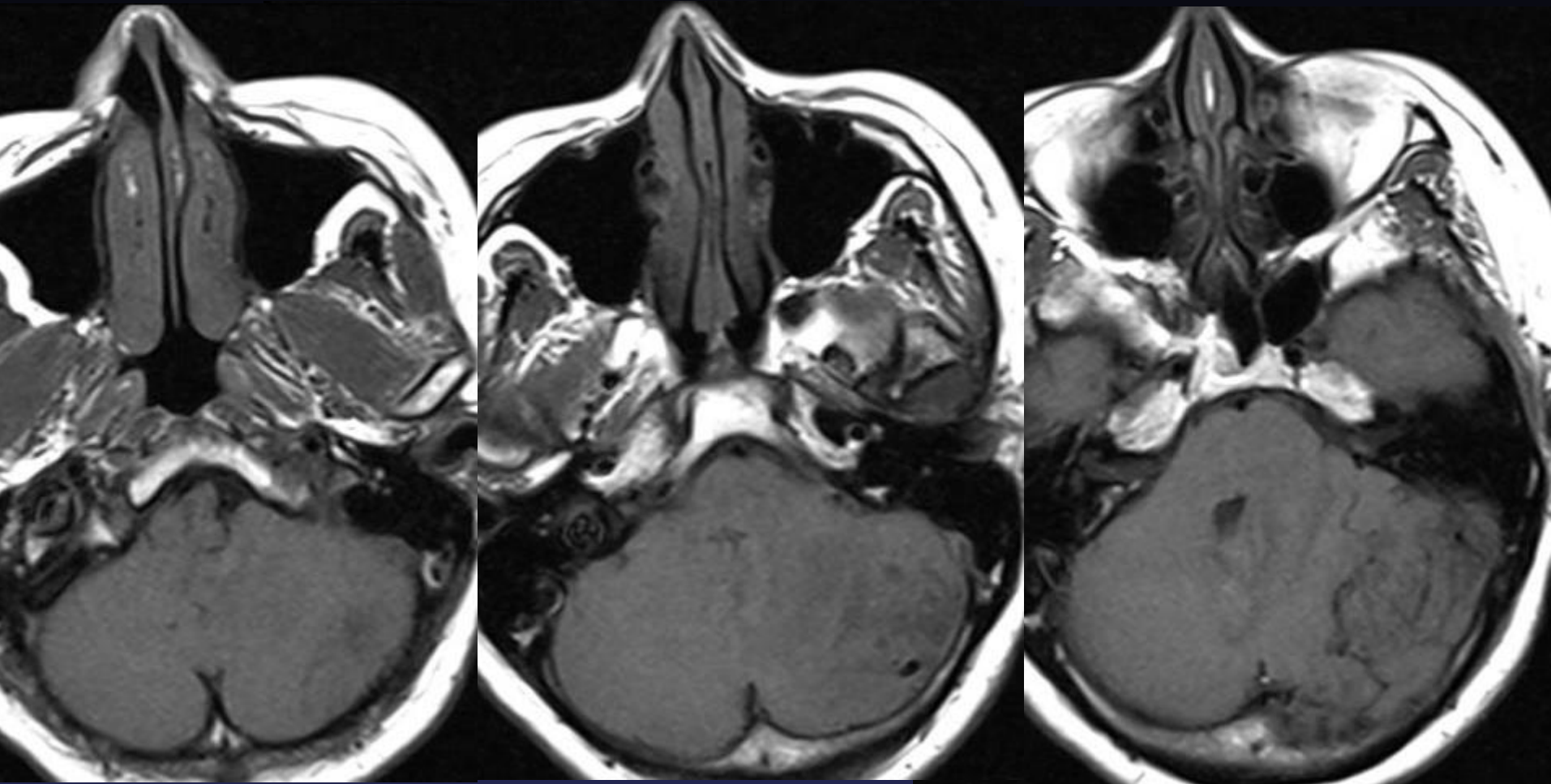
DWI



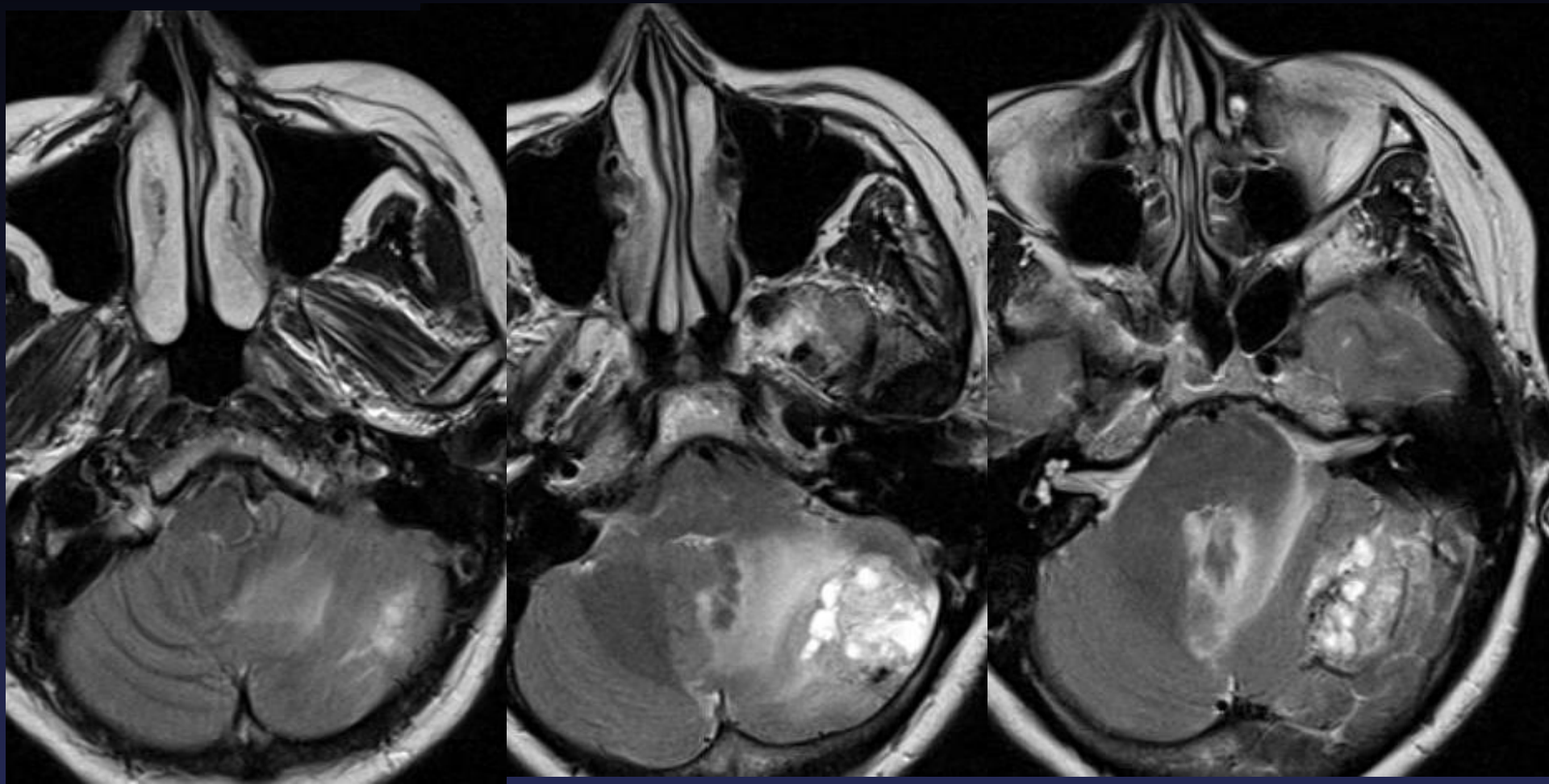
ADC map



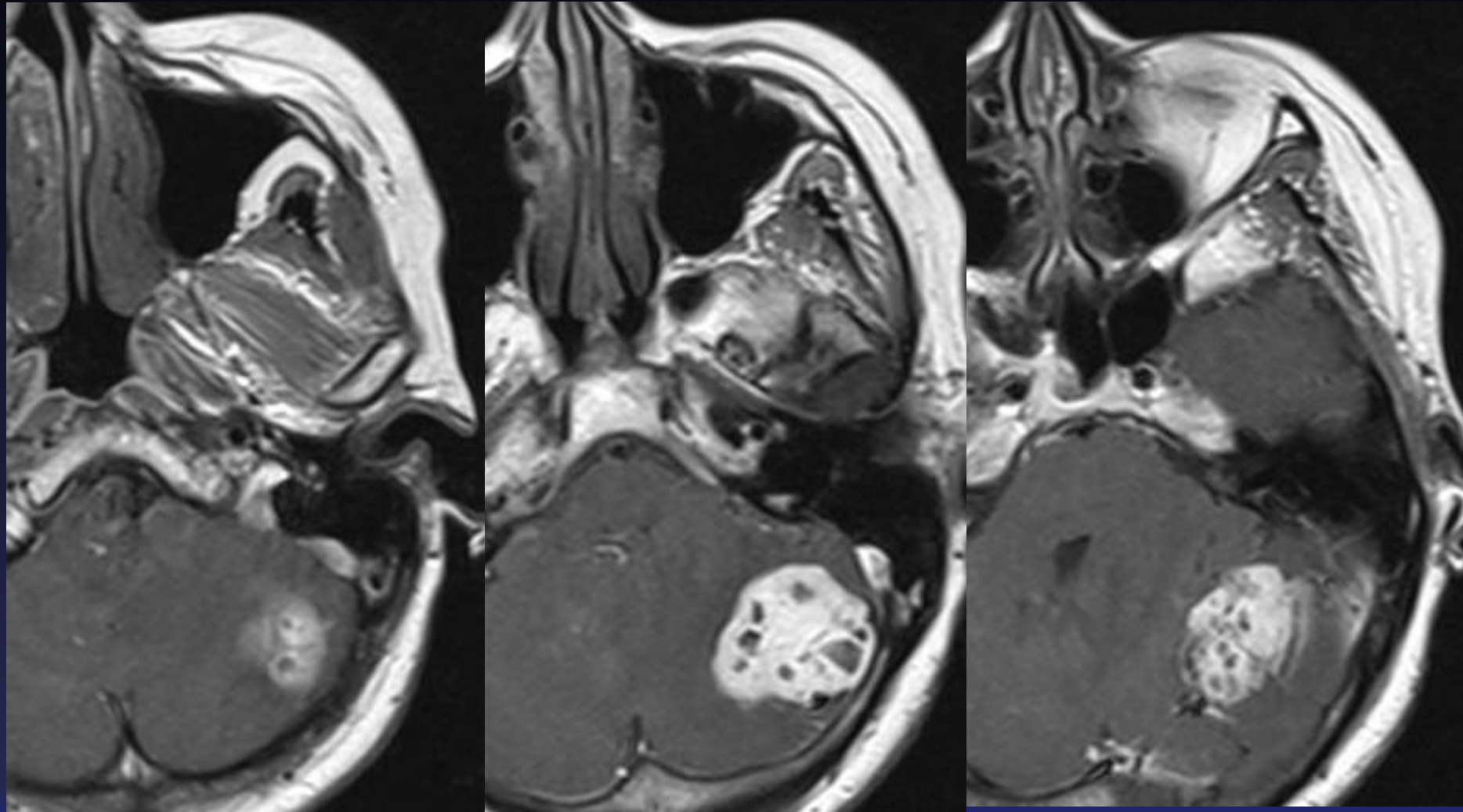
T1WI



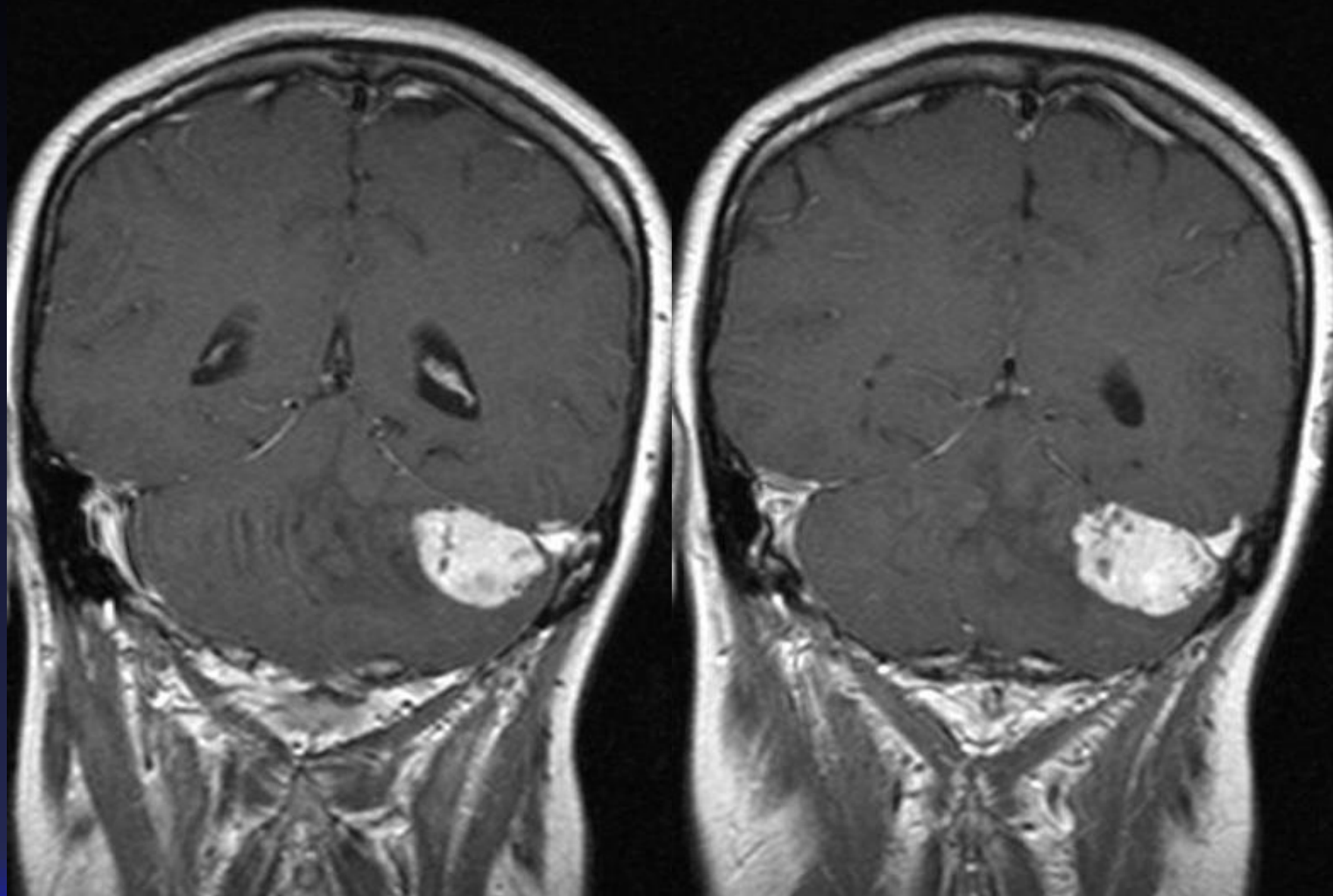
T2WI



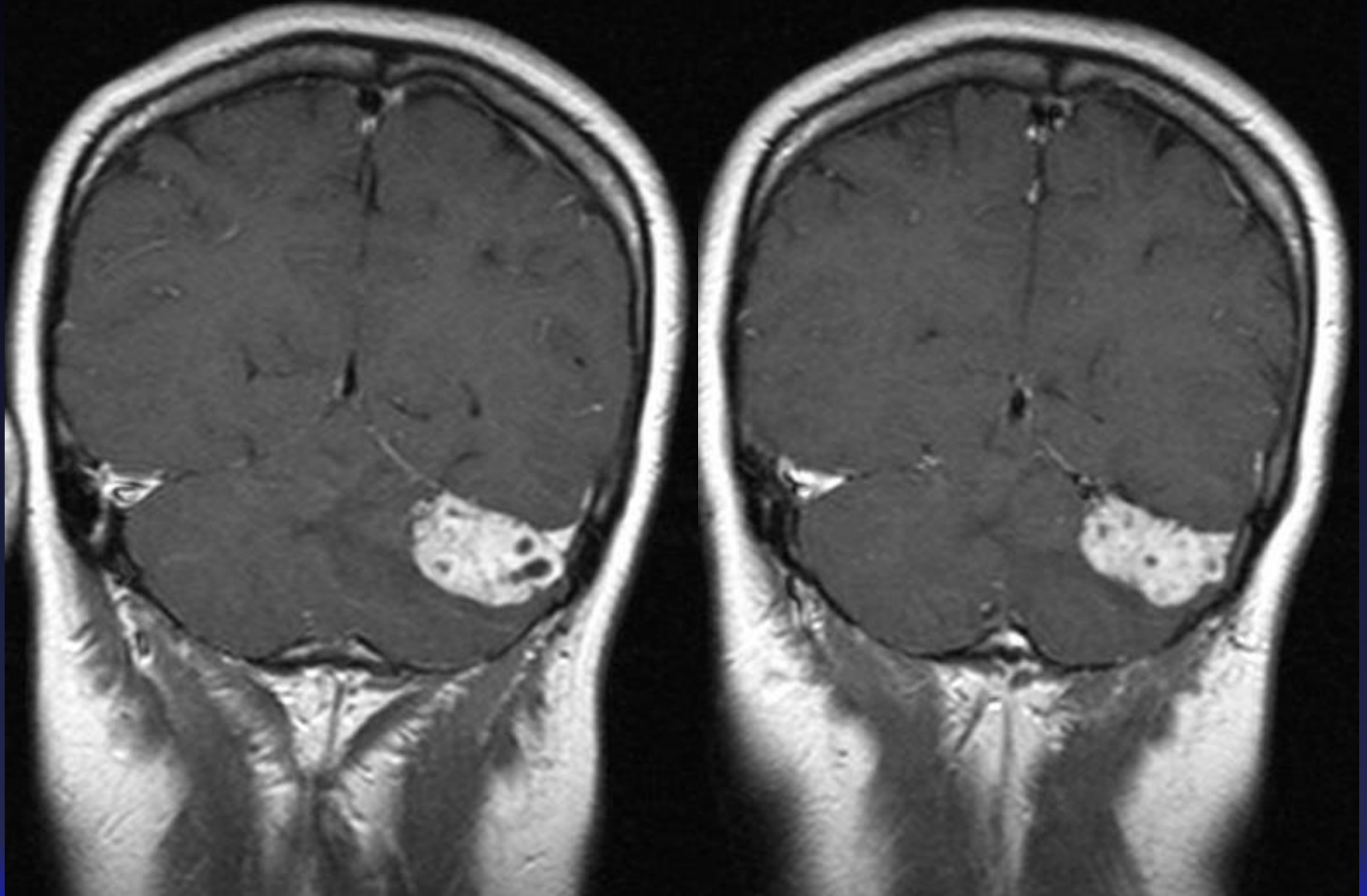
Gd-T1WI



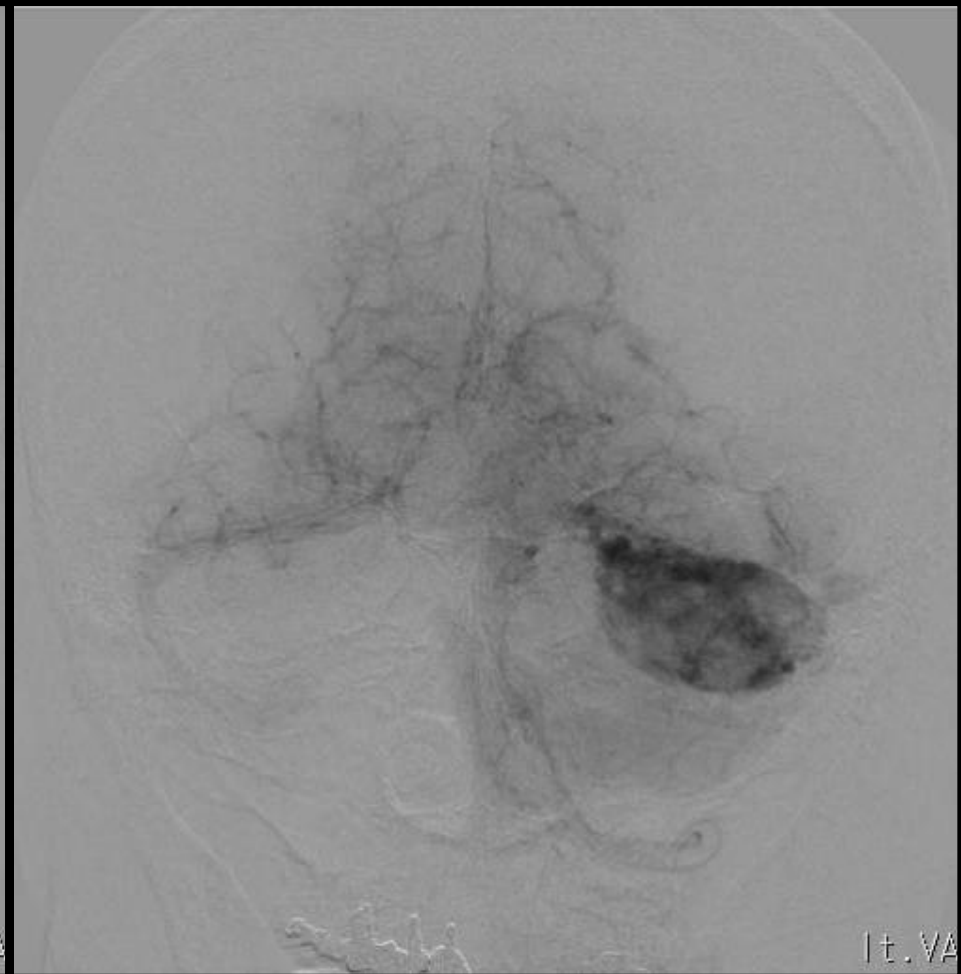
Gd-T1WI (coronal)



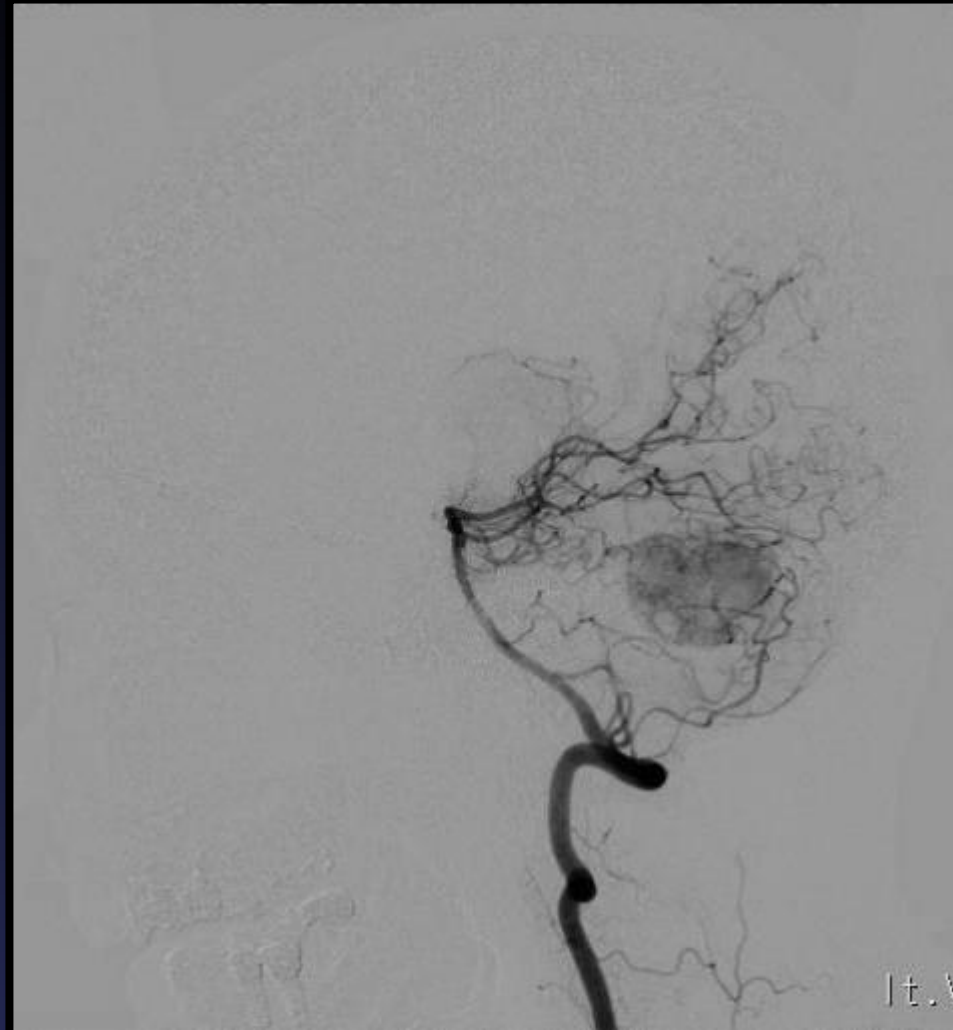
Gd-T1WI (coronal)



DSA (Lt. VA, A-P view)



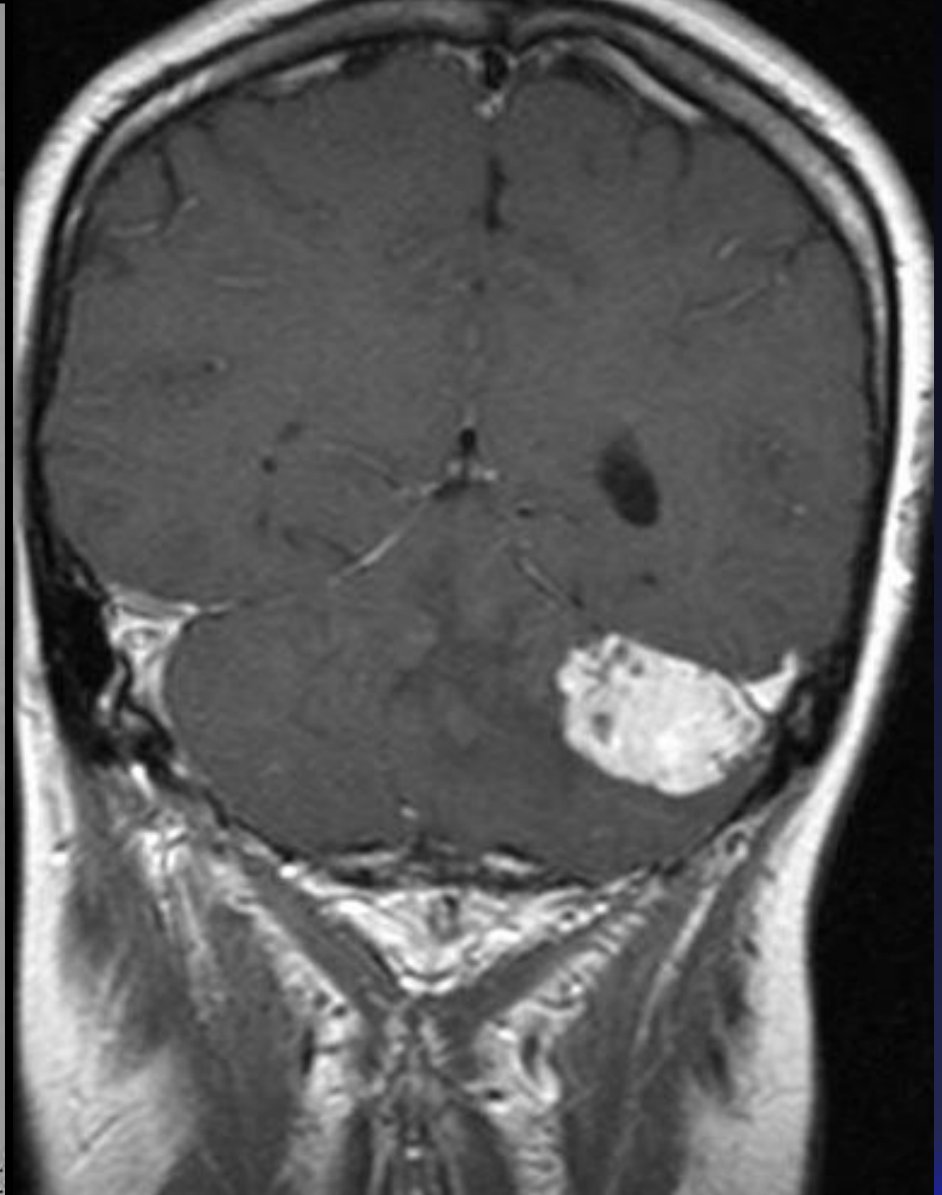
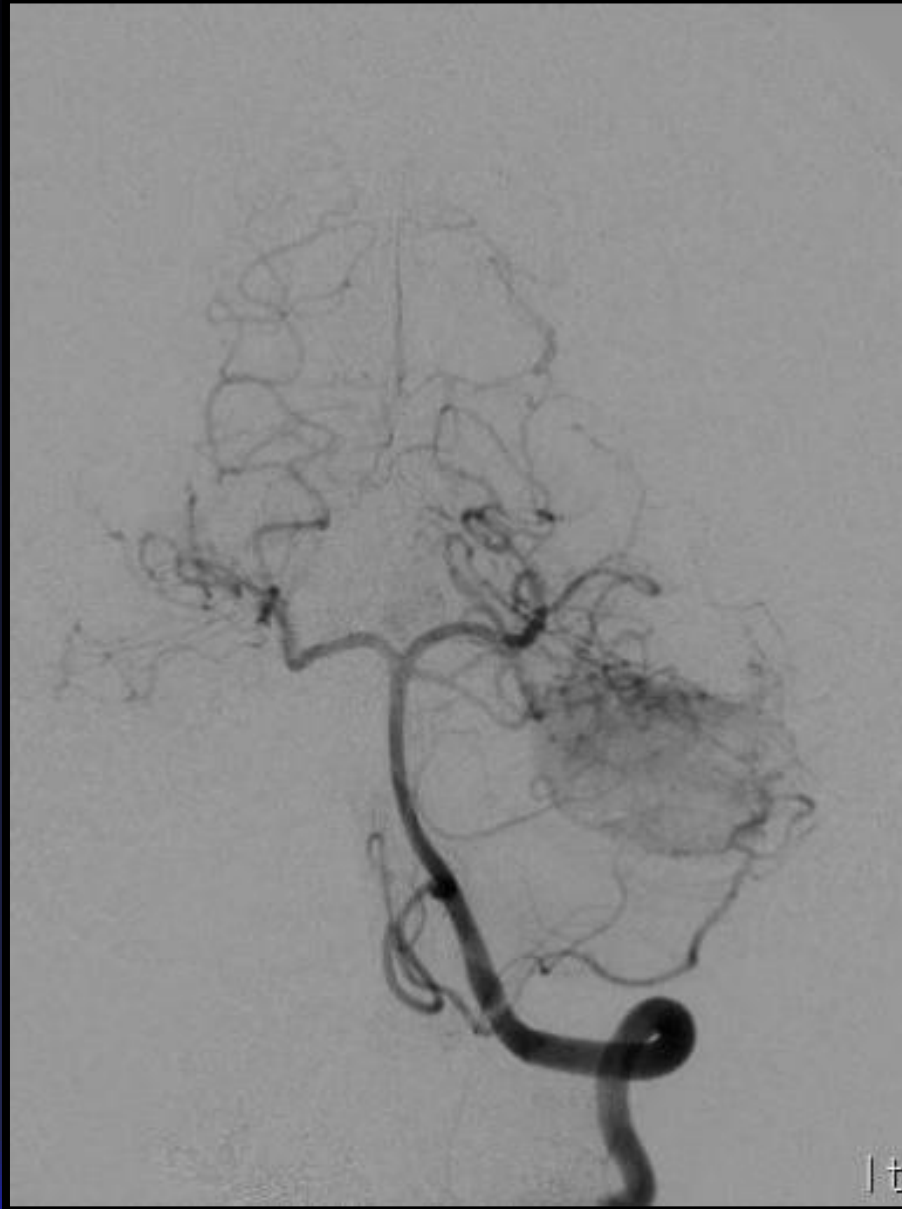
DSA (Lt. VA, lateral view)



Diagnosis ?



画像のおさらい



鑑別疾患

Cerebellar hemangioblastoma

Clear cell ependymoma

PubMed

cerebellar hypervascular tumor

Search



RSS

Save search

Advanced

Metastasis

Cerebellar paraganglioma

経過

Operation

Removal of lt. cerebellar tumor via posterior petrosal and lateral suboccipital approach

上小脳動脈が腫瘍の表面を走行していた。
上小脳動脈等から腫瘍に入る栄養血管を処理しながら、腫瘍を摘出した。

当日の病理診断では

Hemangioblastoma

と診断いただきました。

当院の病理診断では

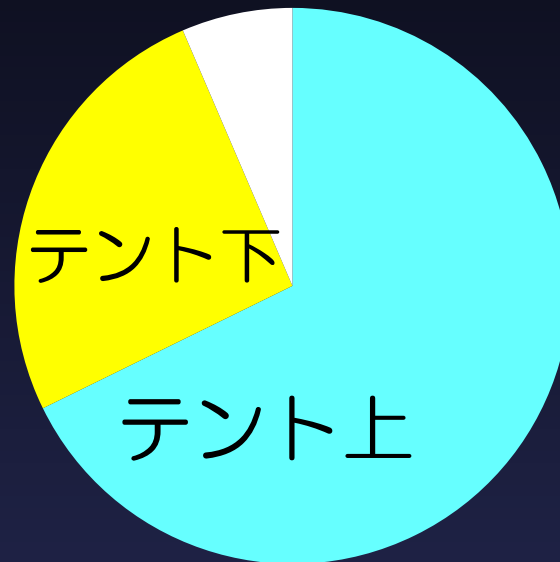
Ependymoma (clear cell type)

という事だったので、
以下に調べた事を記載します。

Clear cell ependymoma

- Subtypes of ependymoma:
Cellular, papillary, clear cell, tanycytic

- 62例の報告



- 再発率は **60%** で他の type より高い。

Neurol Med Chir(Tokyo) 49, 608-11, 2009

Clear cell ependymoma

- 画像所見

- 強く造影される壁在結節のある嚢胞性病変
- 血管造影での **hypervascularity**

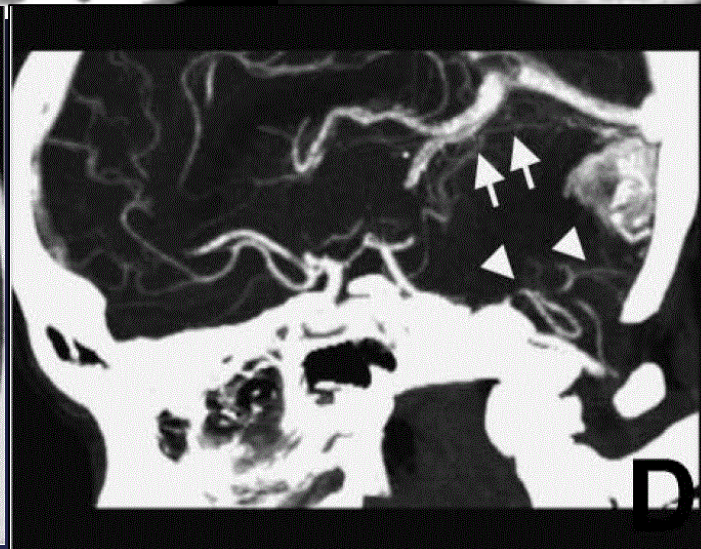
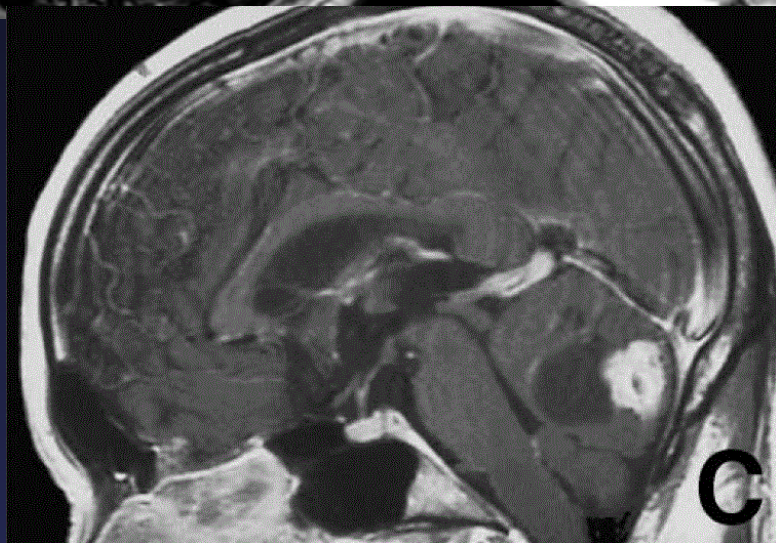
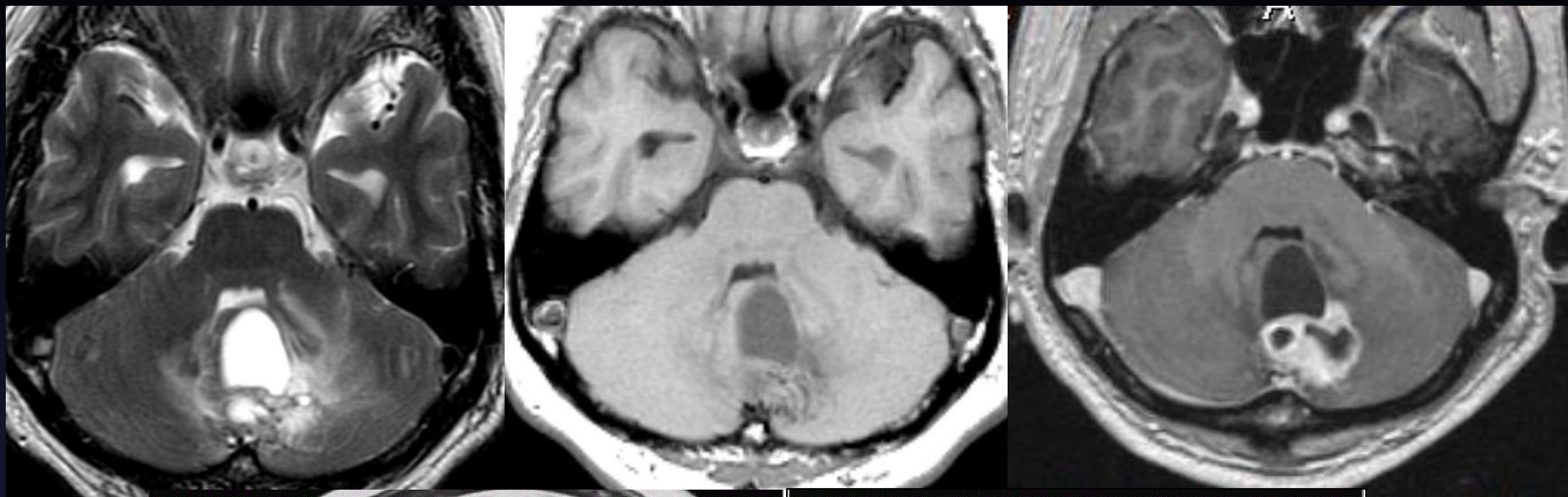
- 組織所見

oligodendroglioma, central neurocytoma,
hemangioblastoma, renal cell carcinoma

Surg Neurol 51, 281-8, 1999

Neurol Med Chir(Tokyo) 49, 608-11, 2009

Infratentorial clear cell ependymoma –case report–



Differentiation of Clear Cell Ependymoma of the Cerebellum From Hemangioblastoma by Thallium-201 Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography

—Case Report—

Ken-ichi NAGAMATSU, Toshihiro KUMABE, Mika WATANABE*,
Yoichi NAKAZATO**, and Teiji TOMINAGA

Department of Neurosurgery, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, Miyagi;

**Department of Pathology, Tohoku University Hospital, Sendai, Miyagi;*

***Department of Human Pathology, Gunma University Graduate School of Medicine,
Maebashi, Gunma*

Abstract

A 57-year-old man suffered from dizziness for about one year and truncal ataxia for about one month. Magnetic resonance imaging demonstrated a cystic tumor with a homogeneously enhanced mural nodule located in the cerebellar vermis. Computed tomography angiography revealed a hypervascular nodule. These findings were compatible with hemangioblastoma. Thallium-201 single photon emission computed tomography (²⁰¹Tl-SPECT) showed moderately high uptake in the early phase and moderately high retention in the delayed phase, whereas hemangioblastoma shows almost no retention in the delayed phase. The patient underwent total removal of the tumor. The histological diagnosis was clear cell ependymoma (CCE). CCE is a rare subtype of ependymoma, which resembles hemangioblastoma in histological and neuroimaging findings, but is considerably more aggressive. ²⁰¹Tl-SPECT can provide useful information for the preoperative differential diagnosis of infratentorial CCE and hemangioblastoma.

Key words: clear cell ependymoma, hemangioblastoma, diagnosis, thallium-201 single photon emission computed tomography, pathology

Clear cell ependymoma

- 画像所見は hemangioblastoma に似る。
- 後頭蓋窩の hypervascular tumor の場合、clear cell ependymoma も鑑別に---
- Ependymoma の他の組織亜型に比較して再発率が高い。

