Proceedings International
Platinum Open Access Journal (ISSN 2668-6384)

Proceedings, Abstract
Volume 5, Issue 1, 2023, 28
https://doi.org/10.33263/Proceedings51.028

Multiple Sites Spinal Ependymoma Case Report †

Bogdan Mocanu [1,*], Sabina Sucuri [1,2]

[1] Coltea Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania
[2] Neolife Enayati Radiotherapy Center, Bucharest, Romania
* Correspondence: mocanu.bogdan.1995@gmail.com (B.M.);
† Presented at 2nd Edition of the OncoHub Conference – Connecting Scientists and Physicians for Next Generation Cancer Management, Poiana Brașov, Brașov, 21-23 September 2022

Received: 10.12.2022; Accepted: 20.12.2022; Published: 5.01.2023

Abstract: Ependymomas are rare neuroepithelial primary central nervous system tumors. The prevalence is more important in children; in adults, only approximately 1.8% of all central nervous system tumors are ependymomas. We present the case of a 48 years old patient who was accusing lombar pain and motor deficit, more pronounced on the left side. MRI was performed, revealing three masses localized at L2/L3, L5/S1, and S2. The vertebral canal was fully obstructed at L5/S1; therefore, surgery was performed at this site, with a partially favorable evolution. The histopathological examination suggested ependymoma G1, and the immunohistochemistry exam confirmed it. The patient accused cauda equina syndrome, MRI was performed again, describing a mass at L2 and cauda equina shifted to the left. Surgery was performed again at this site, and the histopathologic exam revealed, this time ependymoma G2. The patient developed sechelar paraparesis Frankel D. The third MRI revealed unspecified inflammatory lesions at L2-L4 and L5- S2 levels. Adjuvant craniospinal radiotherapy is recommended. The patient is currently in treatment, aiming for a dose of 36Gy with 1.8 Gy/Fraction and a boost for the surgical sites consisting of 9Gy. This case was brought to our attention due to its particularities, such as a rare primary tumor in adults and the presence of three distinct sites of the tumor.

Keywords: ependymomas; MRI; treatment.

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments

This research has no acknowledgment.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.