Sesta Giornata della Ricerca Clinica della Svizzera Italiana

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Modulo per la sottomissione abstract

Titolo (massimo 15 parole)

Floor of the IVth ventricular melanocytoma: a rare tumor in an uncommon location

Autori (cognome e iniziali, es: Grassi L.)

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Testo (massimo 250 parole, preferibilmente in italiano (accettato anche in inglese), suddiviso in Introduzione, Metodi, Risultati, Conclusioni e Finanziamento)

-Melanocytomas are rare tumors of the central nervous system that are believed to arise from leptomeningeal melanocytes. They are generally a slow growing neoplasm with a peak incidence in the fifth decade and a slight predilection for woman. It has an incidence of 1 per 10 million per year. Melanocytoma occurs especially in the cervical and thoracic region, the posterior cranial fossa and Meckle’s cave. The patient presented in this paper is the first reported case of the occurrence of an intraventricular melanocytoma of the floor of the IVth ventricle.

-This 68 years old male with an history of chronic alcohol intake and a psychiatric disorder presented to our institution with a history of progressive vertigo, nausea and right dysmetria over several weeks. He underwent an MR which revealed an extraaxial mass in the forth ventricle with homogeneous increased signal on T1-weighted images and prominent enhancement following contrast administration. No hydrocephalus or edema were present. On physical examination, no mucocutaneous or ocular pigmented lesion were evident on his skin. He also underwent a gastroscopy and colonoscopy which were negative.

-The patient was operated with a median suboccipital approach. A greenish-black solid nodular tumor was found and totally resected. During the operation a momentaneous alteration of the VII and XII cranial nerve was detected. Histopathological Findings:

-The tumor tissue was processed and stained with H&E and immunohistochemical stains. No areas of necrosis was detected. The cells were strongly positive for Melan-A, HMB45 and S100. This is the first reported case of primary IV ventricular melanocytoma. An exhaustive review of the literature reveals reports of only a few supratentorial melanocytoma. The location of this tumor and its radiological appearance suggest that melanocytes are present or may migrate into the fourth ventricle. The case contains implication also for the differential diagnosis of intraventricular enhancing mass.

Invio Abstract