



A service of the National Library of Medicine
and the National Institutes of Health

My NCBI
[Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search PubMed for

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display AbstractPlus Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 1 Review: 0

1: [J Neurosurg.](#) 2007 Oct;107(4 Suppl):286-91.

Links

Pediatric infratentorial gangliogliomas: a retrospective series.

Baussard B, Di Rocco F, Garnett MR, Boddaert N, Lellouch-Tubiana A, Grill J, Puget S, Roujeau T, Zerah M, Sainte-Rose C.

Department of Pediatric Neurosurgery, Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Paris, France.

OBJECT: The aim of this study was to retrospectively review the clinical presentation, the roles of surgery and adjuvant therapy, and the treatment-related morbidity in children with a ganglioglioma in the posterior fossa and to try and determine the prognostic factors. **METHODS:** Between 1991 and 2006, 10 children were treated for a posterior fossa ganglioglioma at the authors' institution. The mean age of the children, the duration of symptoms prior to diagnosis, and the follow-up were 8.2, 2.4, and 3.9 years, respectively. Nine of the children presented with symptoms of raised intracranial pressure. Preoperative imaging showed enhancement in all patients; in eight it was in a patchy distribution. The operations consisted of radical resection (> 75%) in seven children, biopsy in two, and a total macroscopic excision in one. **RESULTS:** The surgical procedure did not cause deterioration in the neurological condition in any of the children. There was no recurrence in the child who underwent total macroscopic excision of the tumor, and there has been no tumor progression in three children, two of whom have had no evidence of enhancement of the postoperative residual tumor. The tumor has progressed in six children, requiring further surgery in three, chemotherapy in four, and radiotherapy and second-line chemotherapy in one child to control the tumor. **CONCLUSIONS:** The imaging of gangliogliomas in the posterior fossa showed patchy enhancement. The patients in whom it was possible to achieve a radical resection, aimed at removing at least the enhancing portion of the tumor, have not required further treatment. A second excision, for progressive tumors, is an effective adjuvant therapy.

PMID: 17941492 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related Links

- ▶ Is gross-total resection sufficient treatment for posterior fossa ependymomas? [J Neurosurg. 2005]
- ▶ Intracranial ganglioglioma: preoperative characteristics and oncologic outcome [J Neurooncol. 2002]
- ▶ Long-term results of the surgical treatment of craniopharyngioma: the experience at the Policlinico Gemelli, Catholic Univer: [Childs Nerv Syst. 2005]
- ▶ Current neurosurgical management and the impact of the extent of resection in the treatment of malignant gliomas of childhood: a report of the Children's Cancer Group trial no. CCG-945. [J Neurosurg. 1998]
- ▶ Management of hydrocephalus in pediatric patients with posterior fossa tumors: the role of endoscopic third ventriculostomy. [J Neurosurg. 2001]

[See all Related Articles...](#)

Display AbstractPlus Show 20 Sort By Send to

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)