Review
Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorders with an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance
D. Kabzinska, I. Hausmanowa-Petrusewicz and A. Kochanski
Full Text
Abstract

Tumor
Activated B-cell immunophenotype might be associated with poor prognosis of primary central nervous system lymphomas
S. Bhagavathi, A. Sharathkumar, S. Hunter, L. Sung, R. Kanhere, M.D. Venturina and J.D. Wilson
Full Text
Abstract

Local versus diffuse recurrences of meningiomas: factors correlated to the extent of the recurrence
F. Maiuri, R. Donzelli, G. Mariniello, M.L. Del Basso De Caro, A. Colella, C. Peca, P. Vergara and G. Pettinato
Full Text
Abstract

ABSTRACT
F. Maiuri, R. Donzelli, G. Mariniello, M.L. Del Basso De Caro, A. Colella, C. Peca, P. Vergara and G. Pettinato

Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the factors correlated with the different patterns (local, peripheral and diffuse) of meningioma recurrence.

Material and methods: 55 patients with benign (WHO I) meningiomas which recurred after seemingly complete removal were reviewed; 40 (Group I) had local or peripheral recurrences (< 3 cm from the initial dural attachment) and 15 (Group II) had distant and diffuse recurrences. Patient age and sex, tumor location, interval of recurrence, tumor shape, type of brain-tumor interface, histological subtype, mitotic index (MI) and progesterone receptor (PR) expression of the initial tumor, histological WHO Grade of the recurrent tumor and patient outcome were analyzed and correlated with the pattern of recurrence. Results: Flat-shaped meningiomas with large dural attachment showed a significantly higher rate of diffuse recurrences than round tumors, whereas the brain-tumor interface and the tumor location were not relevant (excepting the lack of convexity meningiomas in the group of diffuse tumors). There were no significant differences of histology, MI and PR expression of the initial tumor and histological grade of the recurrent tumor between the two groups. Conclusions: The different patterns of meningioma recurrences (local, peripheral, diffuse) are not correlated with the tumor location and histology and do not represent a different biological tumor progression. We agree that most unexpected extensive recurrences result from a more extensive microscopic dural involvement.

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Vascular Lesions
Giant serpentine aneurysm of vertebrobasilar artery mimicking dolichoectasia – an unusual complication of pediatric AIDS
A. Mahadevan, R. Tagore, N.B. Siddappa, V. Santosh, T.C.