Intraventricular Glioblastoma Multiforme with Previous History of Intracerebral Hemorrhage: A Case Report

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GBM is the most common primary brain tumor, but intraventricular GBM is rare and only few cases have been reported in the literature. The authors report a case of 64-year-old man who had a remote history of previous periventricular intracerebral hemorrhage. Brain computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) imaging showed an intraventricular lesion with inhomogeneous enhancement, infiltrative borders and necrotic cyst, and obstructive hydrocephalus. The patient underwent surgical removal through transcortical route via the bottom of previous hemorrhage site and the final pathologic diagnosis was GBM. We present a rare case of an intraventricular GBM with detailed clinical course, radiological findings, and pathological findings, and the possible origin of this lesion is discussed.

KEY WORDS: Glioblastoma multiforme • Intraventricular tumor • Intracerebral hemorrhage • Obstructive hydrocephalus.
imaging study, which confirmed the presence of rim-enhancing intraventricular solid and cyst lesion (Fig. 3). This lesion showed infiltrative pattern around the medial occipital ventricular wall and spreading into the splenium of corpus callosum and septum pellucidum. The tumor had irregular and inhomogeneous enhancing patterns on gadolinium-enhancing images. The thicker solid portion was located near the occipital horn, which had continuity to subependymal layer of previous hemorrhage site. These radiographic findings were indicative of a high-grade tumor. The tumor might originate from paraventricular subependymal layers and spread to adjacent structures.

A parieto-occipital craniectomy with a transcortical approach to the lesion was performed. We were able to access the lesion via route of previous hemorrhage site on the right parietal lobe. Grossly, the tumor was seen as hypervascular mass with hard in consistency. In microsurgical findings, it was grayish-colored tumor and was predominantly firm, necessitating piecemeal removal. The tumor was very infiltrative in nature that no distinct plane between tumor and ependymal layer was identified. Frozen and permanent section of tumor showed mitotic figures, pseudopalisading necrosis and endothelial proliferation. Most of tumor cells were stained positive for GFAP (Fig. 4). The pathological diagnosis was glioblastoma. After operation, the symptoms of obstructive hydrocephalus were progressively improved. Two weeks after the operation, whole brain radiation therapy was started. His family refused concomitant chemoradiotherapy with temozolomide for the reason of economic status. He did not show any neurological deterioration during radiation therapy, and he was discharged in the middle of radiation schedules. He had some memory disturbance and mild hemiparesis (muscle power grade IV) at the time of discharge.

**DISCUSSION**

According to the WHO classification which was first published in 1979 and modified in 1993, GBM is grade 4 which shows nuclear atypia, mitosis, and endothelial proliferation or necrosis. Glioblastoma represents 15%-20% of all intracranial tumors and approximately 50% of gliomas in adults. Although capable of arising anywhere in the CNS, these tumors mainly present as a frontal-temporal lesion (63%) of the cerebral cortex. But, intraventricular glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is relatively rare and is usually found predominantly in the frontal horn or body.
Intraventricular tumors can be categorized into two types according to their origin: primary and secondary. Neoplasms that originate from the ventricular wall and its lining are considered primary ventricular tumors, and those that arise in adjacent brain structures but with more than two-thirds of exophytic growth within the ventricle are considered secondary ventricular tumors with transpendymal development (primary cerebral origin). The most common intraventricular gliomas include ependymomas, subependymomas, and subependymomal giant cell astrocytomas. Other less common variants, including choroids gloma, glioblastoma multiforme, and mixed glial-neuronal tumors, have been reported.

The authors hypothesize that the origin of tumor in this case was the neuroglial cells of the white matter in the subventricular area. This periventricular glioblastoma may have grown into the ventricle by transpendymal invasion and infiltrated into surrounding structures. Although we do not know the exact relationship between previous hemorrhage and the development of glioblastomas, we can consider two possible mechanisms of the previous hemorrhage and glioblastomas. One mechanism is tumor bleeding event during the development of hypervascular tumors. In our case, 3 years of long history did not meet the natural history of glioblastomas, since glioblastomas usually show rapid progression and recurrence after the treatment. Additionally, the patient had long history of symptom-free survival during untreated periods. So, this mechanism may be ruled out. The other is abnormal repair mechanism near the periventricular white matter which was injured by previous hemorrhage. The enhancing portion of the tumor was mainly located below the bottom of previous hemorrhage site on the sagittal image (Fig. 3C) and thicker solid portion of the lesion was located in occipital area had continuity to previous hemorrhage site (Fig. 3A). According to the radiological findings, we hypothesized that the development of periventricular GBM may triggered by the abnormal healing process in the subependymal zone. Subependymal zone have many pluripotent stem cells for regeneration after cell death. Doetsch et al. introduced four distinct cell types reside in the subventricular zone (SVZ); The ependymal cells, astrocyte-like type B cells, type C cells and oligodendrocyte progenitors. The role of multipotential progenitors and neural stem cells in the adult SVZ as the cell origin of glioblastoma has been suggested by studies on human tumors and transgenic mice. Our case might be a case of malignant transformation of the quiescent neural stem cell or fast-proliferating multipotential progenitors residing in the adult SVZ during the repair process. Although we cannot explain the exact mechanism of malignant transformation, we think that abnormal subependymal healing process after massive hemorrhage might trigger the glial proliferation from neural stem cells in SVZ.

Considering MR imaging, the tumor which entered the ventricle might have expanded along the ependymal lining to the frontal horn and have constituted a necrotic cyst. Also, the glioblastoma might have invaded the opposite frontal lobe probably by crossing through the ependymal layer and/or corpus callosum. This maybe the result of invasion through the subependymal fascicular route.

Intraventricular GBMs have typical imaging characteristics of high-grade gliomas, including contrast enhancement and, sometimes inhomogeneity and infiltrative, irregular borders. Well-circumscribed, minimally enhancing appearance of intraventricular GBM at the trigone was reported in only one case. Most lateral ventricular tumors enlarge slowly and typically cause no symptoms until reaching a size large enough to cause obstructive hydrocephalus or compression of surrounding eloquent structures. However, the interval between symptom onset and presentation is short, ranging between weeks and months. Symptoms caused by obstructive hydrocephalus in this case were consistent with a large ventricular tumor.
CONCLUSION

Intraventricular tumors show slowly progressive symptoms due to obstructive hydrocephalus or compression of surrounding eloquent structures. We experienced a rare case of an intraventricular GBM at the occipital horn of lateral ventricle which expanded by subependymal invasion to the ipsilateral and contralateral frontal horns and revealed an inhomogenous wall with necrosis.

Abbreviations
CNS, central nervous system; CT, computed tomography; GBM, glioblastoma multiforme; GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein; MR, magnetic resonance; WHO, World Health Organization.

References
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