

# Does Histologic Subtype Influence the Post-Operative Outcome in Spinal Meningioma?

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## Abstract

**Background:** Postoperative outcome of spinal meningiomas is an important issue in surgery decision-making. There are limited and conflicting data in the literature about the prognostic factors influencing recovery, especially about the histopathologic subtypes.

**Objectives:** This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of some of these factors on postoperative outcome.

**Patients and Methods:** This study was performed on 39 patients operated for spinal meningioma between October 1998 and January 2012; their histopathologic subtype was determined according to WHO criteria. The follow up period ranged between 8 - 120 months. The influence of histopathologic subtype, grade, age, sex, surgical approach, local adhesion and anatomical location was assessed according to Frankel classification of neurologic deficit.

**Results:** From a total number of 39 spinal meningiomas, 34 cases were WHO grade I, from which 15 cases were psammomatous, 7 cases were meningothelial, 9 cases were transitional and 3 cases were fibroblastic. Five cases were grade II, 3 of which had clear cell appearance and the remaining 2 had chordoid appearance. The mean age was 51.6 (22 to 76) years; 25 cases were female and 14 cases were male. This study revealed that grade II meningioma cases had poor prognosis in all 5 cases and psammomatous subtype had poor postoperative outcome in 40% of cases while the other subtypes had good outcome in all cases ( $P = 0.026$ ). Cervical location of the tumor was also related with poor outcome in 37.5% of the cases, while 22.5% had poor outcome in other locations ( $P = 0.029$ ). Age below and above 45 years and sex had no significant influence on the outcome.

**Conclusions:** Spinal meningiomas of psammomatous type and grade II spinal meningiomas are associated with less favorable postoperative neurologic outcome. Cervical location has also a negative correlation with a good outcome.

**Keywords:** Spinal Cord Neoplasms, Meningioma, Pathology, Treatment Outcome

## 1. Background

Primary spinal cord tumors represent 4.5% of all CNS neoplasms and the most common tumor type is meningioma (24.4%) (1). Intraspinial meningiomas are usually intradural extramedullary tumors (2). Spinal meningiomas are more common in elderly patients, mean age varying from 56 up to 66 years in different studies (3-6); in Sandalcioğlu et al.'s study, the age range was 17 to 88 years in a review of 131 patients (3). Spinal meningiomas are slow growing tumors and therefore, they lead to symptoms only when they reach a considerable size to compress the spinal cord, causing local pain; however, in a significant number of patients, the diagnosis is not confirmed until neurologic deficits or gait disturbances become evident (3). Intraspinial meningiomas are most commonly located in

thoracic region, followed by cervical and lumbar areas (7-9). There are only few reports in the literature describing postoperative outcome of spinal meningiomas (10-14). In addition, little is known about the different prognostic factors influencing recovery, especially the influence of histopathologic subtype (11).

## 2. Objectives

This study is carried out to evaluate the effect of some of these factors specially the effect of histopathologic subtype on the postoperative outcome.

### 3. Patients and Methods

All patients with spinal meningioma referred to Shohada hospital, Tehran, Iran for surgical resection of spinal meningioma between October 1998 and January 2012 were included in this study. The patients' records including age, sex, address, history, radiologic data, operative notes, tumor location and pathology reports were registered retrospectively. The results of 8 - 120 months post-operative follow up were then classified according to Frankel classification (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Frankel Classification of Neurologic Deficit

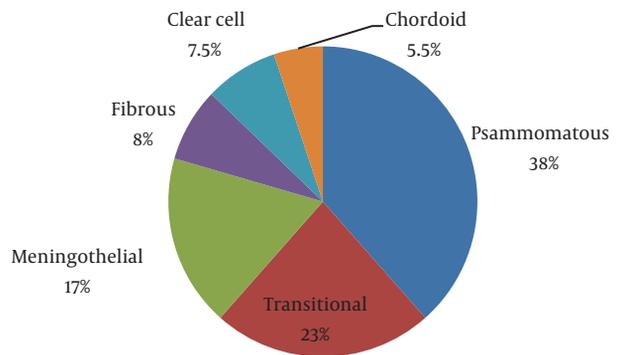
Grade	Description
A	Complete neurological injury, no motor or sensory function clinically detected below the level of the injury
B	Preserved sensation only, no motor function clinically detected below the level of the injury; sensory function remains below the level of the injury but may include only partial function (sacral sparing qualifies as preserved sensation)
C	Preserved motor non-functional, some motor function observed below the level of the injury, but is of no practical use to the patient
D	Preserved motor function, useful motor function below the level of the injury; patient can move lower limbs and walk with or without aid, but does not have a normal gait or strength in all motor groups
E	Normal motor, no clinically detected abnormality in motor or sensory function with normal sphincter function; abnormal reflexes and subjective sensory abnormalities may be present

All patients had plain X-rays and CT-scan of spine and only 14 (36%) had MRI for localization of tumor. Three pathologists studied histologic slides independently and diagnoses were made according to WHO 2007 criteria.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software version 11.0. Using t-test and Fisher's exact test, we compared the results. A P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

### 4. Results

A total number of 39 patients with spinal meningioma were referred to Shohada hospital and underwent neurosurgical resection. Patients' mean age was 51.6 (range: 22 - 76) years. Twenty-five were women (64%) and 14 were men (36%). The female to male ratio was 1.8 to 1. Histological classification according to WHO criteria was as follows: 34 cases (87%) were WHO grade I, from which 15 cases (38%) were psammomatous, 7 cases (18%) were meningothelial, 9 cases (23%) were transitional and 3 cases (8%) were fibroblastic. Five patients (13%) were grade II, 3 of which (7.5%) had clear cell appearance and the remaining 2 (5.5%) had chordoid appearance (Figures 1 and 2).



**Figure 1.** Distribution of the Patients Among Different Histological Subtypes

There was no significant difference in preoperative neurologic signs according to Frankel classification between different histological subtypes. Preoperative neurologic signs included pain, gait disturbance, paresthesia and bladder dysfunction. Table 2 shows the summary of pre- and post-operative neurologic deficits in 39 patients with spinal meningiomas.

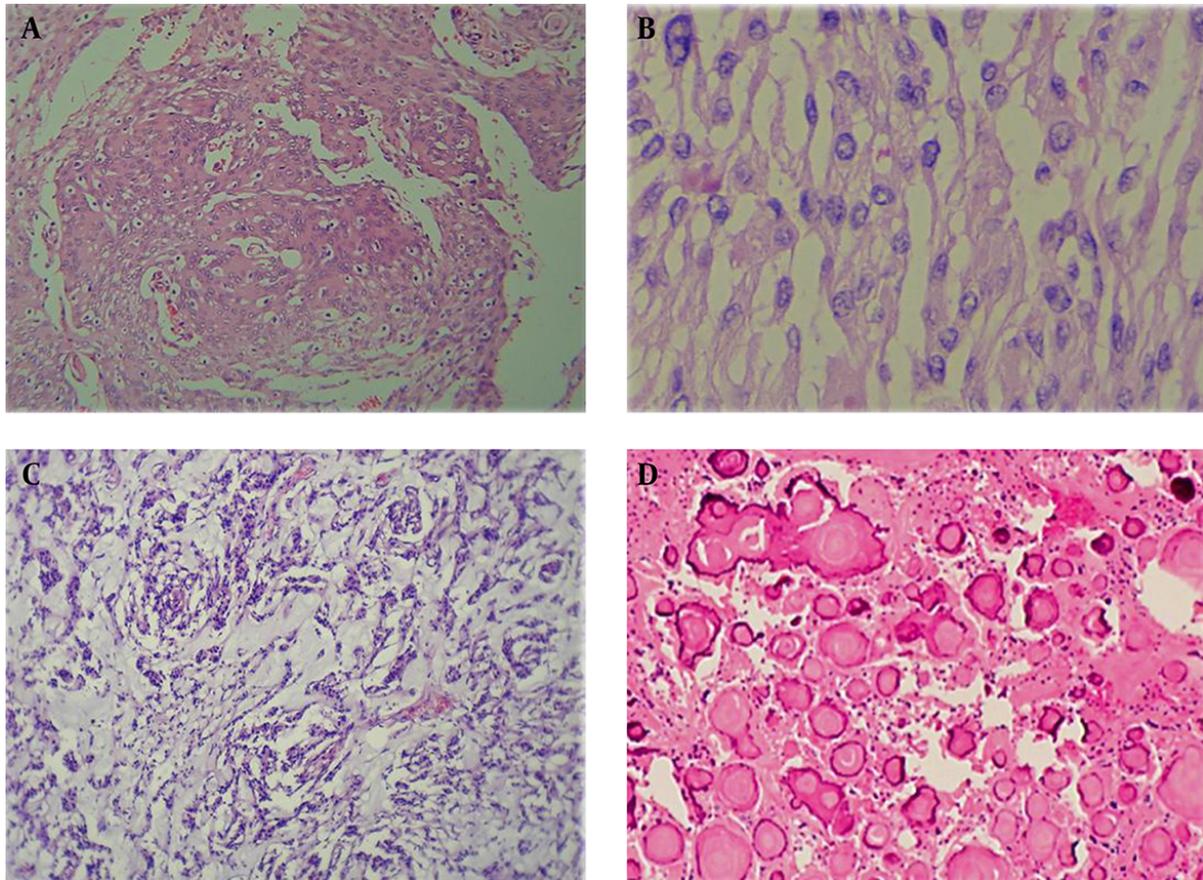
Seventy-nine percent of patients had grade D and E, 19% grade C and 2% had grade B. Postoperatively 82% improved or not changed and 18% worsened. One patient with psammomatous cervical meningioma with Frankel grade C had severe grade B signs after surgery.

Following surgery, pain was relieved in all patients; bladder dysfunction (in one case) was cured. Paresthesia remained only in one out of ten patients. From 8 patients who were unable to walk (group B or C), five cases remained at the same status (group B or C) postoperatively from which two cases were psammomatous and three cases were WHO grade II meningioma.

When comparing surgical outcome between different histologic subtypes, we observed that 6 out of 15 patients with psammomatous meningioma (40%) had worsened results or persistent functional deficit of grade C or worse. All of five cases of WHO grade II meningioma worsened after surgery or remained unchanged in grade C. These are significantly different from remaining 19 cases of WHO grade I meningioma (non-psammomatous), all of which (100%) showed improved results or not changed post-operatively, remaining in grade D or E ( $P = 0.003$  and  $P < 0.001$ ) (Tables 3 and 4).

The mean age of patients with good postoperative outcome was 51.8 while the mean age of patients with poor outcome was 51.5, so the age does not affect the outcome ( $P = 0.34$ ).

Seven out of 11 patients with poor outcome (63.6%) and 18 of 28 patients with good outcome (64%) were women:

**Figure 2.** Meningioma Histopathologic Subtypes

A, meningothelial; B, fibroblastic; C, chordoid; D, psammomatous.

**Table 2.** Pre- and Postoperative Neurologic Deficits in 39 Patients With Spinal Meningiomas

Preoperative Frankel Grade	Number of Patients	Postoperative Frankel Grade		
		Grade D - E	Grade C	Grade A - B
D - E	31	25	6	0
C	7	3	3	1
A - B	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

sex had no significant influence on the outcome ( $P = 0.99$ ).

Cervical location of tumor was seen in 5 out of 11 patients with poor outcome (45.5%) and in 3 out of 28 patients with good outcome (10.7%); cervical location had significant influence on the outcome ( $P = 0.027$ ).

The mean tumor size was 2.7 cm in greatest dimension in patients with poor outcome and 2.6 cm in cases of good outcome ( $P = 0.40$ ). Five of the poor-outcome cases have

been reported to have adhesion during surgery and incomplete removal (45%), while two of the others have this condition (7%) ( $P = 0.012$ ).

## 5. Discussion

Meningiomas are primary tumors of spines, arisen from the arachnoid cap cells of the meninges; they consti-

**Table 3.** Preoperative Neurologic Function and Histologic Subtypes

Histologic Type	Number of Patients	Preoperative Grade		
		Grade D - E	Grade C	Grade A - B
<b>Grade I</b>				
Psammomatous	15	12	3	0
Fibroblastic	3	2	1	0
Meningothelial	7	7	0	0
Transitional	9	8	1	0
<b>Grade II</b>	5	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	39	31	7	1

**Table 4.** Postoperative Neurologic Function and Histologic Subtypes

Histologic Type	Number of Patients	Post-Operative Grade		
		Grade D - E	Grade C	Grade A - B
<b>Grade I</b>				
Psammomatous	15	9	5	1
Fibroblastic	3	3	0	0
Meningothelial	7	7	0	0
Transitional	9	9	0	0
<b>Grade II</b>	5	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	39	28	10	1

**Table 5.** Patients' Outcome and Histology Subtypes<sup>a</sup>

Pathology Subtype	Outcome, No. (%)		Total
	Good	Poor	
<b>Meningothelial, transitional and fibroblastic</b>	19 (100)	0 (0)	19
<b>Psammomatous</b>	9 (60)	6 (40)	15
<b>Grade II</b>	0 (0)	5 (100)	5
<b>Total</b>	28	11	39

<sup>a</sup> Good outcome means Frankel grades D and E; Poor outcome means group B and C.

tute about 1.2% of all CNS meningiomas (3). In our study, spinal meningiomas constitute 7.7% of CNS meningiomas; this could be due to the fact that Shohada hospital is a referral center for difficult cases of spinal tumor surgery.

### 5.1. Histopathology

Psammomatous subtype and grade II cases had poor postoperative outcome while the other subtypes of WHO grade I had good outcome in our study.

In Schaller study (11), psammomatous subtype had a less favorable outcome compared with other subtypes; in Roux et al. study (6), histological subtype did not seem to have any influence on the postoperative outcome.

### 5.2. Gender

Spinal meningiomas have high predilection for women; studies of Roux et al. (6), Klekamp and Samii (5), Haegelen et al. (4) and Sandalcioglu et al. (3) all revealed significantly higher incidence of meningioma in women as in our study that revealed a female to male ratio of 1.8 to 1. In the study of Roux et al. (6), as in our study sex had no influence on the prognosis.

### 5.3. Age

The average age of patients varies between 56 and 66 in studies of Roux et al. (6) and Haegelen et al. (4) respectively; in our study the average age was 51.6 and prognosis was not influenced by increasing age. In Schaller study age less than 60 years was correlated with a good outcome (11). In Sandalcioglu et al. study (3) elderly patients proved to harbor an increased risk for surgical morbidity.

In our study the patients' age had no influence on the post-operative outcome.

#### 5.4. Anatomical Location

Cervical location of the tumor was related with poor outcome in our study; in Schaller study (11), tumor location below C4 seemed to be correlated with a good outcome; in other studies (3, 6, 10, 12) no correlation was found.

#### 5.5. Completeness of Resection

Incomplete removal of the tumor was seen in about half of the cases with poor outcome and 7% of the other group. Since 80% of the incompletely removed tumors of the first group are of psammomatous subtype, it seems that incomplete removal of the tumor may be the reason of poor outcome in psammomatous subtype in comparison with other subtypes of WHO grade I, although further studies with larger sample size are needed to confirm this result.

#### 5.6. Conclusion

Spinal meningioma of WHO grade I with psammomatous subtype are associated with less favorable postoperative neurologic outcome than other subtypes, with results closer to cases of WHO grade II. Incomplete resection of spinal meningioma occurs more frequently in psammomatous subtype and cases of WHO grade II and trying to complete resection may cause additional neurological damage. Further study with more patients is recommended for better evaluation of this issue. Cervical location is another factor that seems to have a negative correlation with a good outcome.

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#### Footnotes

**Authors' Contribution:** Hanieh Zham designed and supervised the research also completed and revised the manuscript. Afshin Moradi, Azadeh Rakhshan and Mahsa Ahadi interpreted the results. Alireza Zali, Farzad Ashrafi and Ali Rahbari helped in sample collection. Mohamadreza Raei and Leila Larijani conducted the literature

review and data analysis. Masoud Baikpour edited and Maryam Khayamzadeh provided the draft of manuscript.

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