

Reinvestigation of the origins of pineal meningiomas based on its related veins and arachnoid membranes

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Abstract

Background: A series of patients harboring pineal region meningiomas were respectively analyzed to explore the origin of these tumors and the true meaning of the term "velum interpositum (VI) meningiomas".

Methods: 21 patients with pineal meningiomas underwent operation in Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University from January 2005 to December 2016 were retrospectively included to analyze the clinical features, imaging findings and surgical video data of these patients. According to the method of literature, the data of this group were also divided into falcotentorial (FT) meningiomas and VI meningiomas, and the differences between the two types of tumors were compared.

Results: Among the 21 cases of tumor, there were 12 cases of FT meningiomas, including 4 cases originating from cerebral falx, 4 cases from tentorium of cerebellum and 4 cases from straight sinus; there were 9 cases of VI meningiomas, 7 of which originated from the arachnoid sleeve of the Galen vein, 1 from the posterior part of the internal cerebral vein and 1 from the posterior surface of the pineal gland. Postoperative pathological examination showed meningiomas in all the 21 patients, including 16 cases of total resection and 5 cases of subtotal resection. Postoperatively limitation of binocular vertical motion was found in 3 cases, homotropic hemianopia in 7 cases, hemiplegia in 1 case and death in 1 case.

Conclusions: This study suggests that pineal meningiomas are more suitable to be described by FT meningioma and primary pineal meningiomas by analyzing the origin of tumors. The term "VI meningiomas" can not accurately reflect the origin of pineal meningiomas. Before the removal of pineal meningiomas, more attention should be paid to the effects of the two types of tumors on the Galen vein and the straight sinus, and the establishment of venous collateral circulation.

Background

Pineal region tumors are located deeply and adjacent to important anatomical structures. Surgical treatment requires a clear understanding of the origin of tumors [1–3]. There are currently different classifications and nomenclatures for pineal region meningiomas, which can be divided into falcotentorial (FT) meningiomas and primary pineal region meningiomas, or into FT and velum interpositum (VI) meningiomas[4, 5]. At present, the latter classification is widely used. However, the clinical classification of pineal region meningiomas is limited by the low incidence[2], and the current classification method need be further discussed. Therefore, it is of great significance to re-investigate the origin and classification of pineal region meningiomas. The relationship between tumors and internal cerebral veins (ICVs) and Galen vein (GV), and between tumors and tentorium of cerebellum and cerebral falx were emphatically analyzed by studying a group of cases. The study is to explore the origin of pineal region meningiomas and the true meaning of the term "VI meningiomas".

Methods

Patient population

From January 2005 to December 2016, we retrospectively included 21 patients with pineal meningiomas treated by surgery in Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University. The clinical records, neuroimaging studies, and follow-up data of the treated patients were reviewed. There were 14 women and 7 men whose ages ranged from 20 to 67 years (mean 48.6 years). The clinical manifestations included headache and dizziness in 16 cases, unstable gait in 3 cases, blurred vision in 1 case, and tumors occasionally observed in 1 case due to head trauma.

Neuroimaging studies

All patients were evaluated using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and computed tomography (CT) scan. For MRI all patients underwent T1- and T2-weighted imaging, T1-contrast-enhanced sequences and magnetic resonance venogram (MRV). Most of the tumors were round or oval, and 2 were lobulated with a maximum diameter of 2.2–5.8 cm. On CT images, tumors show clear boundaries and uniform density. 9 cases showed equal density, 8 cases showed slightly high density, and 4 cases showed slightly low density. There were no necrotic cysts in the tumors, but 3 cases had small calcification. In 5 cases, single calcification foci (pineal calcification) were found around the tumors, mostly located in the anterior superior or anterior lateral. MRI showed that 17 cases of tumors were located in the midline with bilateral symmetry, and 4 cases were inclined to one side. Homogeneous enhancement was shown in 15 cases, enhancement was more obvious in periphery than in the central part in 2 cases, and heterogeneous enhancement was found in 4 cases. In one case the tumors were multiple, located in the pineal region and the right anterior clinoid process; the remaining 20 tumors were located in the pineal region, and no intracranial or spinal cord metastasis was found. Preoperative imaging diagnosis included meningioma in 14 cases, pineal parenchymal tumors in 6 cases and germ cell tumors in 1 case.

Surgical approach

All the 21 patients underwent microsurgical removal of the tumor. After routine craniotomy, the growth pattern and origin of the tumor were observed by lifting the occipital lobe. For patients with supratentorial and parasfalx tumors, transtentorial or combined transfalx approach was used to resect and locate the origin of the tumors. For patients with no clear tumor growth on the supratentorial surface, the tentorium of cerebellum was incised beside the straight sinus to resect the subtentorial tumors, and the tumors were gradually pulled toward the center to determine the origin of the tumors.

Results

The relationship between tumors and GV and tentorial falxiform

Of the 21 patients, 12 tumors were located posteriorly and inferiorly to the GV, 5 tumors were located anteriorly and superiorly to the GV, 3 tumors were located laterally to the vein, and 1 tumour wrapped the vein. Extensive contact between tumor and tentorium of cerebellum in 4 cases, between tumor and FT junction in 5 cases, between tumor and inferior surface of straight sinus in 5 cases. Although 4 cases of the tumors had close contact with the straight sinus or cerebral falx, the greater contact area was between tumor and the GV. The other 3 tumors had no direct contact with tentorial falciform. Among them, 2 tumors had close contact with the posterior segment of GV and ICVs, and 1 with the posterior segment of ICVs and pineal gland. Among 18 patients with tumors in direct contact with tentorial falciform, 12 had enhancement of tentorial falciform on MRI, which showed obvious enhancement of tentorial falciform in contact area and 5 with dural tail sign in tentorial falciform. MRV showed that the GV and the straight sinus were not visualized in 12 cases, stenosis of the GV in 3 cases, and displacement of the GV without obvious abnormality in 3 cases. Of the 12 patients whose GV could not be visualized, 5 had dilated veins on the medial parietal lobe, which was considered as venous collateral circulation. Combined with CT examination, 8 cases showed displaced pineal gland located in the anterior part of the tumor. 15 cases had hydrocephalus and ventricular enlargement mildly to moderately.

The origin of tumor

To understand the origin of the tumors, the authors reviewed the surgical records and video recordings of the 21 patients. (1) Tumors were found supratentorially in 9 cases: 3 cases originated from tentorium and grew under the tentorium or through tentorium hiatus to supratentorial area on the supratentorial surface of tentorium and on the lateral side of cerebral falx; After retracting the medial occipital lobe, tumors were seen beside cerebral falx just in front of tentorium cerebelli hiatus in 6 cases and were resected by incising cerebral falx. Four tumors originated from cerebral falx and two from the arachnoid sleeve of the GV. (2) 12 cases of tumors were located entirely under the tentorium by incising the tentorium near the straight sinus. Among them, tumors originated from the tentorium in 1 case and from the surface of the inferior straight sinus in 4 cases. The other 7 cases of tumor had no direct contact with tentorium. Five of them originated from the arachnoid sleeve of the GV, one from the posterior segment of the ICV and one from the arachnoid membrane on the surface of the pineal gland irrelevant of the GV and the ICV. In general among the 21 cases of tumor, there were 12 cases of FT meningiomas, including 4 cases originating from cerebral falx, 4 cases from tentorium of cerebellum and 4 cases from straight sinus; there were 9 cases of VI meningiomas, 7 of which originated from the arachnoid sleeve of the GV, 1 from the posterior part of the ICV and 1 from the posterior surface of the pineal gland.

Operative results and outcome

Postoperative pathological examination showed meningiomas in all the 21 patients, including 16 cases of total resection and 5 cases of subtotal resection. Postoperative death occurred in 1 case with giant FT meningiomas, which was caused by brain swelling resulting from venous collateral circulation destruction. One patient also with giant FT meningiomas was paralysed after operation and returned to

normal 3 weeks later. Homotropic hemianopia occurred in 7 patients after operation. Five of them returned to normal after 1 month, one improved and one did not take a favourable turn. There were 3 cases of bilateral vertical motion limitation of eyes after operation with no improvement during the follow-up period. Before discharge, the symptoms of headache and dizziness were alleviated, and the walking function was improved in all the patients. Postoperative imaging examination showed that hydrocephalus was all successfully arrested. The patients with subtotal resection of tumors were followed by gamma knife treatment. 16 patients were followed up for 6 months to 9.5 years, with an average of 51.0(\pm 8.7) months. Tumor recurrence occurred in 2 cases, all of which were FT meningiomas and the tumors were stable after gamma knife treatment.

Discussion

Meningiomas in pineal region are rare, accounting for 0.3%–1.0% of intracranial meningiomas and 2%–8% of pineal region tumors[6, 7]. At present, the classification of pineal meningiomas into FT meningiomas and VI meningiomas is generally accepted. FT meningiomas originate from the arachnoid membrane attached to the FT junction and protrude into the pineal region. Therefore the tumors are directly related to the tentorial falciform. However the VI meningioma originated from the arachnoid membrane covering the VI, located in the pineal region, and had no direct relationship with the tentorial falciform. Therefore, the main difference between FT meningiomas and VI meningiomas is whether the tumors are directly related to tentorial falciform. Unfortunately, it is still difficult to distinguish between FT meningiomas and VI meningiomas even by modern imaging methods, so further confirmation is needed during surgical operation.

The term “VI meningiomas” appeared before the advent of CT and MRI, and its old classical concept was rather vague. Lozier, A. P. suggested that tumors that arose from tela choroidea residing in the posterior third ventricle might be referred to as VI meningiomas[6]. According to the nomenclature of meningioma and the anatomical characteristics of the VI, it seems that the VI meningioma should be a tumor originating from the arachnoid membrane over the VI[8]. However, according to the present classification of pineal meningiomas, the VI meningioma should be pineal meningiomas which have no direct relationship with tentorial falciform.

The VI meningiomas are rare clinically and only scattered case reports were found in literature review. According to the data provided by Champagne and Bojanowski, up to 2014, there were only 22 cases reported worldwide over a 70-year period[9]. In 2014, Nowak et al. reported 6 cases of pineal meningiomas treated surgically during the last 20 years, of which 2 cases were VI meningiomas, accounting for 1/3[4]. It can be seen that the proportion of VI meningiomas in pineal meningiomas is not low. These contradictory data indicate that the incidence of the VI meningioma is underestimated or overestimated. The author believes that the reason is that the accurate concept of the VI meningioma is still not clear enough.

The origin of meningiomas in pineal region was studied by modern imaging examination combined with intraoperative verification among this group of patients. Of the 21 cases of tumor, 12 cases were confirmed to be FT meningiomas, which was directly related to the tentorial falxiform; 9 cases should be classified as VI meningiomas which had no direct relationship with tentorial falxiform according to the current commonly used classification of pineal meningiomas. However, only one case of the 9 patients originated from the posterior segment of the ICVs within the VI, the other case from the posterior part of the pineal gland, and the other 7 cases from the arachnoid sleeve of the GV.

Since meningiomas originate from the cap cells of inner or outer arachnoid, those in the pineal region can originate from two sites[10]. First, they can arise at the FT junction from the arachnoid layer, which tightly follows the dura. Although FT meningiomas are the most common, they are not considered to be "true" pineal region meningiomas because they do not originate from the region itself and just grow toward it[11, 12]. Second, they can derive from the arachnoid envelope over the pineal region (AEPG) and the arachnoid architecture within the VI[8, 10]. Therefore it is not appropriate to divide pineal meningiomas into FT meningiomas and VI meningiomas because the term "VI meningiomas" cannot really reflect the origin of meningiomas in this region. The results of this study support the classification of FT meningiomas and primary pineal meningiomas. Although it is worth discussing, the term "VI meningiomas" is still used in this paper in order to be consistent with the literature, but it should be emphasized that the VI meningiomas should not only refer to tumors originating from the arachnoid architecture within the VI, but also include tumors originating from the AEPG. The present study showed that meningiomas originating precisely from the VI were rare. The so-called "VI meningiomas" mostly originated from the arachnoid sleeve of the GV.

Efforts to differentiate FT meningiomas from VI meningiomas are of surgical significance. In addition to their different relationship with tentorial falxiform, there are also fundamental differences in the blood supply of tumors. The blood supply of FT meningiomas may derive from the meningo-hypophyseal trunk, the meningeal branch of the external carotid artery, the small branch of the posterior cerebral artery, and the branches of the posterior medial and lateral choroidal arteries[2]. The above arteries participate in blood supply alone or together and the blood supply of tumor is abundant. Cutting off the tentorial falxiform before tumor resection can reduce bleeding during tumor resection[13]. The VI meningiomas is usually supplied only by the posterior choroidal artery, and the blood supply is generally not rich. However, if the supratentorial approach is used, the contralateral feeding artery is not easily blocked in the early stage of operation.

Before the removal of pineal meningiomas, more attention should be paid to the effects of tumors on the GV and the straight sinus, and the establishment of venous collateral circulation. It had been reported that there were two spatial relationships between tumors and veins, either in the anterior superior part of the ICVs and the GV, or in the posterior inferior part of these veins[11]. However, Blasco proposed dividing FT meningiomas into 4 subtypes according to the Bassiouni classification and its relationship with the deep venous system: (A) FTM type I with inferior venous displacement, (B) FTM type II with superior venous displacement, (C) FTM type III with contralateral venous displacement, and (D) FTM type IV with

growth over the straight sinus and superolateral venous displacement[7, 14]. In addition to the above spatial relationships the veins could be encapsulated totally by the tumor in the present group of patients. The veins should be kept away in the selection of surgical approaches.

Compared with other pineal region tumors, meningiomas seem to have more obvious effects on veins and venous sinuses. The proportion of GV and straight sinuses that cannot be visualized on MRV is higher, which indicates that most meningiomas affect venous reflux. Intraoperative observation showed that the two types of meningiomas had different effects on veins. FT meningioma could invade venous sinuses and GV, and even wrap the GV completely in the tumor. If the veins were still functioning, it might be a wise choice to protect the veins from being electrocoagulated and perform a subtotal resection of the tumor with residue. The VI meningiomas only compress and displace the veins, and do not invade the veins. After the removal of tumor, the veins can be reopened. Therefore, even if the veins are not visualized before operation, the VI meningiomas should be treated according to the patency of the vein before operation, and it should not be cut off rashly unless the veins are completely occluded. The collateral circulation may be established to compensate for the obstruction of the straight sinus and the GV. The present study found that FT meningioma showed signs of venous vasodilation on the medial surface of the anterior occipital lobe and the posterior parietal lobe. However, similar imaging findings were not found in VI meningiomas, suggesting that there were differences in venous collateral circulation between the two types of meningiomas, suggesting that “VI meningiomas” had less influence on venous reflux. The POPPEN approach is more likely to destroy venous collateral circulation than subtentorial approach and therefore great attention should be paid to the protection of medial occipital vein and tentorial sinus during operation[1, 3, 13, 15]. In principle, the protection of the GV and collateral circulation is particularly important and if there are residual tumors, gamma knife can be used for the follow-up treatment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study suggests that pineal meningiomas are more suitable to be described by FT meningiomas and primary pineal meningiomas by analyzing the origin of tumors. The term “VI meningiomas” can not accurately reflect the origin of pineal meningiomas. Before the removal of pineal meningiomas, more attention should be paid to the effects of the two types of tumors on the Galen vein and the straight sinus, and the establishment of venous collateral circulation.

Abbreviations

VI Velum interpositum

FT Falcotentorial

ICVs Internal cerebral veins

GV Galen vein

CT Computed tomography

MRV Magnetic resonance venogram

AEPG Arachnoid envelope over the pineal region

Declaration

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Author Contributions

Conception and design: LXF, STQ. Acquisition of data: LY, YS. Analysis and interpretation of data: LY, BO. Drafting the article: LY. Reviewed submitted version of manuscript: STQ. Approved the final version of the manuscript on behalf of all authors: LY, LXF. Study supervision: LXF. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request

Ethical approval

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the Ethics Committee of Nanfang Hospital, Southern Medical University and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. "For this type of study formal consent is not required."

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Figures

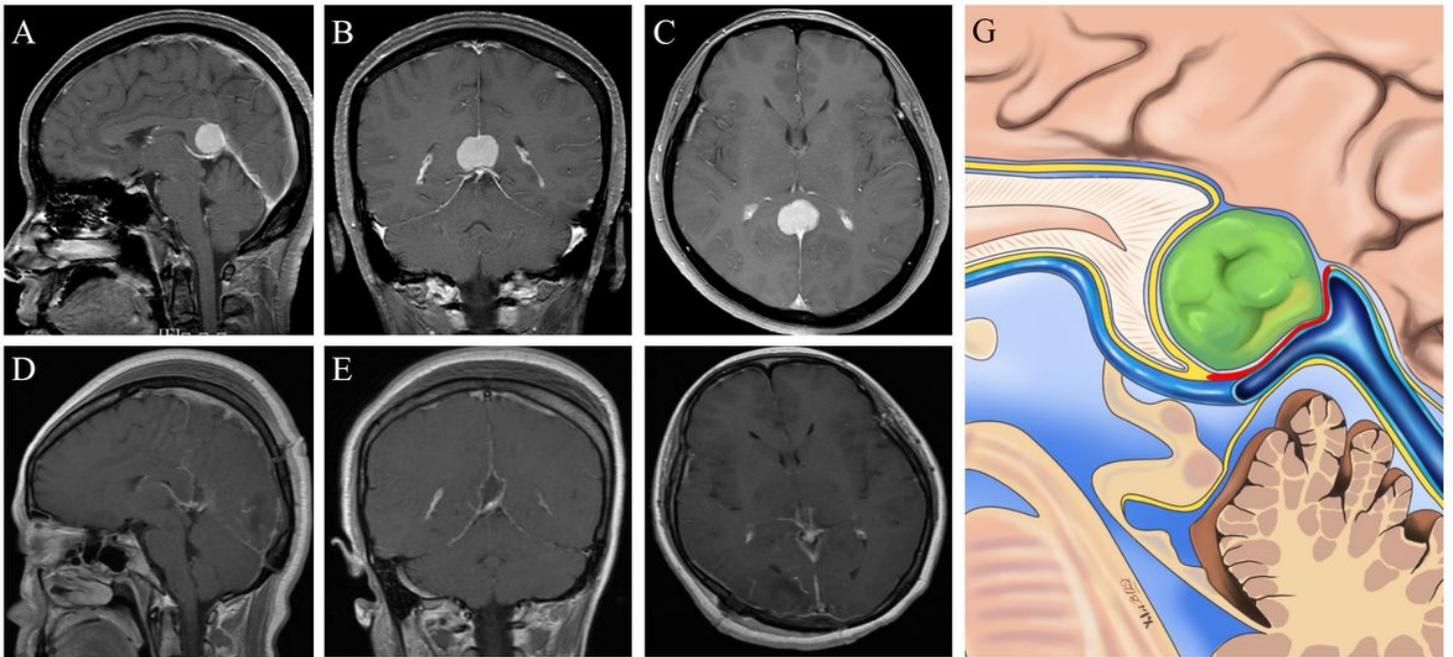


Figure 1

Radiological imaging of the tumor in the anterior superior part of the ICVs and the GV. A-C: Preoperative images showing a pineal region meningioma D-F: Postoperative images showing gross-total removal of the tumor. G: Schematic representation of the microanatomical relationship between the tumor origin and arachnoid membranes. (Yellow lines represent the arachnoid membrane; Red line represent possible tumor attachment).

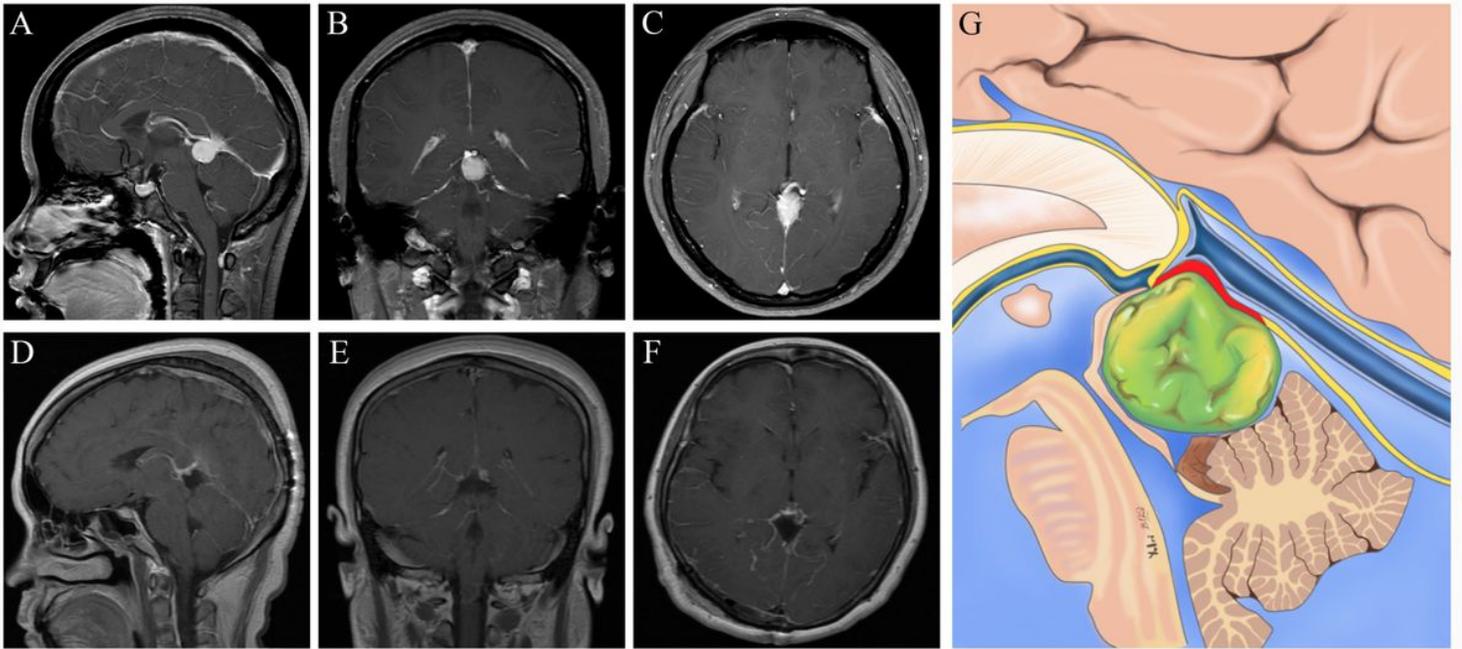


Figure 2

Radiological imaging of the tumor in the posterior inferior part of the ICVs and the GV. A-C: Preoperative images showing a pineal region meningioma D-F: Postoperative images showing gross-total removal of the tumor. G: Schematic representation of the microanatomical relationship between the tumor origin and arachnoid membranes.(Yellow lines represent the arachnoid membrane; Red line represent possible tumor attachment).

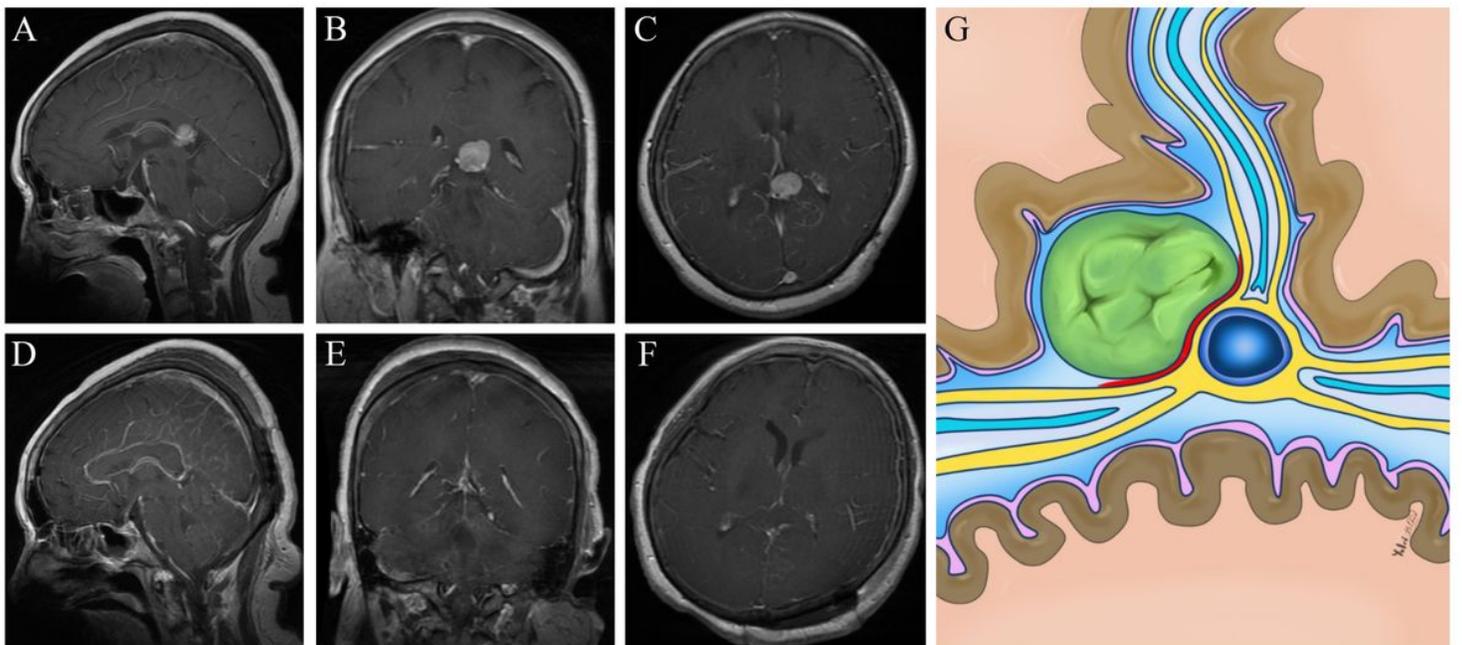


Figure 3

Radiological imaging of the tumor on the lateral side of the ICVs and the GV. A-C: Preoperative images showing a pineal region meningioma D-F: Postoperative images showing gross-total removal of the tumor. G: Schematic representation of the microanatomical relationship between the tumor origin and arachnoid membranes.(Yellow lines represent the arachnoid membrane; Red line represent possible tumor attachment).

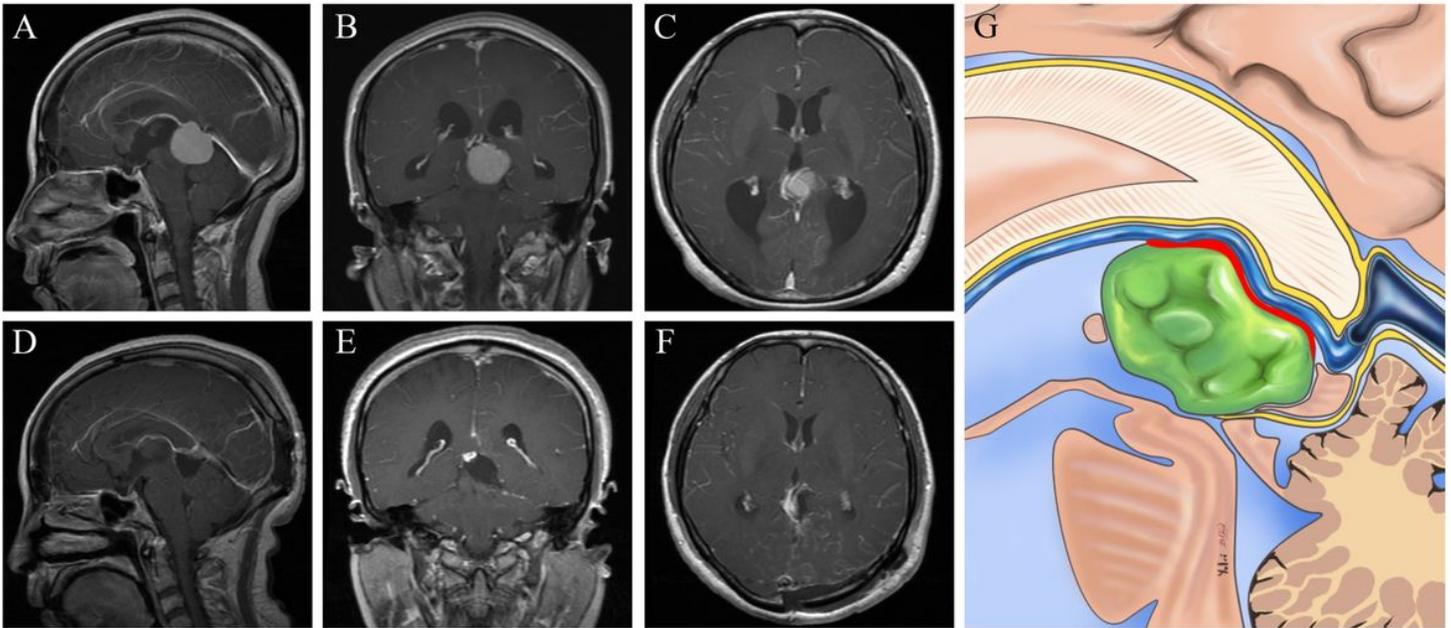


Figure 4

Radiological imaging of the tumor deriving from the arachnoid architecture within the velum interpositum. A-C: Preoperative images showing a pineal region meningioma. D-F: Postoperative images showing gross-total removal of the tumor. G: Schematic representation of the microanatomical relationship between the tumor origin and arachnoid membranes.(Yellow lines represent the arachnoid membrane; Red line represent possible tumor attachment).

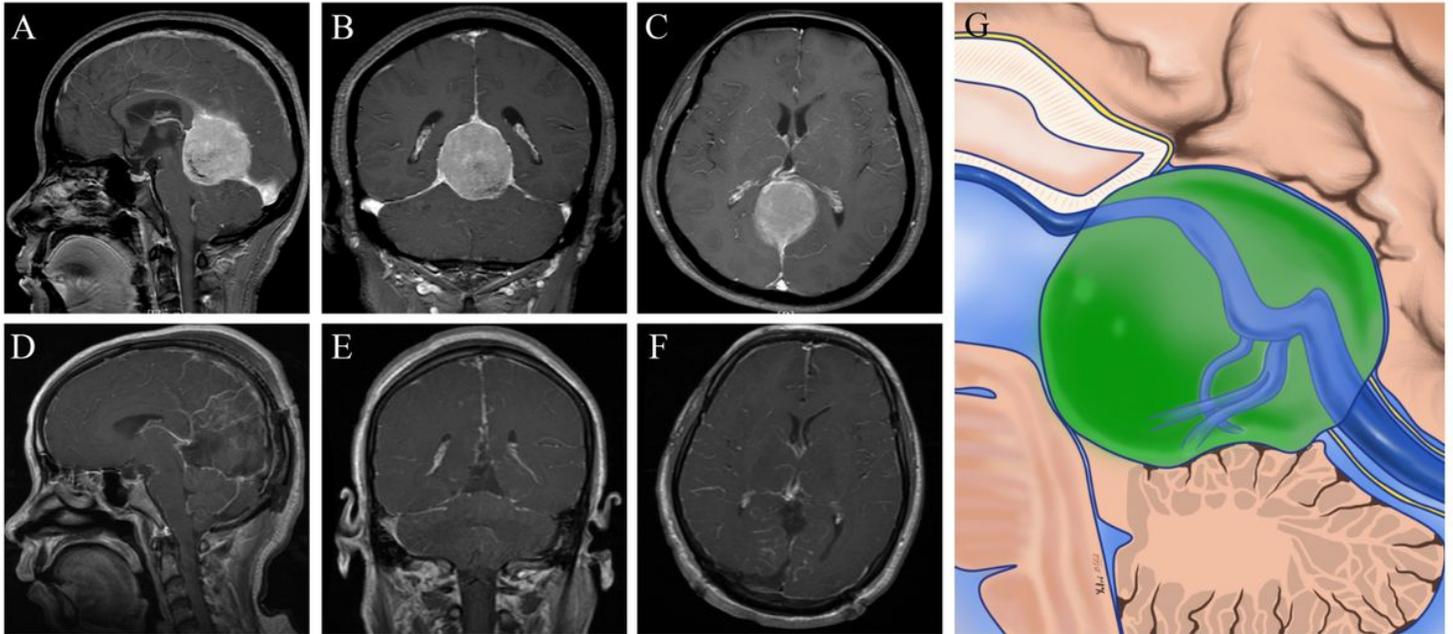


Figure 5

Radiological imaging of the tumor completely encapsulating the deep venous system. A-C: Preoperative images showing a pineal region meningioma D-F: Postoperative images showing gross-total removal of the tumor. G: Schematic representation of the microanatomical relationship between the tumor origin and arachnoid membranes. (Yellow lines represent the arachnoid membrane).