

Case Report

Primary Diffuse Leptomeningeal Melanocytosis: A Rare and Challenging Diagnosis

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Abstract

Primary melanocytic neoplasms of the central nervous system are rare entities and can present in different clinical forms with mild and non-specific symptoms (such as headache and tinnitus) to severe and limiting symptoms (focal deficits and intracranial hypertension), mimicking the most diverse pathologies. In addition to the peculiar changes in imaging tests, diagnosis is always a challenge given the multitude of possible differential diagnoses, including aseptic meningitis. Given this, we bring here the case of a 59-year-old patient who attended care due to headache and vertigo followed by involvement of the cranial nerves and spinal cord, corroborated by physical examination and imaging study suggesting diffuse involvement of the meninges, which was subsequently confirmed by anatomopathological examination as a primary melanocytic neoplasm of the central nervous system but ended up dying due to complications resulting from late diagnosis. The objective of this work is to raise awareness about the possibility of this pathology as a differential diagnosis in these cases where there are often frustrating clinical manifestations but with changes in imaging tests, to enable an early diagnosis and consequently the possibility of a better therapeutic result. In addition to a brief review of the propaedeutic findings of this pathology.

Introduction

Primary diffuse leptomeningeal melanocytosis is a rare disease with benign histopathological characteristics. Leptomeningeal melanocytosis describes primary melanocytic lesions of the central nervous system, which extensively affect the leptomeninges. This disease originates from melanocytes originating from neural crest precursors during the embryonic period [1]. Diagnosis is sometimes delayed due to symptoms, when present, that are non-specific, and the condition is misdiagnosed like other diseases. Despite its non-malignant characteristics, its extent of involvement limits curative surgical treatments, in addition to generating morbidity (intracranial hypertension, focal deficits,...) [2] and secondary clinical complications. Given the rarity, there are still no specific treatment regimens, with current case reports limited to extrapolation of the treatment of malignant pathologies and the service's experience. In this case report we present a patient with a late diagnosis of diffuse leptomeningeal melanocytosis to illustrate and

reinforce the clinical and laboratory findings to enable early suspicion and identification.

Case report

This is a male patient, 59 years old, previously healthy, with no skin lesions, with refractory holocranial headache and vertigo that lasted 8 months, which evolved with decreased visual acuity, paraparesis, and pyramidalism when treated at our service. At the first evaluation, he presented with bilateral papillary edema, multidirectional nystagmus evoked when looking, sensitive level T10/T11, and paraparesis already with signs of pyramidal release. Magnetic resonance imaging investigation showed diffuse enhancement of the leptomeninges, in addition to intradural and extramedullary nodular formation at the level of T11 (Figure 1). The cerebrospinal fluid showed hyperproteinorrachia (167.4 mg/dL) with normal cellularity and CT of the chest and abdomen showed no changes. After extensive investigation, he underwent surgical intervention

More Information

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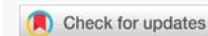
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which revealed blackened leptomeninges (Figure 2), and a biopsy of the lesion was performed which confirmed well-differentiated melanocytic neoplasia (Figure 3). Faced with a generalized condition without definitive curative therapy, he underwent palliative care but died months later due to clinical complications.



Figure 1: MR images of the vertebral spine: (A) T1WI hyperintense lesion at the level of T11 (white arrow), intradural and extramedullary and (B) T1WI fat-sat hyperintensity on the pial surface, close to the posterior aspect of the spinal cord, in the craniocervical and cervicothoracic junctions (white arrowheads), due to the ferromagnetic properties of melanin.

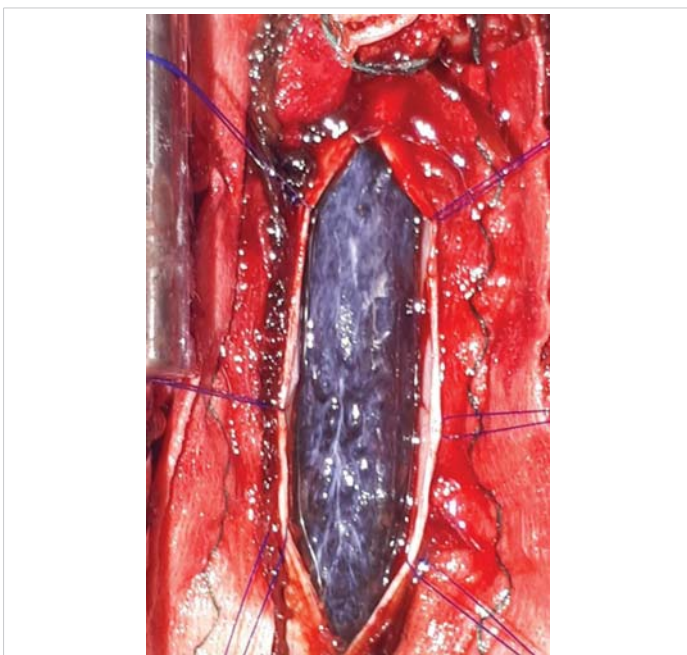


Figure 2: Macroscopic image of leptomeninges during surgery.

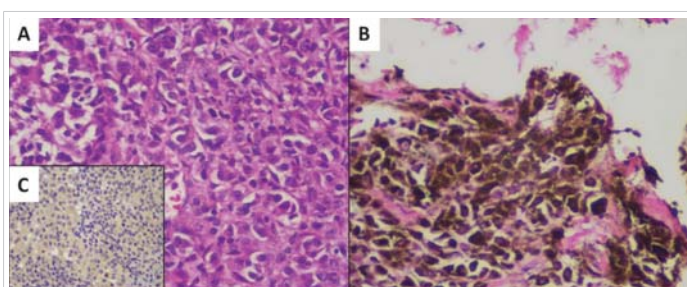


Figure 3: Histopathologic Features of Primary Diffuse Leptomeningeal Melanocytosis A and B - (H&E) polygonal cells with round nuclei, prominent eosinophilic nucleolus, moderate cytoplasm, sometimes containing abundant melanin-type brownish pigment, occasionally extracellular (20X); C) Immunostain Ki 67: index of 2.1%, with a maximum of one mitosis in 10 HPF (10x), suggestive of low proliferative potential of the tumor.

Discussion

Primary melanocytic neoplasia of the central nervous system represents a spectrum of rare tumors that are derived from melanocytes originating in the neural crest (melanocyte precursors, in the embryonic period, migrate via the dorsolateral route to the skin, mucous membranes of the aerodigestive and urogenital tracts, uvea and leptomeninges) [1,2] and is classified as a circumscribed form that includes melanocytoma (benign or low grade) and melanoma (malignant) and diffuse forms that comprise melanocytosis (diffuse proliferation of leptomeningeal melanocytes with a histologically benign appearance) [3] and melanocytosis (aggressive dissemination of histologically atypical or malignant melanocytes) [2].

Leptomeningeal melanocytosis consists of diffuse melanocytic proliferation exhibiting histologically benign features without atypia, mitosis, necrosis or invasion of the brain parenchyma and may present a positive immunohistochemical reaction to antimelanoma antibody (HMB-45), S-100 protein, SOX10 and vimentin antibodies, and by a negative reaction to epithelial membrane antigen (EMA) [1,4,5]. The first report of such tumors dates back to 1859 by Virchow. It appears more frequently in children, as an imaging finding, mainly associated with the congenital syndrome of neurocutaneous melanosis, but it can also occur in adults [1].

The estimated annual incidence of primary leptomeningeal melanocytic neoplasms is approximately 1 in 10 million [6]. The symptoms presented can be very varied depending on the site of involvement, such as headache, intracranial hypertension, hydrocephalus, subarachnoid hemorrhage, focal neural deficits, and seizures [2]. The main differential diagnoses are subarachnoid hemorrhage, aseptic meningitis, neurosarcoidosis, tuberculous meningitis and neoplastic meningitis due to metastatic melanoma [7].

Some of the imaging findings that suggest the diagnosis of melanocytic neoplasia of the central nervous system are the presentation of melanin on magnetic resonance imaging, which can be seen hyperintense on T1 weighting, and hypointense on T2, with intense post-contrast enhancement, low signal on gradient echo T2*-weighted sequence and susceptibility-weighted imaging [3,8,9].

The genetic/molecular field of this pathology is still limited. There are reports, in adults, of activation of mutations in genes that encode G proteins (GNAQ and GNA11) and, in children with neurocutaneous melanosis inactivation of BAP1 and mutations of SF3B1, EIF1AX and NRAS [7].

Treatment varies depending on the site of involvement, extent, aggressiveness, and molecular profile [2]. As for therapies, surgical intervention becomes limited given the extent of leptomeningeal involvement. Regarding clinical

therapies, there is little data in the current literature, with reports of some cases with good temporary responses [2,10].

Conclusion

Primary melanocytic neoplasms of the central nervous system are a rare entity and can have a wide spectrum of initial presentation with non-specific symptoms, such as the case presented, making their suspicion and diagnosis a challenge. Given the scarcity of data, which is limited to just a few case reports, the treatments used as a therapeutic guide are based on personal and/or institutional biases and preferences. There is still a need for more studies on prognosis and targeted treatment, mainly with chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

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Institution carrying out the work: Clinical Hospital of the Federal University of Uberlandia UFU/EBSERH

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