Dorsal Intramedullary Epidermoid Cyst: Report of Two Rare Cases and Review of Literature

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Introduction

Epidermoid cyst is a benign tumor.¹ They are pearly white in color with flaky materials without dermal appendages as in dermoid, first named and described by Cruveilhier in 1835 as tumeurs perles.²,³ They constitute only 0.6 to 1.1% of all spinal cord tumors.⁴ Here we report two cases both of dorsal intramedullary epidermoid tumors, without spinal dysraphism. Detail clinical features and their management are discussed with relevant review of literatures.

Case 1

A 60-year-old man presented with 1-year history of pain and paresthesia of right lower limb with spastic upper motor neuron type of paraparesis and 6 months history of urinary incontinence. On examination the patient had increased tone over both the lower limbs with a power of 3/5 bilaterally. The patient had diminished pain and temperature sensation below D6 vertebral level over the right side and over the left side his sensation was intact. Sacral sensation was impaired over the rightside. Anal tone was normal. His deep tendon reflexes were exaggerated and he had ill-sustained ankle clonus bilaterally. His position sense was impaired below knee bilaterally. His abdominal reflexes were absent in all four quadrants. His planters were up going bilaterally. He was catheterized on admission.

His magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed an intramedullary mass lesion with an exophytic intradural component from D6 vertebral to D6–D7 disc level. The intramedullary component was hyperintense on T2-weighted images and iso- to subtle hypointense on
T1-weighted imaging. There was no demonstrable contrast enhancement (►Fig. 1A–D).

**Differential Diagnosis: Arachnoid Cyst, Astrocytoma, Ependymoma, Epidermoid Cyst**

The patient underwent D6 to D7 laminectomy. The dura was tense and bulging where the incision was made. The cord was thickened and expanded with some part of the mass seen bulging and making that part of the cord parenchyma thinned out. Then we proceeded with a midline myelotomy over the most bulging part. The tumor was seen avascular with soft cheesy material that was suckable. There was a calcified part attached with the capsule. We plugged the subarachnoid space both proximally and distally to avoid spillage. Near-total excision of the tumor was performed leaving behind the capsule that was adherent to the cord parenchyma. Then we irrigated with normal saline, and after achieving total hemostasis, we closed the wound layer by layer.

Histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of epidermoid cyst (►Figs. 2 and 3).

On follow-up, after physiotherapy and rehabilitation the patient improved neurologically, and at present he can walk with support with minimal spasticity, but his urinary incontinence persisted.

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**Case 2**

A 20-year-old woman presented with 2 years history of pain and paresthesia over her left thigh with progressive
spastic upper motor neuron type of paraparesis. The patient had 1-year history of urinary disturbances in the form of urgency and incontinence. She was catheterized on admission. Clinical examination revealed spastic upper motor type of paraparesis with power of grade 4/5 on the left side and 3/5 on the right side. Abdominal reflexes were absent in all four quadrants. Diminution of pin prick and temperature sensation below D6 was noted over the left side and position sense was impaired below the knee over the left side and below the ankle over the right side. Vibration sense was impaired below D5 vertebra. Sacral sensation was impaired. Increased tones over the lower limbs were found with exaggerated knee and ankle jerks and ill-sustained clonus. Local examination of the spine did not reveal any spinal dysraphic, cutaneous lesions such as hair, sinus, fistula, or dimples.

Her MRI revealed T1 hypointense and T2 hyperintense signal intensity lesion having intra- and extramedullary components at D5 and D6 vertebral levels with diffusion restriction suggestive of epidermoid. The lesion measures 2.1 × 1.3 cm in size. No demonstrable contrast enhancement was seen (∼Fig. 4A–D).

A D5 to D6 laminectomy was performed. On incising the dura, a whitish mass was seen subpially with bulge of the cord parenchyma. We proceeded under microscope, and on dissecting the arachnoid layer, the pearly mass seen, which was capsulated. On further dissection the cheesy material could be removed completely under the capsule. It was avascular. We could remove some part of the capsule. After
Although urinary incontinence persisted. There was no pain and paresthesia was ambulatory with a power of 4/5 with minimal spasticity in both the lower limbs. Histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of benign epidermoid tumor (Fig. 5).

Postoperatively patient improved and on follow-up she was ambulatory with a power of 4/5 with minimal spasticity in both the lower limbs. There was no pain and paresthesia although urinary incontinence persisted.

Discussion

Spinal epidermoid tumor may be congenital or acquired. Whereas congenital epidermoid cysts that are more common originates from displaced ectodermal inclusions during early fetal life and also associated with defective closure of the neural tube, acquired epidermoid cysts are following lumbar puncture or any penetrating spinal injury.

Intramedullary epidermoid tumors are very rare. First case was reported by Chiari in 1833. In 1989, Roux et al reviewed and collected 46 patients from literature and added one of his own case. Since then there have been scattered case reports.

Associated overlying bony deformity or dysraphic cutaneous lesions such as hair, sinus, fistula, or dimples may be present. These may lead to infection and the patient may present with meningitis.

Mostly symptoms and signs are directly associated with the size and site of the tumor as seen in our cases.

MRI is an effective tool for the diagnosis. Epidermoid cyst is iso- or slightly hyperintense compared with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) on both T1- and T2-weighted sequences. Slight heterogeneity in signal intensity is often present. Epidermoid cyst does not suppress at all or suppress incompletely on FLAIR (fluid-attenuated inversion recovery). They resist on diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) and are therefore moderately to strikingly hyperintense. Spinal epidermoid cysts are very rare tumors that can be incorrectly diagnosed as arachnoid cysts, especially when iatrogenic and presenting in an adult with no evidence of spine malformations or other dysraphic defects. Because of the high signal presented by epidermoid tumors, DWI is very helpful to identify and differentiate them. DWI can also be useful for postoperative follow-up of these lesions, especially if not completely removed.

The surgical goal is complete excision. Most of the authors reported total excision, and we too did near-total excision and got a good result. Total excision of the tumor has lot of high risk as the tumor capsule is adherent with the cord parenchyma. Even partial excision results in total remission of symptoms although there is always a risk of tumor recurrence.

Operative complications may include damage to the neurovascular structures and lead to sphincter disturbances. Aseptic chemical meningitis is unique to epidermoid lasting for weeks, if severe, and can lead to arachnoiditis. By plugging of proximal and distal arachnoid space prior to tumor resection in both our cases and by irrigating and washing the site with normal saline prior to dural closure, we have reduced the chances of spillage of epidermoid that may lead to chemical meningitis.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References