Introduction

Bone metastases are relatively common in many malignancies. Breast, prostate, and lung account for approximately 85% of metastatic lesions to the bone. Kidney, thyroid, and melanoma are other sites with the propensity for bone metastasis. Lumbar spine is the most common site of bone metastasis in the axial skeleton, while the proximal femur is most common in the appendicular skeleton. Skull metastasis (SM) though not rare is often diagnosed incidentally. SM may be located in any layer of the skull and may be either osteolytic or sclerotic. When they present with symptoms such as increased intracranial pressure due to dural sinus involvement, the patient almost always has disseminated disease. Management varies from conservative to surgical resection to palliation of symptoms. Stark et al and Hong et al reported surgical resection in 12 and 36 patients with SM, respectively. Stark et al proposed that surgical option in SM should be considered if there is neurological deficit, massive destruction of bone with dural sinus involvement, and deterioration of function in an operable patient.

Keywords
► calvarial metastases
► skull base
► disseminated disease
infiltration, mass is causing pain, and lesion is solitary and for confirmation of diagnosis. Overall prognosis in SM remains poor. Here, we present a series of 10 cases from various primary histologies and varied clinical presentation.

Materials and Methods

We retrospectively reviewed medical records of patients of bone metastases between June 2018 and July 2020. Patients with skull bone metastases were identified, and location of primary site, their clinical presentation, and management strategy were noted. The clinical data included age, gender presenting symptoms and signs, index malignancy, radiological findings, and management. Any associated clinical and laboratory findings were also observed.

Results

Ten cases of calvarial metastasis from different anatomical sites were identified during this period. Out of 10 cases of calvarial metastasis, 3 were from Ewing’s sarcoma, 6 of them from breast cancer, and 1 from lung cancer. Out of 10 cases, 2 were males and 8 were females. The details of the clinical characteristics of patient and treatment are summarized in Table 1. Three patients had metastases in the base of the skull region, one sphenoid and two temporal region, three had multiple calvarial metastases, and four had single calvarial metastasis (Figs. 1, 2). Four patients presented with the neurological deficit: ipsilateral facial palsy, lower limb weakness, slurring of speech, and angle of mouth deviation. Also, one patient presented with hypercalcemia (serum Ca 13.9 mg/dL). Patients with neurological deficits were given steroids to reduce tumoral edema, and it leads to symptomatic improvement in their deficit. All the patients had received chemotherapy according to the primary tumor site. One patient with hypercalcemia received bisphosphonates and improved gradually. Three patients received palliative whole brain radiotherapy because of multiple calvarial metastases and brain parenchyma infiltration, three patients received involved-field radiation to localized region, three patients received palliative chemotherapy only as they were not symptomatic for calvarial lesions, and one patient defaulted from further treatment.

Table 1 Clinical presentation and management details of patients with calvarial metastases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no.</th>
<th>Age/ gender</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Primary malignancy</th>
<th>Brain imaging</th>
<th>Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 y/F</td>
<td>Right lower limb swelling and pain from 5 mo</td>
<td>Right thigh Ewing’s sarcoma</td>
<td>CECT of the brain shows bone metastasis to skull base greater wing of sphenoid</td>
<td>Received two courses of VAC chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 y/M</td>
<td>Right thigh swelling and pain in right thigh from 4 mo</td>
<td>Right proximal thigh Ewing’s sarcoma</td>
<td>CEMRI showed metastatic lesion in the base of the skull (temporal)</td>
<td>Received VAC and IE chemotherapies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13 y/F</td>
<td>Pain and swelling in the left gluteal region</td>
<td>Left iliac bone Ewing’s sarcoma</td>
<td>CEMRI of the brain showed mass in right temporal bone region involving right infra-temporal fossa</td>
<td>Received VAC/IE-based chemotherapy followed by local RT to left ilium and parietal bone metastasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>67 y/F</td>
<td>Lump breast × 3 mo and later developed slurring of speech and angle of mouth deviation</td>
<td>Left breast invasive ductal carcinoma</td>
<td>CEMRI of the brain (Fig. 1) showed calvarial and extradural metastases with infiltration into the brain parenchyma</td>
<td>Post-MRM received palliative WBRT 20 Gy in five fractions followed by palliative chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>60 y/F</td>
<td>Breast lump × 5 mo later presented with complaints of the decreased sensorium, pain, and weakness in right lower limb</td>
<td>Right breast invasive ductal carcinoma</td>
<td>Noncontrast CT suggestive of a lytic lesion with associated soft tissue in occipital bone with multiple lytic lesions in calvaria</td>
<td>Palliative WBRT 20 Gy in five fractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>42 y/F</td>
<td>Breast lump, headache</td>
<td>Left breast invasive ductal carcinoma</td>
<td>CECT of the brain showed multiple calvarial metastases</td>
<td>Palliative WBRT 20 Gy in five fractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>45 y/F</td>
<td>Breast lump and left facial weakness</td>
<td>Left breast invasive ductal carcinoma</td>
<td>CECT of the brain showed occipital bone metastasis</td>
<td>Palliative radiation 20 Gy in five fractions to occipital region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>70 y/F</td>
<td>Breast lump with ulceration and bleeding, headache</td>
<td>Right breast invasive carcinoma</td>
<td>CECT of the brain showed occipital bone metastasis</td>
<td>Palliative RT to occipital region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>65 y/M</td>
<td>Hemoptysis, pain over shoulder region, and swelling over scalp</td>
<td>Left lung squamous cell carcinoma</td>
<td>CECT of the brain showed a single solitary deposit in calvarial bone</td>
<td>Defaulted for treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>45 y/F</td>
<td>Headache, vomiting, and generalized weakness</td>
<td>Carcinoma left breast with hypercalcemia</td>
<td>CEMRI of the brain suggestive of calvarial metastases without parenchyma involvement</td>
<td>Bisphosphonates and palliative chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CECT, contrast-enhanced computed tomography; CEMRI, contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; CT, computed tomography; IE, ifosfamide and etoposide; RT, radiotherapy; VAC, vincristine, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide; WBRT, whole brain radiotherapy.
Discussion

The true incidence of SMs is not known, but reported incidence is seen in 15 to 25% of patients with advanced systemic cancer. Other rare tumors, such as reticulum cell sarcoma, angiosarcoma, and malignant fibrous histiocytoma, were also reported to show osteolytic bone lesions. The calvaria consists of an inner table, bone marrow space, and an outer table. Metastases to the calvarial bones usually involve all the three skull layers. The spread is usually hematogenous and less likely through extension of cranial nerves. The most likely mechanism is retrograde spread via Batson’s valveless venous plexus. Approximately 50% of the patients with calvarial metastases are asymptomatic, and presentation of patients with outer table, periosteal, or dural involvement may include localized pain in the setting of a palpable mass. Inner table of the skull can result in neurological symptoms including headaches, neurological deficits, meningeal irritation, and seizures. When these neurological sequelae are present, aggressive management is warranted for lesions invading the inner table of the bone and with dural involvement.

Skull base metastases usually show symptoms due to engrossment of cranial nerves. Dysphagia, diplopia, trigeminal and occipital neuralgia are extremely incapacitating symptoms and are alarming indicators of skull base involvement in cancer patients. Five syndromes mentioned for skull base metastases are the orbital, parasellar, middle fossa, jugular foramen, and occipital condyle syndromes, and these are stated according to site of metastases. A retrospective cohort study of 175 patients with SMs found breast as the most common site of origin (55%) of SMs, followed by lung (14%) from lung carcinoma, prostate cancer (6%), and rest sites constituted 25%. Ewing’s sarcoma can also metastasize to the central nervous system (CNS) with a relatively low incidence (6.3% of cases), and in this case series, there are three cases. There are two reported principal modes of metastatic spread of Ewing’s sarcoma to the CNS. The first is a direct extension from the skull, which may be the site of both primary and secondary Ewing’s sarcomas. Computed tomography scan with bone window is helpful to establish the diagnosis, but in patients with soft tissue extension or coexisting brain metastases, magnetic resonance imaging is more informative. Bone scan has poor diagnostic ability in the case of osteolytic bone metastases. Patients with SM are usually unsuitable for surgical intervention, due to the nature of primary malignancy, extent of disease, and quantity of lesions. The difficulty of surgery depends on the involvement of vital structures such as the dural sinuses. However, the surgical technique is forthright and involves complete excision of the lesion and cranioplasty. Thus, radiotherapy is another option for treatment. Gamma Knife surgery is one of the emerging modalities in cases of superficial calvarial lesions and had tried in the group of patients by Kotecha et al with a significant amount of success. Systemic chemotheraphy with cytotoxic agents has historically induced a modest reduction in tumor mass and will likely have a role in the management of CNS metastases alongside surgery and radiation. Overall prognosis is poor for patients with skull base involvement as these metastases appear late during the course of the disease.
Conclusion

According to our knowledge, the literature is not so robust for large osteolytic metastases involving the skull. These metastases may have varied clinical symptoms ranging from bone pain to neurological deficits. Management should be individualized depending on location in skull and symptoms of the patient.

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Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References