Medulloblastoma with Subcutaneous Spread: A Rare Entity

Siddharth Srinivasan1, Ajay Hegde1, Rajesh Nair1, Girish Menon1

1 Department of Neurosurgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka, India

Address for correspondence Ajay Hegde, MCh, DNB, FRCS, Department of Neurosurgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka, India 576104 (e-mail: Dr.ajayhegde@gmail.com).

Abstract

Medulloblastoma is the most common malignant pediatric brain tumor. Histological subclassification and adjuvant therapy have improved prognostication and outcome. Extraneural metastasis remains a poor prognostic factor and subcutaneous seeding is rarely encountered and reported in the pediatric population. We report a 3-year-old child who rapidly presented with subcutaneous seeding a month following gross total resection of his tumor.

Keywords
- extraneural metastasis
- medulloblastoma
- pediatric
- subcutaneous spread

Leptomeningeal and subarachnoid spread of medulloblastoma is well documented in literature. Incidence of
extraneural metastasis is 7 to 10%. Most common sites are bone, bone marrow, lymph nodes, lung, and liver. The mechanisms of spread are due to perineural lymphatics and by direct seeding. Hematogenous route of spread is accepted as the most likely mechanism to distant locations. Extraneural metastasis with subcutaneous spread is likely due to direct seeding and remains a poor prognostic factor even with adjuvant chemoradiation.

Funding
None.

Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References