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C0487 - PRIMARY SPINAL GLIOBLASTOMA

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Resumen

Objectives: Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is usually seen at adults and most aggressive primary brain tumor. On the other hand primary spinal GBM is an extremely rare disease and usually seen 2-3 decades.

Methods: Case 1: 22 years old male. He felt lack of strength and at right part of his body for 2 months and applied to our institution. Examination revealed right hemyparesia and and pathological reflexes at his right extremities. MRI showed signal intensity from c3 to t1 at spinal cord with significant cord expansion. Case 2: 21 years old male. He applied with weakness in his lower limbs and lose control of his urination. In his physical examination paraparesia was found. MRI showed a mass in medulla spinalis at T9-T10 levels.

Results: Tetraparesia has been occurred at patient one. He was operated and the mass has been removed subtotally. Histopathological study confirmed the diagnosis of GBM.After physiotherapy tetraparesia has regressed. His treatment went on with chemotherapy. Second patient was operated also and histopathological examination report was noted as GBM. Patient got physiotherapy ve chemotherapy after surgery. MRI performed nine months after surgery. New masses have been detected at right lateral ventricle and spinal cord at level of t7-8.

Conclusions: Spinal cord GBM is shown high mortality and morbidity despite improved surgical and other treatment modalities. Diagnosis should be early. For good results, surgery must be performed in early stage.

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