

Giant pseudomeningocele after spinal surgery: A case report

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Abstract

Very few reports have described giant pseudomeningoceles ≥ 8 cm in diameter. We report this case of the biggest giant pseudomeningocele at the unusual cervicothoracic level. A 59 year old man who underwent cervicothoracic laminectomy had a giant pseudomeningocele detected and the lesion gradually grew to about 15 cm in diameter by 2 years postoperatively. Cerebrospinal fluid leak closure was performed and the post-operative course was favorable. We present this case, review the literature and discuss the size and portion, mechanism of formation, symptoms and treatments of giant pseudomeningocele.

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Key words: Pseudomeningocele; Spinal surgery; Dura

tear; Cerebrospinal fluid; Complication

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INTRODUCTION

A pseudomeningocele is an abnormal collection of cerebrospinal fluid that communicates with the arachnoid space^[1-3]. Pseudomeningocele was first reported by Hyndman and Gerber^[1] in 1946. The causes of pseudomeningocele have been classified into three categories: congenital, traumatic and iatrogenic. Pseudomeningocele, rarely reported in the literature, seldom occurs after spine surgeries, particularly after laminectomy or discectomy at the lumbar level in late middle-aged patients^[4]. Cervical pseudomeningocele can occur in young patients with traumatic brachial plexus injury as these patients can experience direct trauma to the dural sac, causing cerebrospinal leakage, and muscular weakness from nerve injury can promote growth of the lesion^[5]. The true incidence of pseudomeningocele following incidental durotomy is unknown. Swanson *et al*^[6] and Teplick *et al*^[7] reported incidences of pseudomeningocele after laminectomy of 0.068% and 2%, respectively. Opper *et al*^[8] found the incidence of durotomy during bone removal or retraction to be 5.9%.



Figure 1 Magnetic resonance imaging revealing compression of the spinal cord at the level of the first thoracic vertebra by a lesion that was considered a metastasis of an unknown primary tumor. A: T1-weighted image; B: T2-weighted image.

The onset of giant pseudomeningocele is a rare complication of spinal surgery. Very few reports have described giant pseudomeningoceles ≥ 8 cm in diameter^[4,9]. We encountered a patient with a giant pseudomeningocele of about 15 cm in diameter that had developed after posterior thoracic decompression surgery. We report and discuss this case with reference to the literature.

CASE REPORT

The patient was a 59 year old man whose major complaint was an uncomfortable feeling in the cervicothoracic back region and who had a history of surgery for the metastasis removal in the first thoracic vertebra. About 3 years earlier, he had experienced the sudden onset of difficulties with walking. His muscle strength of the lower extremities was manual muscle testing (MMT) 3+ and moderate paresthesia of his trunk and lower extremities was noticed. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (Figure 1A and B) indicated compression of the spinal cord at the level of the first thoracic vertebra (Th1) by a lesion that was considered a metastasis of an unknown primary tumor; thus, the patient was subjected to an emergency operation. The surgical procedure included laminectomy of C7, Th1 and Th2 and fixation of C5-Th4 using a sublaminar wire and a rectangle rod (Figure 2A and B). No clear damage to the dura mater was observed intraoperatively.

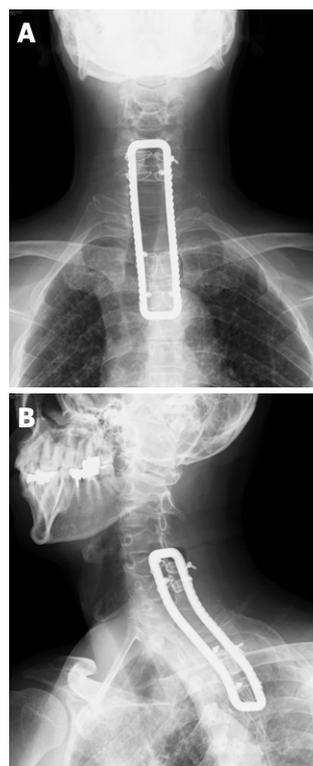


Figure 2 Radiography after first surgery. The laminectomy of C7, Th1 and Th2 and fixation of C5-Th4 were performed by using a sublaminar wire and a rectangle rod. A: Anteroposterior view; B: Oblique view.

Based on the pathological findings from tissue obtained intraoperatively, adenocarcinoma of the lung was diagnosed. Walking difficulties improved postoperatively, his muscle strength of the lower extremities was MMT 4 and moderate paresthesia of his trunk and lower extremities was improved. The patient then received chemotherapy in the Department of Respiratory Internal Medicine. The lung cancer was stage IV, cT4N0M1 according to the TNM classification system. Because this patient's prognosis was very poor, only 5-FU (600 mg/d) for 6 mo was prescribed as his chemotherapy.

The MRI obtained 4 mo after the surgery showed a 7 cm \times 3 cm mass that was hypointense on the T1-weighted image and hyperintense on the T2-weighted image, and a pseudomeningocele due to cerebrospinal fluid leak was detected. However, since the patient presented no symptoms attributable to the tumorous lesion, he was placed under observation. The lesion gradually grew to about 15 cm in diameter by 2 years postoperatively, as shown on MRI (Figure 3A, B and C). Since he felt uncomfortable, as if he were carrying a heavy weight on the cervicodorsal region, he was admitted for cerebrospinal fluid leak closure.

Findings on admission indicated a favorable general condition. He had no headache or nausea and could walk unaided. The operation was started following the skin incision from the previous surgery to remove the metastatic tumor. The subsequent subcutaneous deployment led to a 15 cm \times 5 cm \times 3 cm pseudomeningocele.



Figure 3 Magnetic resonance imaging 2 years after first surgery. The pseudomeningocele gradually grew to about 15 cm in diameter from C5 to Th6 level. A: T1-weighted sagittal image; B: T2-weighted sagittal image; C: T2-weighted axial image.

The very thin capsule was broken (Figure 4) and about 50 mL of colorless clear fluid was released. No damage to the dura mater was noted. Even although it was not possible to detect small holes from which cerebrospinal fluid was leaking, fatty tissue was collected from under the skin and retained over the dura mater, over which fibrin paste was applied. We closed the paraspinal muscle and soft tissue in a layer-by-layer manner to reduce the third space as much as possible. Spinal drainage to reduce intradural pressure was then performed from the L3/4 level and adjustment was made to drain 200-300 mL/d of cerebrospinal fluid after the operation.

The postoperative course was favorable and his preoperative complaint of discomfort on the cervico-dorsal region disappeared with no remarkable complications. The spinal drainage was withdrawn after about



Figure 4 Intraoperative photo before capsule incision of pseudomeningocele. About 50 mL of colorless clear fluid was released after the capsule incision and no damage to the dura mater was noted.

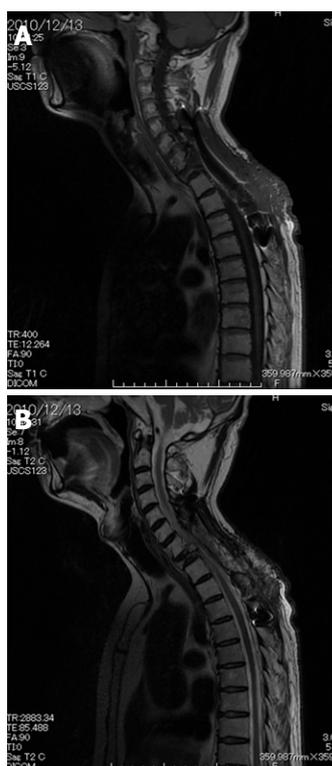


Figure 5 Magnetic resonance imaging showing the pseudomeningocele had disappeared 3 mo after closure of the cerebrospinal fluid leak. A: T1-weighted image; B: T2-weighted image.

2 wk postoperatively and the condition of the wound was confirmed to be favorable. According to the MRI (Figure 5A and B) obtained 3 mo after closure of the cerebrospinal fluid leak, the pseudomeningocele had disappeared and no recurrence has been observed for 2 years postoperatively. His muscle strength of the lower extremities was MMT 4 and slight paresthesia of his trunk and lower extremities was noticed at the follow-up 2 years after second operation. Chest and abdominal CT obtained at that time showed multiple metastases of ribs, vertebrae, pelvic bone and multiple enlarged lung lesions; however, the patient had almost no complaints.

DISCUSSION

A giant pseudomeningocele is defined as a lesion ≥ 8 cm

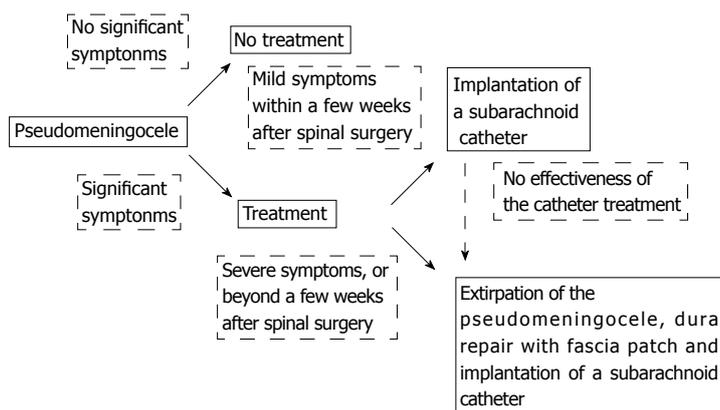


Figure 6 Algorithm for treatment of pseudomeningocele. Conservative treatment is generally recommended in patients without significant symptoms and surgical treatments should be performed in those with significant symptoms.

Table 1 Seventeen cases of giant pseudomeningocele reported in the literature

Author	No. of cases	Level	Size (cm)	Treatment
Weng <i>et al</i> ^[4]	11	Cervical:2	8-11	Extirpation of the pseudomeningocele, dura repair with fascia patch and implantation of a subarachnoid catheter
		Lumbar:9	8	Extirpation of the pseudomeningocele and paraspinal fascia suture
Liu <i>et al</i> ^[12]	1	Lumbar	8.3	Extirpation of the pseudomeningocele and dura repair with fascia lata graft
Hamilton <i>et al</i> ^[10]	1	Lumbar	10	No surgery
Jame A	1	Lumbosa-coral	10-12	Extirpation of the pseudomeningocele and paraspinal fascia suture
Miller <i>et al</i> ^[4]	3	Lumbar: 3		

in diameter^[4] and only 17 cases of giant pseudomeningoceles (Table 1) have been reported in the literature^[4,9,10-12]. Of these 17 cases, 11 patients were men (64.7%) and 6 were women (35.3%). The mean age of the patients was 39.7 years (range 19-68 years). Diagnosis at the time of the initial operation was herniated intervertebral disc in 12 cases (70.6%), spondylolisthesis in 4 (23.5%) and unknown in 1 (5.9%). The mean size of the lesions was 9.6 cm in diameter (range 8-12 cm) and most pseudomeningoceles were lumbar (15 cases, 88.2%) rather than cervical (2 cases, 11.8%). The present case represents the biggest pseudomeningocele occurring at an unusual level.

The formation of a pseudocyst is a mechanical process. Lesion size depends on the size of the defect in the dura-arachnoid, the pressure of spinal fluid and presumably resistance from the surrounding soft tissues. If a small tear in the dura and intradural pressure causes a constant outflow of spinal fluid, the lesion will also gradually enlarge. The intradural pressure is higher in the lumbar spine than in the cervical spine; this potentially explains why pseudomeningoceles occur more often at the lumbar level. A giant pseudomeningocele can develop in patients with a large dural defect or high intradural pressure^[7].

Diagnosis of pseudomeningocele typically depends on MRI which shows low signal intensity on T1-

weighted image and high signal intensity on T2-weight image. However, MRI of some congenital defects, such as arachnoid cyst, sacral meningocele, arachnoid diverticulum and meningeal cyst, and tumors, such as neurinoma and cavernous angioma, may show the same indication as pseudomeningocele. To differentiate these, the age of the patient, neurological findings and surgical history should be considered to make a diagnosis.

The signs and symptoms associated with pseudomeningocele vary widely, including back pain, sciatic pain, headache, neck pain, nausea, vomiting, tinnitus and a palpable mass, although most pseudomeningoceles remain asymptomatic^[7]. Symptoms may appear at any time and the severity of symptoms does not necessarily correlate with the size of the pseudocyst. The treatment modalities for pseudomeningocele include conservative management, placement of a blood patch, lumbar subarachnoid drainage and surgical repair. There are no absolute surgical indications of pseudomeningocele but significant symptoms, including vomiting, tinnitus, intense pain and paralysis, may be relative indications.

Previous reports of giant pseudomeningoceles have not recommended any definitive treatment^[7,13]; however, we tried to show the algorithm for treatment of pseudomeningocele in Figure 6. Conservative treatment may be generally recommended in patients without significant symptoms. In some cases with mild symptoms within a few weeks after spinal surgery, implantation of a subarachnoid catheter might be effective. On the other hand, in cases with severe symptoms or beyond a few weeks after spinal surgery, extirpation of pseudomeningocele, dura repair with fascia patch and implantation of a subarachnoid catheter could be appended to deal with the symptoms.

In the present case, a 59 year old patient with lung cancer, the pseudomeningocele measured 7 cm × 3 cm at 4 mo after laminectomy of C7, Th1, Th2 and fixation of C5-Th4. The patient showed no symptoms for up to 2 years postoperatively while the lesion progressed to 15 cm in diameter. At the second operation, no clear damage to the dura mater was observed but we retained the fatty tissue over the dura mater, coated this tissue with fibrin paste and placed a spinal drainage at the L3/4 level. In this case, there appears to be three possible causes for

the development of the giant pseudomeningocele. The first was that the soft tissues and paravertebral muscles at the cervicothoracic level were damaged in the previous spinal surgery. The second was that high intradural pressure caused leakage of cerebrospinal fluid from a very small dural defect and this gradually pooled, causing enlargement of the lesion. The third was that the patient was asymptomatic for 2 years, allowing sufficient time for the formation of the giant pseudomeningocele.

In conclusion, we report this case, showing the biggest giant pseudomeningocele at the unusual cervicothoracic level.

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