

# World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

*World J Clin Cases* 2021 August 26; 9(24): 6964-7291



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**ABOUT COVER**

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, Vijaykumar Chava, MD, Professor, Department of Periodontology, Narayana Dental College and Hospital, Nellore 524003, Andhra Pradesh, India.  
chava7@hotmail.com

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The WJCC is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2021 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for WJCC as 1.337; IF without journal self cites: 1.301; 5-year IF: 1.742; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.33; Ranking: 119 among 169 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q3. The WJCC's CiteScore for 2020 is 0.8 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: General Medicine is 493/793.

**RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE**

Production Editor: Ji-Hong Lin; Production Department Director: Yun-Jie Ma; Editorial Office Director: Jin-Lei Wang.

**NAME OF JOURNAL**

*World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**ISSN**

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

**LAUNCH DATE**

April 16, 2013

**FREQUENCY**

Thrice Monthly

**EDITORS-IN-CHIEF**

Dennis A Bloomfield, Sandro Vento, Bao-Gan Peng

**EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

**PUBLICATION DATE**

August 26, 2021

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

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<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

**ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

**STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS**

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

**ONLINE SUBMISSION**

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



## Coexistent vestibular schwannoma and meningioma in a patient without neurofibromatosis: A case report and review of literature

Li-Yan Zhao, Yi-Ning Jiang, Yu-Bo Wang, Yang Bai, Ying Sun, Yun-Qian Li

**ORCID number:** Li-Yan Zhao 0000-0002-7339-2215; Yi-Ning Jiang 0000-0003-0959-387X; Yu-Bo Wang 0000-0002-3404-0225; Yang Bai 0000-0002-3453-4946; Ying Sun 0000-0002-8811-7195; Yun-Qian Li 0000-0003-2199-8618.

**Author contributions:** Zhao LY and Jiang YN designed the study; collected analyzed, and interpreted data, wrote the manuscript and reviewed the literature; Li YQ and Wang YB performed the surgery, collected, analyzed, and interpreted data; Sun Y and Bai Y corrected the English, made critical revisions, and approved the final version; Li YQ collected, analyzed, or interpreted data, made critical revision of important intellectual content, approved publication of the final version, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved; All authors agreed to be accountable for the content of the work.

**Informed consent statement:**

Informed written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors declare that they have no

**Li-Yan Zhao, Ying Sun,** Department of Clinical Laboratory, Second Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130041, Jilin Province, China

**Yi-Ning Jiang, Yu-Bo Wang, Yang Bai, Yun-Qian Li,** Department of Neurosurgery, First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130021, Jilin Province, China

**Corresponding author:** Yun-Qian Li, MD, PhD, Chief Doctor, Neurosurgeon, Professor, Department of Neurosurgery, First Hospital of Jilin University, No. 71 Xinmin Street, Changchun 130021, Jilin Province, China. [yunqian@jlu.edu.cn](mailto:yunqian@jlu.edu.cn)

### Abstract

#### BACKGROUND

The simultaneous occurrence of schwannoma and meningioma in the absence of neurofibromatosis (NF) or a previous history of irradiation is exceedingly rare, as only 10 intracranial cases have been reported to date. Herein, we report a case of a coexistent cavernous sinus meningioma and ipsilateral vestibular schwannoma (VS) in a female patient without NF or a history of exposure to irradiation.

#### CASE SUMMARY

A 63-year-old woman presented with progressive left-side hearing loss and tinnitus over the previous year. In the past 6 mo, she developed facial numbness and intermittent headaches. Magnetic resonance imaging showed two lesions that were located on the left side of the cerebellopontine angle and parasellar region. Both lesions were totally resected *via* the left retrosigmoid approach. Histopathological examination revealed a VS and a meningioma. The patient did not have a family history or clinical or radiological signs of NF.

#### CONCLUSION

The coincident occurrence of VS and meningioma within close vicinity is very rare, and the pathogenesis is unclear. A careful whole-body examination needs to be conducted to exclude NF. Surgical treatment with the goal of total tumor resection is the best therapy. Additional studies are needed for a better understanding of the mechanisms that lead to the development of tumor growth in multiple locations.

**Key Words:** Concurrent; Diagnosis; Meningioma; Neurofibromatosis; Schwannoma; Case report

conflicts of interest.

#### CARE Checklist (2016) statement:

The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

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**Manuscript source:** Unsolicited manuscript

**Specialty type:** Neurosciences

**Country/Territory of origin:** China

#### Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0  
Grade B (Very good): 0  
Grade C (Good): 0  
Grade D (Fair): 0  
Grade E (Poor): 0

**Received:** April 25, 2021

**Peer-review started:** April 25, 2021

**First decision:** May 24, 2021

**Revised:** June 2, 2021

**Accepted:** June 15, 2021

**Article in press:** June 15, 2021

**Published online:** August 26, 2021

**P-Reviewer:** Ren M

**S-Editor:** Ma YJ

**L-Editor:** Filipodia

**P-Editor:** Liu JH



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**Core Tip:** Coexistent schwannoma and meningioma in the absence of neurofibromatosis or a history of irradiation are extremely rare. To the best of our knowledge, only 10 intracranial cases have been reported to date. Herein, we present the case of a coexistent cavernous sinus meningioma and ipsilateral vestibular schwannoma (VS) in a 63-year-old woman. This is the first report of a concurrent meningioma outside of the cerebellopontine angle, along with a coexisting VS. The medical literature was reviewed and the typical histopathological and radiological features of this rare tumor are described, with a detailed discussion of the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.

**Citation:** Zhao LY, Jiang YN, Wang YB, Bai Y, Sun Y, Li YQ. Coexistent vestibular schwannoma and meningioma in a patient without neurofibromatosis: A case report and review of literature. *World J Clin Cases* 2021; 9(24): 7251-7260

**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v9/i24/7251.htm>

**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i24.7251>

## INTRODUCTION

Vestibular schwannoma (VS) is a benign intracranial tumor that originates from Schwann cells that reside along the vestibular portion of the eighth cranial nerve[1]. VS accounts for 10% of all the central nervous system (CNS) tumors and 80% of the tumors in the cerebellopontine angle (CPA)[2,3]. Meningioma derives from the meningotheial cells of the arachnoid layer and is the most common benign CNS tumor, accounting for 13%-26% of all brain tumors overall. More than 90% of all meningiomas are solitary[1]. However, in some extremely rare situations, VS can coexist with a meningioma in an adjacent anatomical position. This situation is most often reported in patients with neurofibromatosis (NF) or those who have a history of previous irradiation[4-7]. With the exception of those circumstances, the coexistence of these tumors is exceedingly rare. Herein, we present an unusual case of concomitant VS and meningioma that developed within a close anatomic location in a woman without NF or a history of irradiation exposure. There have been only ten reports of coexistent VS and meningioma in patients without NF or irradiation history[2-4,8-14]. The patient described in this report was the first to develop meningioma outside of the CPA, with concurrent, coexisting VS.

## CASE PRESENTATION

### Chief complaints

A 63-year-old woman presented with left-side hearing loss and tinnitus of 1 year duration had worsened over the recent 6 mo.

### History of present illness

The patient presented with progressive left-side hearing loss and tinnitus for 1 year. She had developed facial numbness and intermittent headaches over the previous 6 mo.

### History of past illness

The patient had no previous medical history or a family history of NF or meningiomas. She denied have any previous irradiation exposure.

### Personal and family history

No positive personal or family history.

### Physical examination

Neurological examination of the patient found no positive signs. A general examination did not find any subcutaneous nodules or skin lesions

### Laboratory examination

Preoperative laboratory examination, electrocardiogram, Doppler echocardiography, and lung computerized tomography (CT) were normal.

### Imaging examination

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain (Figure 1) showed a 1.97 cm × 2.61 cm × 2.80 cm abnormal well-defined signal in the left CPA, with a hypointense signal on T1-weighted imaging (T1WI), a hyperintense signal on T2-weighted imaging (T2WI), and a slightly hypointense signal on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR). On contrast enhancement, the lateral border and acoustic nerve were enhanced (Figure 1). In addition, an irregular abnormal signal was observed by the left saddle area, with slight hypointensity on T1WI, and slight hyperintensity on T2WI and FLAIR. After gadolinium administration, the lesion and adjoining dura were significantly enhanced (Figure 1A and C).

## FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Based on the findings described above, the preliminary diagnosis was concomitant VS and left cavernous sinus meningioma, the nature of which is difficult to determine.

## TREATMENT

A craniotomy using a left retrosigmoid approach was performed under preoperative and intraoperative neuro-navigation and electrophysiological monitoring. The CPA lesion was soft, and contained a large cystic component. The mass in the cavernous sinus was grey, tough, and attached to the dura. Both tumors were totally resected, and the intraoperative diagnosis was consistent with initial diagnosis.

## OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Postoperative pathological findings indicated a diagnosis of meningioma (Figure 2A), World Health Organization Grade I and VS (Figure 2B). Immunohistochemical staining of the meningioma was positive for progesterone receptor (PR), negative for epithelial membrane antigen (EMA) and S-100, and the Ki-67 index was 1%-2%. The VS was positive for S-100 (Figure 2C) and the Ki-67 index was 3%. The patient had mild House and Brackmann grade II facial paralysis, and her hearing was slightly improved after surgery. The patient was carefully re-evaluated for any evidence of NF by physical examination, review of family history, whole-body CT and positron emission tomography-CT (PET-CT). We did not find any signs or symptoms of NF. Immediate postoperative cranial CT and a follow-up MRI 3 mon after surgery demonstrated total excision and no signs of recurrence. The postoperative course was uneventful, and the patient was discharged on the 10<sup>th</sup> day. At the last telephone follow-up in April 2020, the patient reported having no issues and that her facial paralysis had improved (House and Brackmann grade II). We believe that her condition is stable, with routine follow-up MRIs.

## DISCUSSION

Meningioma and VS are the first and second most common benign CNS tumors. The coexistence of these tumors is seen relatively often in patients with NF, which is an autosomal dominant genetic disease with a high mutation rate and a high risk of tumorigenesis[2,15]. A previous history of irradiation is another known cause of the occurrence of multiple primary brain tumors[16]. However, the development of two separate, histologically different tumors in a patient in the absence of the aforementioned conditions is extremely rare, with only 10 previously reported cases (Table 1)[2-4,8-14]. The patient described in this report had neither evidence of NF nor a history of irradiation exposure. Concomitant tumors have been called "collision"[17], "concurrent"[9,11], "coexisting"[9,11,13], or "coincidental" tumors[2]. Frassanito *et al* [8] recommended a more accurate classification of tumors with a close anatomical

Table 1 Patients' characteristics of reported case in the literature

Ref.	Age (yr)/sex	Main symptoms and signs	Whether differentiate from preoperative MRI	MRI appearance	Surgical findings	Extend of resection	Operative approach	The histological type of meningioma	Postoperative facial nerve	Follows up (mo)
Present case	63/F	Progressive left side hearing loss, tinnitus and giddiness 1 yr. Facial numbness and intermittent headache for 6 mo	Y	VS: A 1.97 cm × 2.61 cm × 2.80 cm abnormal well-defined signal at the left CPA, with hypo- seen on T1WI and hyper- on T2WI. Slightly hypo- was seen on FLAIR. The lateral border and acoustic nerve were enhanced on contrast enhanced MRI. Meningioma: Slightly hypo- was on T1WI, slightly hyper- on T2WI and FLAIR. The lesion and adjoining dura were significantly enhanced after gadolinium administration	The tumor locating at the CPA was soft, and contained a large cystic component. The tumor located the cavernous sinus was greyish and was attached to the dura	Both GTR	Retrosigmoid craniotomy	Meningothelial meningioma	The anatomical continuity of VII nerve was maintained	Follow-up 6 mo with stable condition, without recurrence or residual tumor. The facial paralysis was gradually improved
Verma <i>et al</i> [4]	40/F	Progressive hearing loss left ear, tinnitus, and giddiness for 18 mo and developed gait ataxia since last 9 mo. Tightness of bilateral lower limbs for 6 mo. Progressively headache with intermittent projectile vomiting, and visual obscuration for 15 d	Y	A well-defined extra-axial 4.5 cm × 4.9 cm × 4.1 cm lesion in left CPA originating from IAC. The lesion was hypo- in T1WI, heterogeneously hyper- on T2WI with heterogeneous contrast enhancement. Another well-defined extra-axial 10 mm × 12 mm × 9 mm lesion posterolateral to first mass which was iso- on T1WI, mildly hyper- on T2WI, and homogenous post-contrast enhancement	A smaller tumor broad-based on dura was encountered initially after retraction of the cerebellum posterolaterally to the larger lesion noted to be arising from the IAC which was occupying the left CPA	Both GTR	Retrosigmoid craniotomy	Meningothelial meningioma	The anatomical continuity of 7 <sup>th</sup> nerve was maintained. Worsening of the VII nerve palsy (House and Brackmann Grade V)	At follow-up of 11 mo, patient was ambulant without support, taking oral feeds with improving VII nerve paresis
Frassanito <i>et al</i> [8]	72/M	5-yr history of hearing loss	Y, the radiological features suggested the co-presence of two different tumors within the same CPA	A tumor in the left CPA with two continuous components differently enhancing after gadolinium administration	Two spatially continuous lesions were found. The rostral component shows a strict relationship with 8 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> cranial nerves	N/A	Retrosigmoid craniotomy	Meningothelial meningioma	N/A	N/A
Grauvogel <i>et al</i> [9]	46/F	A history of acute hearing loss and intermittent tinnitus on left side as well as slight gait ataxia for several weeks	N, could not be clearly separated	A homogenous contrast-enhancing tumor in the IAC with extension in the CPA. The tumor portion in the CPA showed broad attachment to the dura of the petrous bone. There were no	It revealed two distinct tumors, a small VS and a meningioma with clear broad attachment to the dura of the petrous bone. The meningioma located a little	Both GTR	Lateral suboccipital approach	Fibromatous meningioma	Facial nerve function was completely preserved (House and Brackmann grade I)	Follow-up MRI 3 mo after surgery showed complete removal of

				differences in contrast enhancement of the tumor	above and anterior of the VII and VIII cranial nerves					both tumors and no signs of tumor recurrence
Jain <i>et al</i> [10]	33/M	Redness of the right eye, episodic diplopia, and right-side face numbness for 2 mo	N	Bilateral parasellar masses abutting bilateral body and lower wing of sphenoid and extending to the anterior aspect of the petrous apex. The masses were hypo- on T1WI and hyper- in T2 with contrast enhancement	Intraoperatively, a tumor of variable color and consistency was identified arising from the Vth nerve. The color ranged from creamy white to grayish with areas of fibrosis and old hemorrhage, and a soft to firm consistency	N/A	Right pterional craniotomy and subtemporal intradural approach	Transitional meningioma	By the time of discharge, the patient had up to 50% recovery of the right-side face sensory loss	N/A
Kutz <i>et al</i> [11]	43/F	Severe bifrontal headaches for 18 mo; right-sided hearing loss and imbalance one month before	N, could not be clearly separated	On enhanced MRI, a less intensely enhancing lesion filled the IAC and another more intensely enhancing concurrent lesion located more medially. The enhancing mass extended inferiorly to contact the jugular tubercle and extended laterally toward the jugular fossa	Two distinct tumors were found. The tumor involving the IAC was more typical for VS with soft consistency and little bleeding. The tumor adjacent to the brainstem and petrous temporal bone was fibrous and vascular. The petrous temporal bone around the IAC and inferior toward the jugular foramen was grossly involved with tumor	STR (no other detailed information available)	Translabyrinthine craniotomy	Angiomatous meningioma	Facial nerve function was grade I on the House-Brackmann scale	N/A
Izci <i>et al</i> [2]	57/F	3-mo history of headache, left facial numbness, speech disturbance and deafness in the left ear	Y, MRI revealed two different mass in the left CPA	A heterogeneously contrast-enhancing 3 cm × 3.1 cm × 3.2 cm lesion in the left CPA with obvious edema, compressing pons, mesencephalon, 4 <sup>th</sup> ventricle and cerebella, and showed mild extension into the IAC. Another homogenous contrast-enhancing locating laterally to the first lesion with 12 mm in diameter and attached to the left tentorium cerebelli	Two distinct tumors were totally resected, respectively. (No other detailed information available)	Both GTR	Lateral suboccipital approach	Fibromatous meningioma	The 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> were observed intact but were serious compressed. Neurological status was not changed after surgery	Follow-up for 9 yr and no recurrence was observed
Chen <i>et al</i> [3]	48/M	A sudden bilateral hearing loss 16 yr ago. His hearing loss resolved on the right side, but his hearing loss in the left ear had persisted, with some progression	Y, a partly enhancing and nonenhancing left CPA tumor	A mixed enhancing and nonenhancing mass within the left CPA that extended along the 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> cranial nerves	The posterolateral portions of the tumor were cystic and calcified. The tumor appeared to infiltrate the facial nerve and a portion of the brainstem. It was also noted adhering to the facial nerve	STR except for a portion of cystic	Translabyrinthine craniotomy	Fibromatous meningioma	The facial nerve was stimulated at 0.1 mA at the end of the surgery. (no other detailed information available)	N/A
Lüdemann <i>et al</i> [12]	59/F	Progressive loss of hearing for 3 yr	N, a typical VS was assumed preoperatively	A cystic mass in the right CPA of approximately 20 mm × 20 mm × 10mm, which was in close	The tumor presented with invasion of the surrounding arachnoid membrane and 7 <sup>th</sup>	N/A	Lateral suboccipital approach	Meningothelialmeningioma	Facial nerve reconstruction was performed using an	N/A

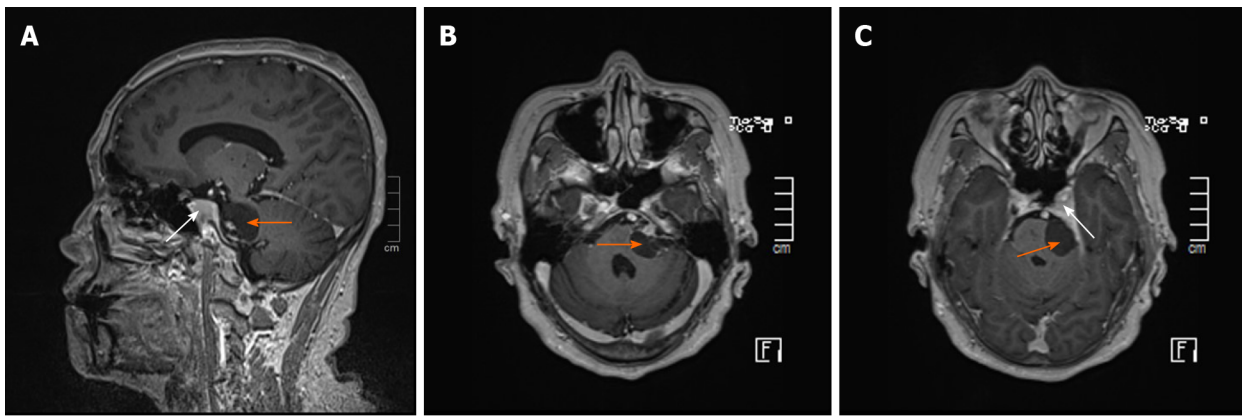
				relation to 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> nerves. On enhanced MRI, the mass was prominent enhanced and was apparently attached to the nerves entering the IAC with irregular margins	and 8 <sup>th</sup> nerves				autologous sural nerve graft. (no other detailed information available)	
Chandra <i>et al</i> [13]	35/M	Progressive right-side hearing loss, tinnitus and giddiness for 3 yr. Developed gait ataxia and increasingly severe headaches in the last 6 mo	N, no other detailed information available	A “dumb-bell” well defined extra-axial tumor in the right CPA with iso- to mild hyper- on T1WI and hyper- on T2WI. The ventral component was cystic-solid component. The lesion was enhancing markedly with gadolinium contrast except the cystic part	Two separate tumors were encountered. The dorsally placed tumor was greyish, vascular and was attached to the petrous bone. Another ventrally placed portion could be completely separated from the dorsal part. This was soft, and contained a large cystic component	Both GTR	Retromastoid suboccipital craniectomy	Angiomatous meningioma	The facial nerve was preserved intraoperative. (The detailed postoperative information could not available)	N/A
Wilms <i>et al</i> [14]	47/F	A sudden onset of the right-side hearing loss. Perioral and perinasal numbness on the right for a few weeks	Y, enhanced MRI showed two distinct components.	Iso on T1WI; two distinct parts was shown on T2WI: The part that was broadly implanted on the petrous bone was iso-; the part around the IAC was inhomogeneously hyper-. On enhanced MRI, two different components of the tumor were clearly shown: An anterior, strongly enhancing part extended into the IAC, and a posterior, less enhancing part was broadly attached to the petrous bone	At surgery, it was confirmed that both a VS and a meningioma arising from the petrous apex were present in this patient	N/A	N/A	Fibromatous meningioma	N/A	N/A

M: Male; F: Female; Y: Yes; N: No; hypo-: Hypointense; hyper-: Hyperintense; Iso-: isointense; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; VS: Vestibular schwannoma; CPA: Cerebellopontine angle; T1WI: T1-weighted imaging; T2WI: T2-weighted imaging; FLAIR: Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery; GTR: Gross total resection; STR: Subtotal tumor resection; N/A: Not available.

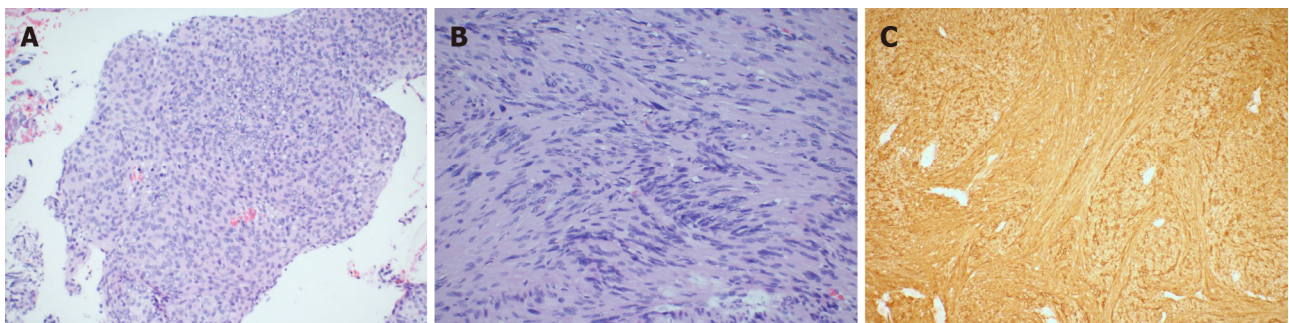
relationship that aimed to clarify their pathogenesis and treatment and used the term “contiguous” to describe two neoplasms that arise separately and become closely located because of their growth. Concomitant, contiguous and collision tumors most likely represent the subsequent development of tumors having a close anatomical position.

### **Etiology**

Several hypotheses have been proposed to explain the formation of collision tumors. One is the neoplasm microenvironment theory, which speculates that the presence of the first tumor alters the surrounding microenvironment and promotes the occurrence of the second primary tumor[2,15,18-23]. Some theories propose that schwannomas influence the local microenvironment and promote the occurrence of meningiomas[5, 23-25]. Another hypothesis considers genetic causes. The merlin gene, located on



**Figure 1** Preoperative brain magnetic resonance imaging scan with intravenous gadolinium administration. A, C: An irregular abnormal signal is seen in the left saddle area with significant enhancement of the lesion and adjoining dura (white arrow); B: A well-defined 1.97 cm × 2.61 cm × 2.80 cm cystic lesion located at the left cerebellopontine angle, with enhancement of the lateral border and acoustic nerve (orange arrow).



**Figure 2** Histological and immunohistochemical examination. A, B: The histological appearance of meningioma and schwannoma (hematoxylin-eosin staining, original magnification × 200); C: Schwannoma shows immunoreactivity for S-100.

chromosome 22q, has been identified by next-generation sequencing as a critical suppressor gene of meningioma[26], and mutations are thought to be associated with the occurrence of meningioma. The development of sporadic VS also involves the absence or inactivation of merlin[27]. Consequently, concurrent meningioma and VS may have a common origin in the merlin gene on chromosome 22q. The third hypothesis involves a common origin of both neoplasms from the same mesenchymal progenitor cells that go on to differentiate into different types of tumor cells[18-21,23,28]. The fourth hypothesis involves the exposure of two different tumor cell types at the same site in response to the same oncogenic stimulus, with subsequent development as a collision tumor[2,20,28]. The last hypothesis involves the independent development of two neoplasms such that the concurrent appearance at the location is simply a coincidence[2,28,29]. These hypotheses explain why schwannomas are prone to coexist with meningiomas. In this patient, the influence of the neoplastic microenvironment and genetics are the most likely cause of the tumors. Firstly, the contribution of merlin gene mutation on chromosome 22q to the development of both meningioma and sporadic VS has been widely accepted[26,27,30-32]. Secondly, some studies of the neoplasm microenvironment theory have found that focal reactive meningotheial cell hyperplasia can occur adjacent to a schwannoma[5,24,25]. Moreover, meningotheial-like nodules with whorl patterns have been described in cellular schwannomas[33], which is consistent with a histology of schwannoma in our paper. Furthermore, meningotheiomatous cells with infiltrating schwannoma can also trigger autocrine/paracrine growth stimulation[34].

We reviewed the histology of 11 reported meningioma cases, including our patient (Table 1). Four of the 11 were fibromatous meningioma (36.36%)[2,3,9,14], four were meningotheial meningioma (36.36%)[4,8,12], two were angiomatous meningioma (2/11, 18.18%)[11,13], and one was a transitional meningioma (1/11, 9.09%)[10]. Our patient had a meningotheial meningioma coexisting with a schwannoma. No obvious susceptibility was observed, and the histologies of the meningioma and VS were not related.

### Radiologic characteristics

The most important preoperative evaluation of meningiomas and VSs is an MRI with gadolinium contrast[11]. Visual examination of an MRI is not sufficient to make a diagnosis, but it is valuable for assessing the location and demonstrating tumor vascularity and nerve displacement, all of which are needed for surgical planning. In five of 10 case reports (50.0%), preoperative MRI had revealed the presence of two distinct component neoplasms[2,4,8,14,16], either because the tumors were located close to each other (2/5, 40.0%)[2,4] or because of different contrast enhancement patterns (3/5, 60.0%)[8,14,16]. In some cases, the MRI was not sufficiently sensitive to reveal the coexistence of multiple tumor types (5/10, 50.0%)[9-13]. VSs tend to invade the internal auditory canal and expand, with cystic changes and reduced internal homogeneity[2]. Meningiomas tend to present with a dural tail sign and calcification [18,35], which are absent in VSs[14]. Both VS and meningiomas usually present with intense to slight hypointensity relative to the brain parenchyma on T1WI[2,14,35]. On T2WI, VSs always have higher intensity than meningiomas and are more heterogeneous[2,18,35]. On contrast enhancement, schwannomas are significantly heterogeneously enhanced, and frequently extend into the internal auditory canal[2], while meningiomas are homogenous and moderately enhanced[29].

### Diagnosis

Pathological examination typically finds that schwannomas are for S-100 protein and anti-Leu 7[5,9,36]. They tend to be negative for EMA, but focal EMA reactivity may be encountered[5]. Meningiomas are always positive for EMA and negative for S-100 and anti-Leu 7[2,5,36]. Immunohistochemical diagnosis of VS and meningioma is not difficult, but the diagnosis of NF needs further clarification. The presence of multiple schwannomas and/or meningioma should prompt screening for NF, which requires a detailed physical examination, review of the family history, whole-body CT, spinal MRI, PET-CT, and possible genetic testing.

### Treatment and prognosis

Surgical resection is the primary treatment of choice, with meticulous dissection and total tumor resection without injuring the brainstem and with preservation of cranial nerves[28,37]. In eight of the 11 reported cases (72.72%), the facial nerve was preserved, and was reconstructed by autologous sural nerve grafting in one case. Retrosigmoid craniotomy was the most common approach, and was used in four of the 11 cases (36.36%)[4,8,13]. Three cases (75.0%) underwent total resection[4,13], including the patient described in our report. Three (27.27%) underwent a lateral suboccipital approach[2,9,12], with total resection in two (66.67%)[2,9]. Two of the 11 patients underwent translabyrinthine craniotomy (18.18%)[3,11], but total resection was not achieved. There were two more patients. One underwent right pterional craniotomy with a subtemporal intradural approach. The approach was not available for the other patient. In our patient, total resection was achieved by retrosigmoid craniotomy. Intraoperative frozen section histology is useful for surgical decision-making, especially when the continuity between the two components is ambiguous [29]. Adib *et al*[37] reported that early resection avoided tumor interaction that triggers more aggressive behavior. When MRI reports are inconsistent with intraoperative findings, the possibility of multiple tumors should be considered, particularly for patients with NF. No postoperative radiotherapy/chemotherapy was reported in these cases. Some studies recommended radiosurgery as an alternative treatment option, particularly for smaller VSs that did not have a significant mass effect that compressed the brainstem or caused hydrocephalus[4,38]. Patient prognosis is related to the preoperative neurological status, and most patients experienced postoperative improvement of neurological function[9]. Recurrence was not reported on follow-up of any of the reported cases.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, we report a case of concomitant VS and meningioma, which is exceedingly rare, especially in patients without NF or history of irradiation. Because of the rarity and lack of long-term follow-up data in the current literature, the pathogenesis and recurrence rate are not known, recommended treatment is not available, and requires further validation. Additional cases reports and long-term follow-up studies are needed to fully understand this disease.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the patient for agreeing to provide his medical history. All the authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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