

ROMANIAN NEUROSURGERY

Vol. XXXIX | No. 3

September 2025

A vascular benign lesion in a perilous
location. Case report

Hajer Kammoun,
Sameh Achoura,
Mohamed Dehmani Yedeas,
Khaled Radhouane,
Ridha Chkili



A vascular benign lesion in a perilous location. Case report

Hajer Kammoun, Sameh Achoura, Mohamed Dehmani Yedeas,
Khaled Radhouane, Ridha Chkili

Military Hospital of Tunis, TUNISIA

ABSTRACT

Background: Hemangioblastomas are vascular grade 1 tumours developing sporadically or, more rarely, in the context of Von Hippel-Lindau disease. Cystic brainstem hemangioblastomas are uncommon, with only a limited number of cases documented in the literature. Even though they are benign, their surgery is challenging in view of their eloquent location and vascularity. Thorough perioperative management is required.

Case presentation: We report the case of a 47-year-old female patient with progressive weakness, difficulty in swallowing and ataxic gait. The brain MRI showed a cystic lesion located in the caudal part of the fourth ventricle and the dorsal medulla oblongata. We performed a subtotal excision of the tumour that was challenging due to its adherence to the floor of the 4th ventricle and its high vascularity. The pathology exam concluded to a hemangioblastoma. The patient presented a good evolution with no tumour progression in 6 months follow-up.

Clinical discussion: The cystic brainstem hemangioblastoma is a rare, seemingly innocuous lesion but highly challenging to neurosurgeons. MRI is the investigation of choice, regularly sufficient for preoperative evaluation. Still, some authors recommend the performance of a cerebral angiography or a CTA preoperatively. In literature, many strategies, such as the use of preoperative embolization or radiosurgery, were described, aiming for a better-quality surgery and prognosis.

Conclusion: Cystic brainstem hemangioblastoma is a scarce histologically benign but challenging lesion with surgical difficulties. Through our case and literature review, we concluded that surgery is the mainstay treatment for brainstem hemangioblastomas, mainly cystic ones and that a thorough study of its vascularization via angiography or CTA with a preoperative tumor embolization can help achieve a total tumor resection with good functional outcome and low mortality.

INTRODUCTION AND IMPORTANCE

Hemangioblastomas are highly vascular OMS grade 1 tumors that arise both sporadically (75%) and, more rarely (25%), in the context of Von Hippel-Lindau disease (1). Only 5-20% are located in the brainstem, among them cystic hemangioblastomas are scarcer with only few cases reported in literature.

They present a unique challenge in view of their eloquent location and vascularity. Significant neurological improvement is though achievable. Thorough perioperative management is required as well as the treatment of potential associated abdominal masses.

Keywords

hemangioblastoma,
brainstem,
surgery,
case report



Corresponding author:
Hajer Kammoun

Military Hospital of Tunis

hajerkammoun1496@gmail.com

Copyright and usage. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>) which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is unaltered and is properly cited.

The written permission of the Romanian Society of Neurosurgery must be obtained for commercial re-use or in order to create a derivative work.

ISSN online 2344-4959
© Romanian Society of
Neurosurgery



First published
September 2025 by
London Academic Publishing
www.lapub.co.uk

CASE REPORT

It's about a 47-year-old female patient who was presenting progressive weakness, difficulty in swallowing and ataxic gait of six months duration. There were no focal motor or sensory deficits. Her blood investigations were normal. The brain MRI showed a cystic lesion occupying the caudal part of the fourth ventricle and the dorsal medulla oblongata (Fig.1). We performed a midline suboccipital craniectomy in prone position, with C1 laminectomy. Under an operating microscope, a Y-shaped durotomy was performed, arachnoidal membrane opened, exposing the tumor which was shrunk by coagulation under copious irrigation. Subtotal excision of the tumor was performed limited by its adherence to the floor of the 4th ventricle and its high vascularity. The pathology exam concluded to a hemangioblastoma (Fig.2).

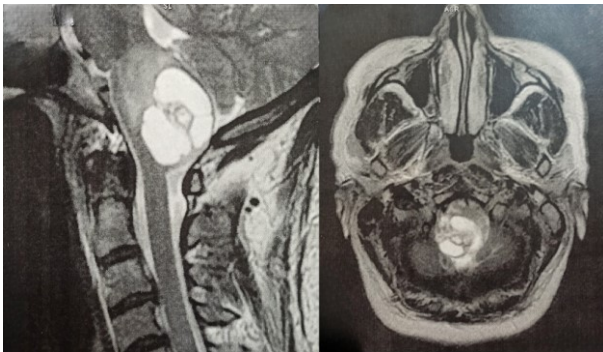


Figure 1. Imagery. T2-weighted head MRI on sagittal and axial planes showing an intradural intramedullary cystic lesion located in the caudal part of the fourth ventricle and the dorsal medulla oblongata.

The patient presented a good evolution with no tumor progression in 6 months follow-up.

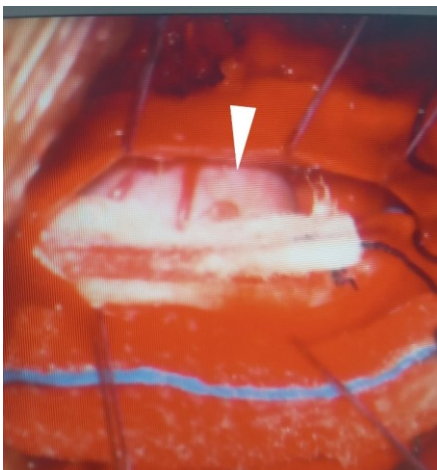


Figure 2. Macroscopic aspect.

Intra-operative photograph showing a cherry red lesion (arrow) arising from the lower medulla oblongata.

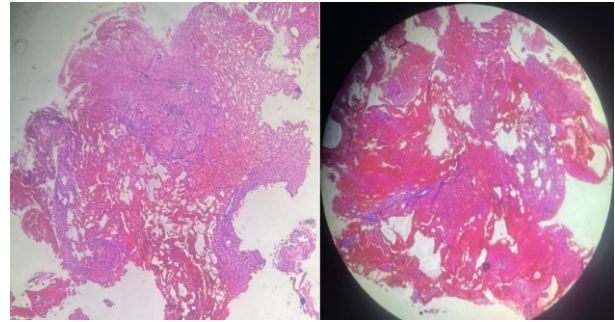


Figure 3. Microscopic aspect. Photomicrograph showing features of hemangioblastoma: a highly vascular neoplasm with biphasic tissue composition comprising stromal cells containing abundant foamy vacuolated cytoplasm and capillary networks with large branching vessels, and areas of haemorrhage.

DISCUSSION

The cystic brainstem hemangioblastoma (HAB) is a rare seemingly harmless lesion but highly challenging to neurosurgeons. MRI is the investigation of choice, usually sufficient for preoperative evaluation, allowing to identify the location and the texture of the tumor and its relationship with the surrounding tissues. Tumors are hyperintense on T2-weighted images and isointense or hypointense on T1-weighted images with a marked homogeneous or heterogeneous enhancement after Gadolinium injection and serpentine areas consisting of the pathological vessels often seen at the periphery or within the tumor. However, MRI cannot clearly delineate the feeding arteries or draining veins of the tumor. Hence the usefulness of Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) or Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA)(2).

In literature, cystic lesions were more frequent than solid ones, their survival was longer, recurrence less and postoperative state better. (3)

In the past, surgical resection of HABs had often led to high morbidity and mortality rates (4). As a result, more and more patients with brainstem hemangioblastomas were referred for either conventionally fractionated irradiation or gamma knife radiosurgery. Some recent series of radiosurgery for hemangioblastomas report high tumor control rates (5). However, along with its potential complications, radiation rarely results in an integral cure. Some studies show it is not adequately reliable for the control of HAB cysts, but can be an effective treatment for solid tumors, especially those

in eloquent regions (6). Therefore, microsurgical resection remains the first option, especially in cystic lesions.

During surgery, a superficial part of the lesion often appears once the dura is opened and facilitates progressing deeper. Any attempt of partial surgical removal must be avoided due to the rich vascularization of these tumors. Instead, it is crucial to find and follow the arachnoidal plane that, under high magnification, marks the boundary between the lesion and the normal neural tissue. Intraoperative bradycardia may occur, and it is always resolved either pharmacologically or by reducing distraction of the surrounding nerve pathways during dissection of the lesion. Intraoperative bleeding is not a major concern if the lesion is handled gently and not entered during its progressive devascularization conducted by properly low-set bipolar coagulation. Whenever hemorrhage occurs during tumor dissection, cottonoid compressive hemostasis is the means to control it until devascularization is completed. (7)

Major causes of the mortality and morbidity in surgical removal of HABs have been attributed to the location, size and solid type of the tumor, and profuse bleeding during the operation (8). With the aid of improved neuroimaging, preoperative tumor embolization (9), and microsurgical techniques, total surgical resection of hemangioblastomas can be performed nowadays with a mortality less than 5% (10).

Regarding the functional outcome, we found no difference in literature between VHL and non-VHL patients with surgically treated medulla oblongata hemangioblastomas. (11)

Postoperative respiratory control as well as constant monitoring of cardiopulmonary function and cerebrospinal fluid pressure are necessary and have contributed much to make surgery of this type feasible.

CONCLUSION

Cystic brainstem hemangioblastoma is a scarce histologically benign but challenging lesion with surgical difficulties. Through our case and literature review, we concluded that surgery is the mainstay treatment for brainstem hemangioblastomas mainly

cystic ones and that a thorough study of its vascularization via angiography or CTA with a preoperative tumor embolization can help achieve a total tumor resection with good functional outcome and low mortality.

REFERENCES

1. Joseph J, Behari S, Gupta S, Bhaisora K, Gandhi A, Srivastava A, et al. Brain-stem hemangioblastomas: The seemingly innocuous lesion in a perilous location. *Neurol India*. 2018;66(3):779.
2. Liu X, Zhang Y, Hui X, You C, Yuan F, Chen W, et al. Surgical management of medulla oblongata hemangioblastomas in one institution: an analysis of 62 cases. *Int J Clin Exp Med*. 2015;8(4):5576-90.
3. Julow J, Bolint K, Gortvai P, Posztor E. Posterior fossa haemangioblastomas. *Acta neurochir. mars* 1994;128(1-4):109-14.
4. Fukushima T, Sakamoto S, Iwaasa M, Hayashi S, Yamamoto M, Utsunomiya H, et al. Intramedullary Hemangioblastoma of the Medulla Oblongata —Two Case Reports and Review of the Literature—. *Neurol Med Chir(Tokyo)*. 1998;38(8):489-98.
5. Goyal N, Agrawal D, Singla R, Kale SS, Singh M, Sharma BS. Stereotactic radiosurgery in hemangioblastoma: Experience over 14 years. *J Neurosci Rural Pract*. 2016;7(1):23-7.
6. Pan L, Wang EM, Wang BJ, Zhou LF, Zhang N, Cai PW, et al. Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Hemangioblastomas. *Stereotact Funct Neurosurg*. 1998;70(Suppl. 1):179-86.
7. Pavesi G, Berlucchi S, Munari M, Manara R, Scienza R, Opocher G. Clinical and surgical features of lower brain stem hemangioblastomas in von Hippel-Lindau disease. *Acta Neurochir. févr* 2010;152(2):287-92.
8. Zhou LF, Du G, Mao Y, Zhang R. Diagnosis and surgical treatment of brainstem hemangioblastomas. *Surgical Neurology. avr* 2005;63(4):307-15.
9. Ma D, Wang Y, Du G, Zhou L. Neurosurgical Management of Brainstem Hemangioblastomas: A Single-Institution Experience with 116 Patients. *World Neurosurgery. oct* 2015;84(4):1030-8.
10. Wang C, Zhang J, Liu A, Sun B. Surgical management of medullary hemangioblastoma. *Surgical Neurology. oct* 2001;56(4):218-26.
11. Parker F, Aghakhani N, Ducati LG, Yacubian-Fernandes A, Silva MV, David P, et al. Results of microsurgical treatment of medulla oblongata and spinal cord hemangioblastomas: a comparison of two distinct clinical patient groups. *J Neurooncol. mai* 2009;93(1):133-7.