

Volume 6, No. 1 (Supplement)

June 2011

ISSN 1823-2140

The National University
with an
INTERNATIONAL REACH



UNIVERSITI
KEBANGSAAN
MALAYSIA
National University of Malaysia

MEDICINE & Health

The Official Journal of The Faculty of Medicine UKM

7th Malaysia Indonesia Brunei Medical Sciences Conference "TOWARDS A HOLISTIC AND INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN HEALTHCARE"



22nd - 24th July 2011
Equatorial Hotel, Bangi, Selangor,
MALAYSIA

officiated by
Y.B Datuk Rosnah Haji Abdul Rashid Shirlin
Deputy Minister of Health Malaysia

Organised by



RHABDOID MENINGIOMA: A RARE MALIGNANT SUBTYPE

Sri Ganesh K , Suria-Hayati MP

Department of Pathology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Background:

Meningiomas are meningeothelial neoplasms with wide range of histological features, typically attached to the dura mater and accounts for up to 30% of primary intracranial tumours. While most subtypes are benign, some histological subtypes are considered more aggressive and are associated with a worse clinical outcome. We hereby report a case of a rhabdoid meningioma, which is a rare, more aggressive meningioma subtype.

Case Report:

A 60 year-old-man was admitted to the neurosurgery ward with a history of intermittent confusional state and generalized weakness associated with loss of weight and appetite for one month duration. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain showed an enhancing right frontal extra axial mass just behind the frontal sinus and above the olfactory groove with a massive perilesional oedema that was suggestive of meningioma. Intraoperatively, a soft vascular tumour was seen at the frontal lobe of the brain and was not attached to the dura mater. The brain tumour tissue was then sent for histopathological examination. The patient unfortunately succumbed to his disease eleven days post surgery.

Histopathological Examination:

Microscopically, the tumour tissue is composed predominantly of medium to large sized tumour cells which displayed pleomorphic, eccentric nuclei, prominent nucleoli and abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm. The tumour cells showed strong positivity towards vimentin and is focally positive to epithelial membrane antigen (EMA). The tumour cells morphology, supported by the immunohistochemical studies are consistent with rhabdoid meningioma.

Conclusion:

Rhabdoid meningioma is an aggressive meningioma subtype which corresponds to a poor clinical outcome. Appreciation and recognition of this variant is important as it is rare in clinical and histopathological practice.

Keywords:

rhabdoid meningioma, frontal lobe tumour, meningioma, histopathology