

Spinal Tumors

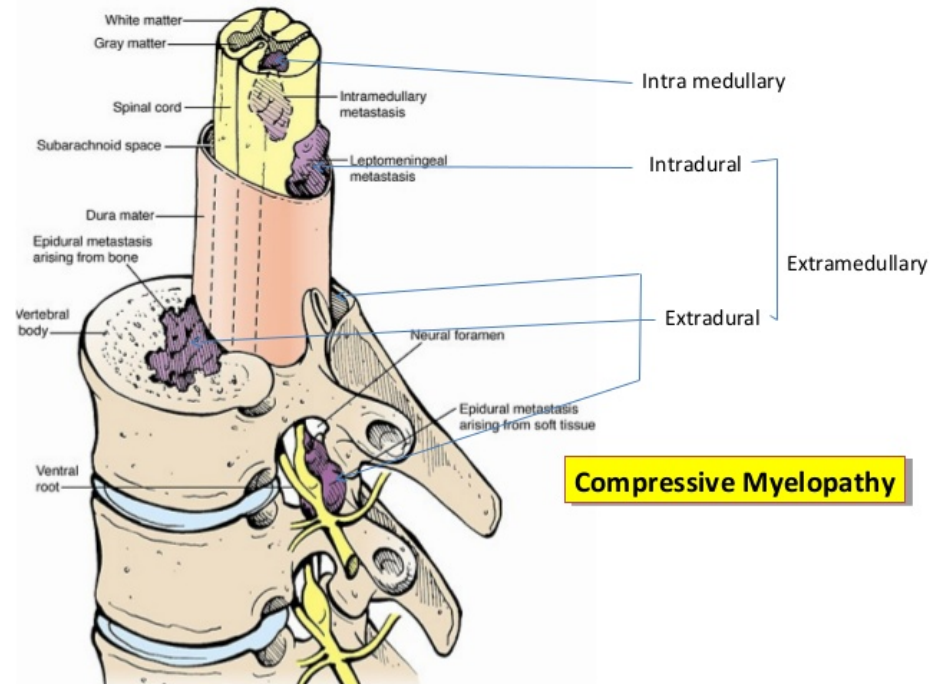
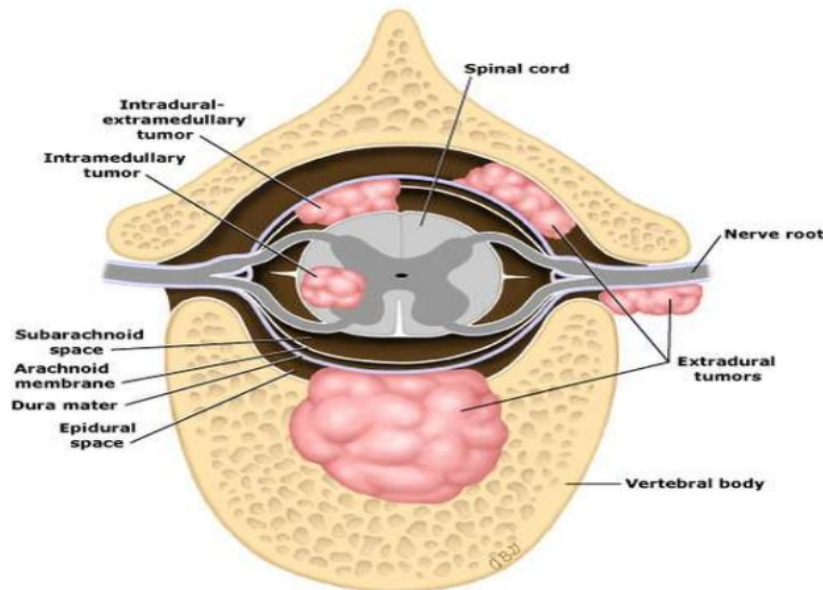
Dr.Ibrahim Erkutlu

Origin of spinal tumors

- Spinal tumors -----15% of CNS tumors
- Originate from the cells of
 - spinal cord
 - Filum terminale
 - nerve roots
 - meninges

Tumor Location

- Extramedullary 2/3
 - Extradural extramedullary
 - Intradural extramedullary
- Intramedullary 1/3

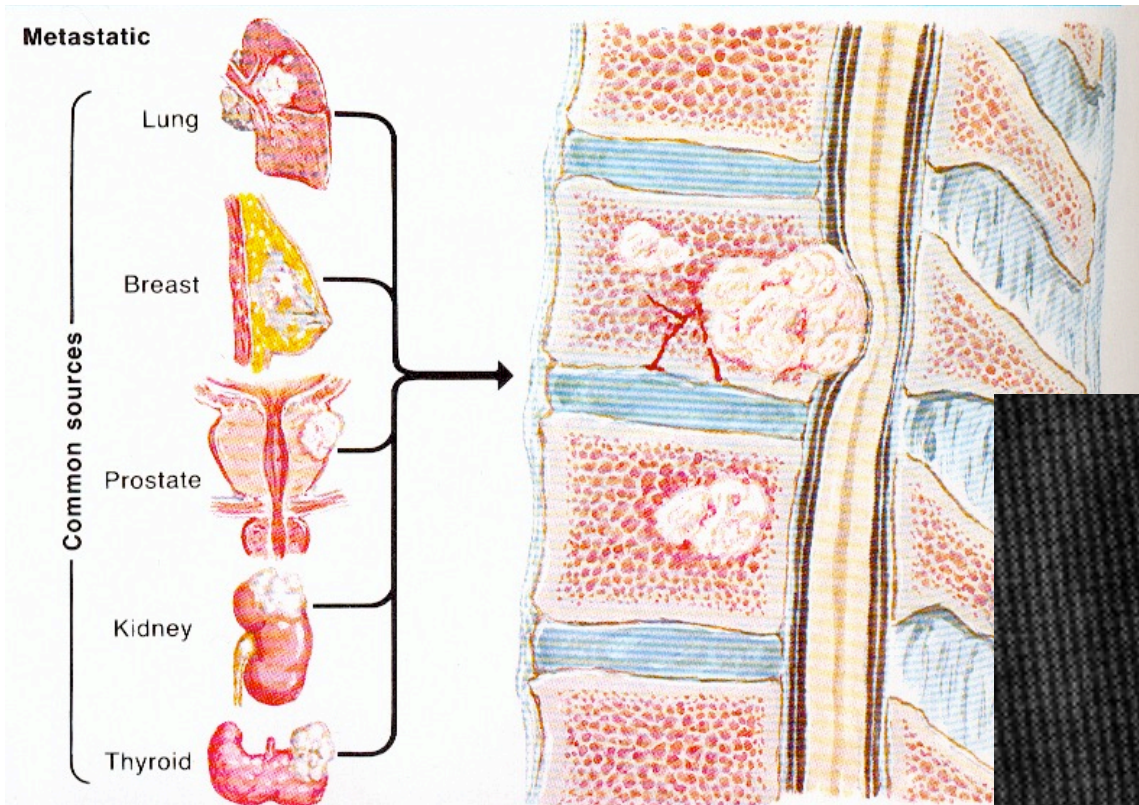


Extradural spinal tumors

- Metastatic
- Primary spinal tumors
- Others

Extradural Metastatic

- Lymphoma
- Lung
- Breast
- Prostate



Metastases and its sources



Drop metastasis

Extradural Primary spinal tumors

- Chordoma
- Neurofibroma
- Osteoid osteoma
- Osteoblastoma
- Aneurysmal bone cyst
- Kondrosarkoma
- Osteochondroma
- Vertebral hemangioma
- Giant cell tumor

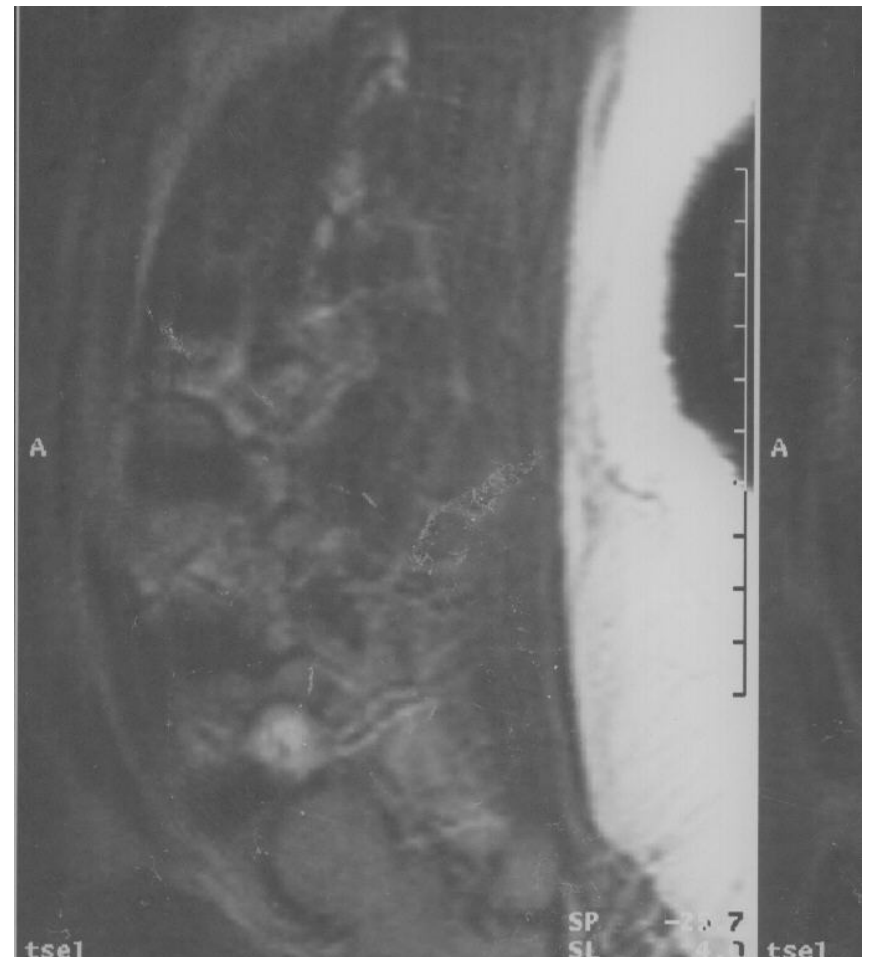
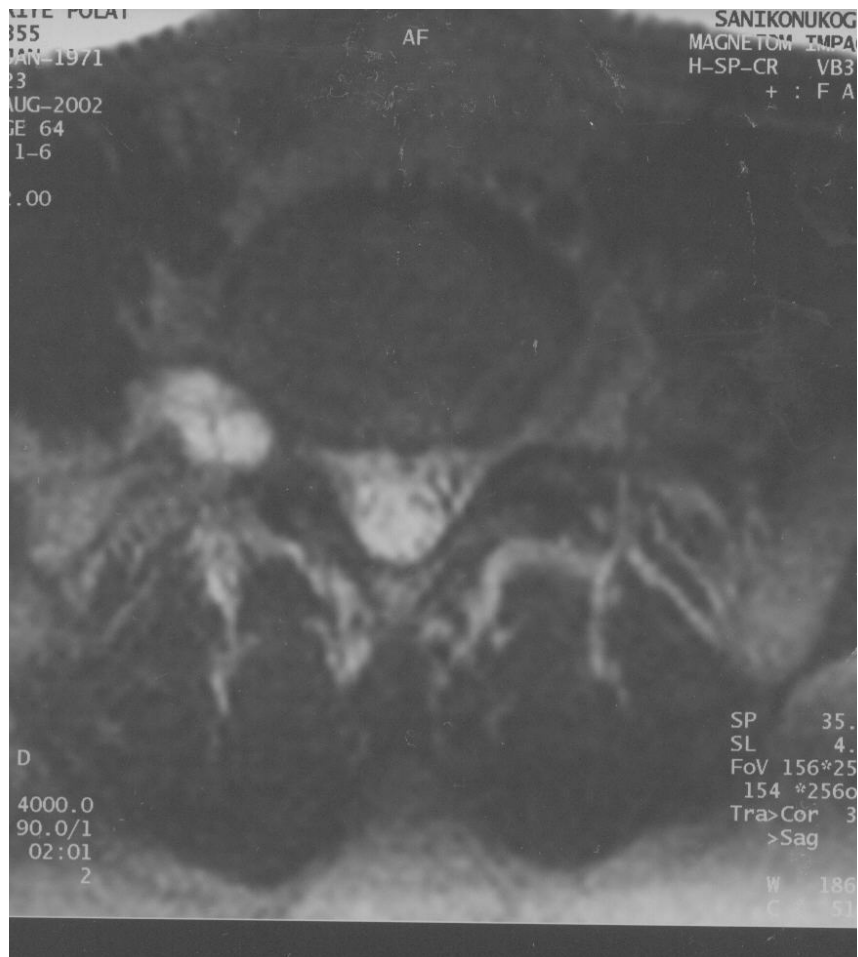
Extradural others

- Plasmacytoma
- Multiple myeloma
- Eosinophilic granuloma
- Ewing's sarcoma

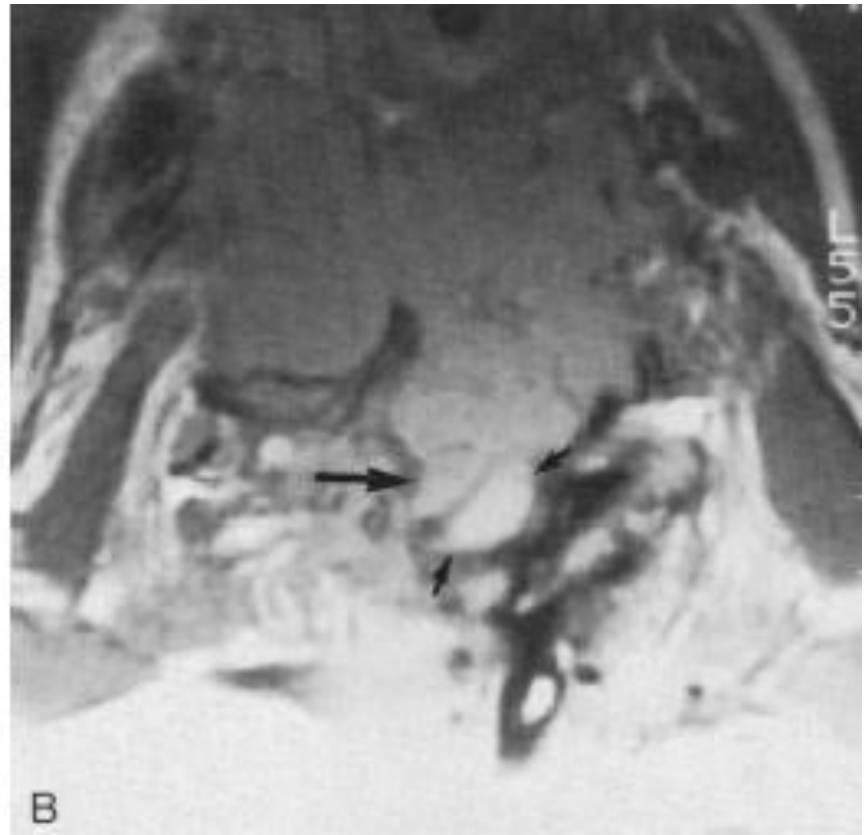
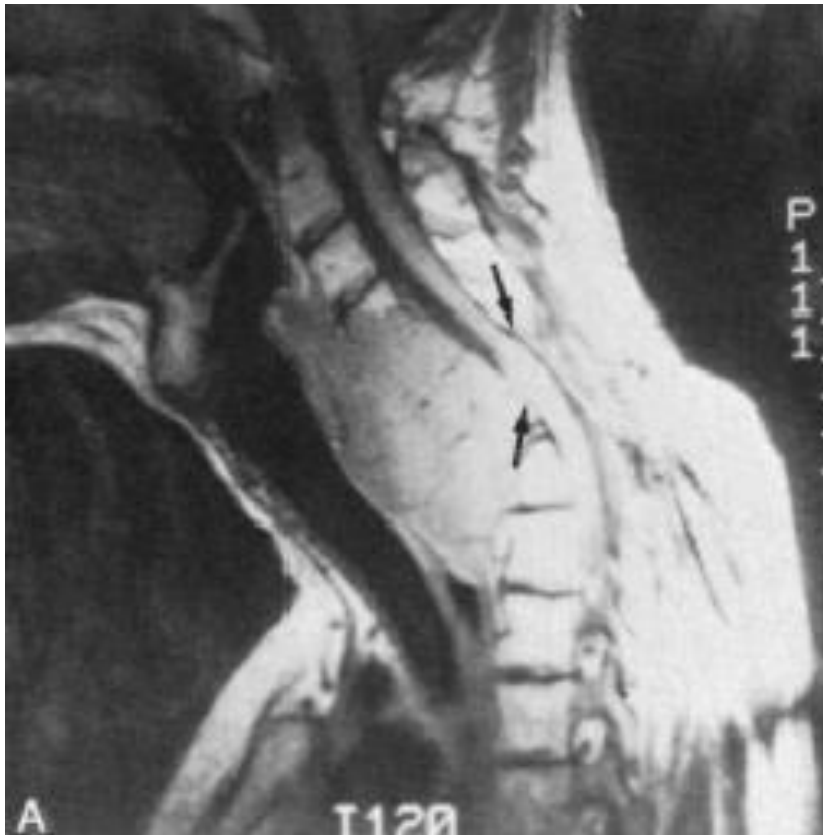
Extramedullary tumors

Nerve sheath tumors	40%
Meningioma	40%
Filum ependymom	15%
Others	5%

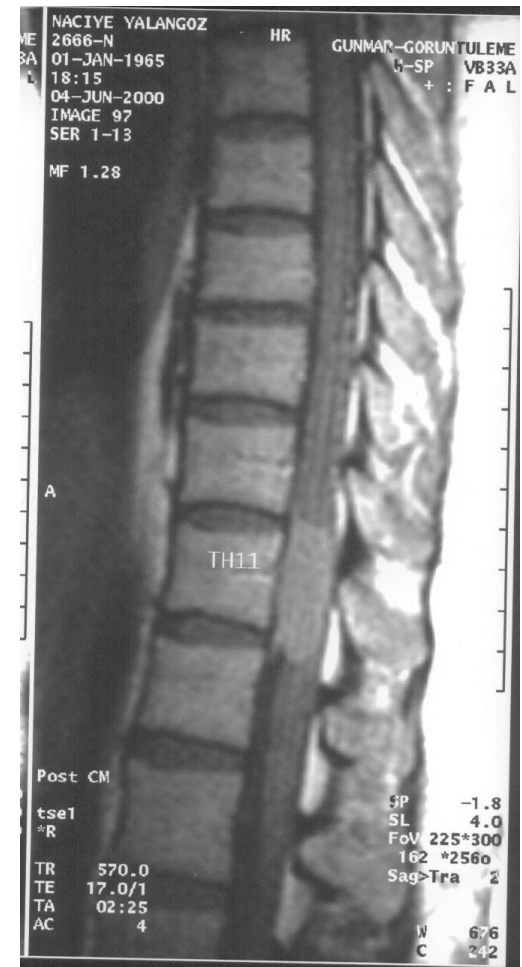
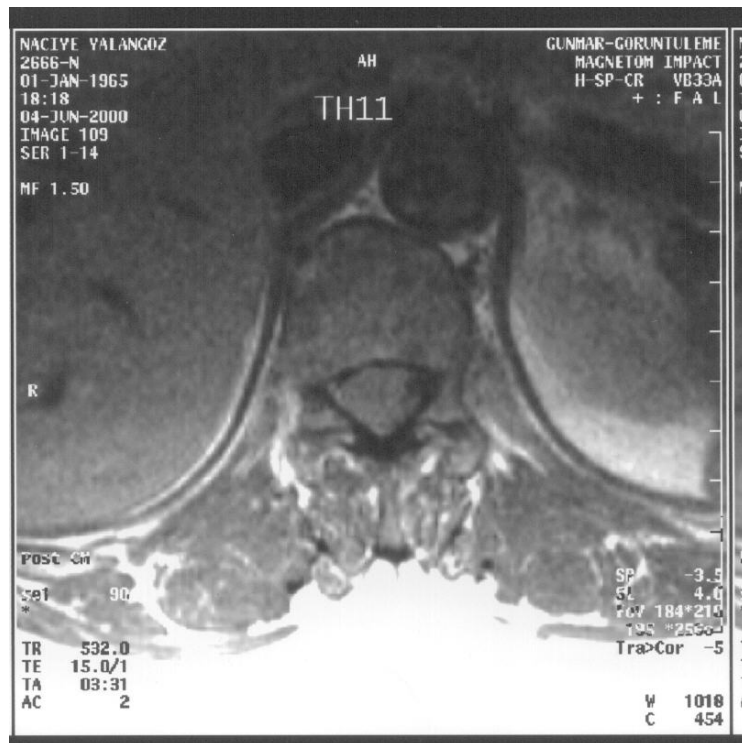
32y/F Schwannoma



Cervical neurofibroma

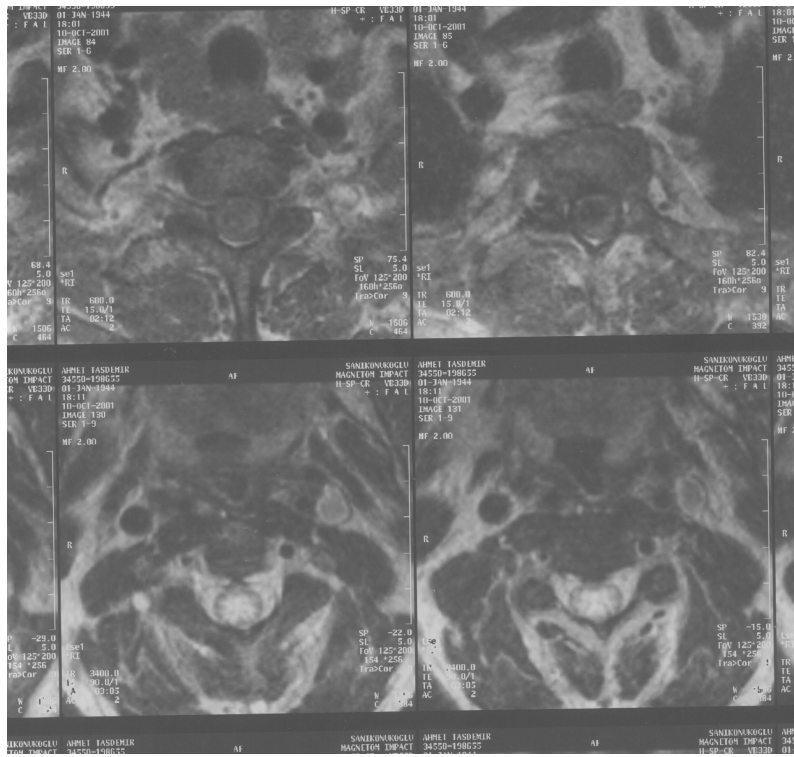


42y/F Menengioma



Intramedullary tumors

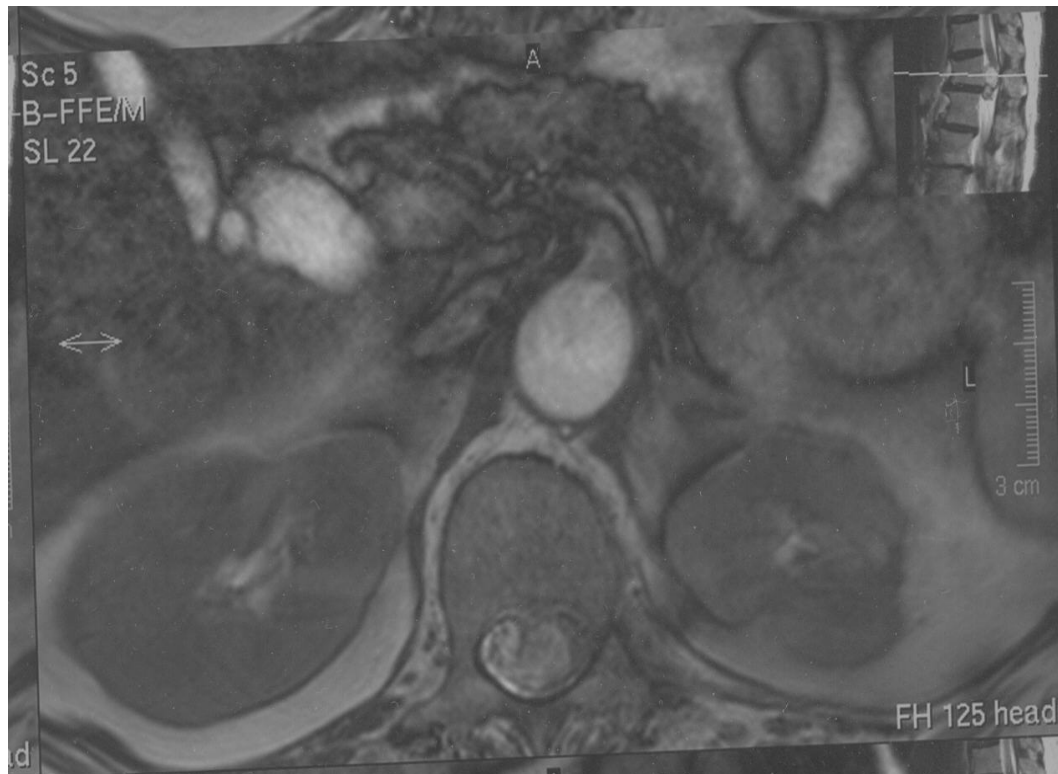
- Ependimoma 45%
- Astrocytoma 40%
- Hemanjioblastoma 5%
- Others 10%
 - Glioblastoma
 - Dermoid
 - Epidermoid
 - Teratom
 - Lipom
 - Hemangioblastoma
 - Syringomyelia



57y/M Epandymoma



63y/F Lipoma



Presentation

- Brown sequard syndrome
- Findings of descending and ascending pathways
- Bladder and bowel dysfunction

Cauda equina syndrome

- Paraparesis
- Bladder and bowel dysfunction
- Sensory loss of impotence and sacral region

Diagnostic Tools

- X-ray
- CT (Computerized Tomography)
- MR (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)
- Angiography

Treatment Options

- Surgery
- Radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy