

Histopathological evaluation of cerebral lesions

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Abstract

Introduction: A cerebral lesion refers to any type of abnormal tissue found in the brain, particularly in the cerebral cortex. The cerebrum is responsible for allowing voluntary movements within the human body. Cerebral tumors arise from tissue throughout the brain. Neuroglial cells mainly consist of astrocytes, oligodendrocytes and ependymal cells. These cells provide shelter and maintenance for neurons. About half of the primary CNS tumors derive from glial cells.

Aims and Objectives: To study the lesions of cerebrum with age and sex incidence and to find the incidence between neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions and correlation with radiological appearance and histopathological findings of the lesions.

Materials and Methods: A present study including of 150 cases of cerebral lesions. All surgical biopsies were taken at department of Neurosurgery and then send for the histopathology examination in department of Pathology of Smt. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College attached with Sheth V.S. General Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat from July 2011 to June 2013.

Results: Out of these total 150 biopsies, 100 were diagnosed as neoplastic lesions and 50 were diagnosed as non-neoplastic lesions. Among the neoplastic lesions, majority cases were of Gliomas (82%). Among the non-neoplastic lesions, majority cases were of infectious origin (60%). Out of total 82 cases of gliomas, 64 were of astrocytic Gliomas (78%). The peak age incidence for patients with neoplastic lesions was the 4th and 5th decade while that for benign lesions was 1st and 3rd decade. The male to female ratio was 2.7:1.

Summary and Conclusion: Among the 100 neoplastic lesions most common was Gliomas. Among the glioma, most common was the Astrocytoma (78%) which was followed by the oligodendroglioma (11%) and then Ependymoma (6%). Overall male: female ratio was 2.7:1 in the patient with Glial tumors. Out of 50 non neoplastic cerebral lesions, 30 (60%) were of infectious origin.

Keywords: Astrocytoma, Cerebral lesions, Glioma, Histopathology examination.

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Introduction

The task of evaluating a neuropathological specimen often seems daunting, given the enormity and the complex nature of this organ system and the ever enlarging list of the diseases. However, when a methodical approach is applied using clinical and radiologic, as well as histological information, the chances of error can be significantly reduced.¹

A cerebral lesion refers to any type of abnormal tissue found on the brain, particularly the area of the brain known as the cerebrum. The cerebrum constitutes the largest portion of the brain and is responsible for allowing voluntary movements within the human body.² The lesions or damage can occur due to some sort of injury, but the development of lesions can also take place during natural disease progression, immune system disorders and exposure to certain organisms seeded by hematogenous route have also been reported to cause lesions in the cerebrum. Cerebral tumors arise from tissue

throughout the brain and can be associated with exposure to pollutants, random mutations, and other causes. As tumors grow and spread, they can put pressure on healthy brain cells and potentially cause cell death.

Neuroglial cells comprise astrocytes, oligodendrocytes and ependymal cells. All central nervous system (CNS) cells derive from the neuroectoderm or the neural plate during the embryogenesis.³

About 50% of the primary brain tumors derive from glial cells. Gliomas, in particular those of astrocytic origin, are the most common of primary brain tumours and account for more than 40% of all CNS neoplasms.⁴ Different types of glial cell tumors vary in their location within the CNS, in age and gender distribution, growth potential, extent of invasiveness, morphological features, tendency for progression, and clinical course. The grading of gliomas follows the classification by WHO.⁵ A grading system is based on the presence of the following criteria: increased cellular density,

nuclear atypias, mitosis, vascular proliferation and necrosis. The main histological subtype of grade I gliomas are pilocytic astrocytomas, which are benign. Diffuse astrocytomas, oligodendrogliomas and oligoastrocytomas are low-grade (II) or high-grade (III and IV) tumors. Glioblastomas correspond to grade IV astrocytomas.⁶ The gene for malignant astrocytic tumors are located on chromosome 10. Loss of its heterozygosity is main genetic abnormality found in these tumors. The tumor suppressor gene PTEN (MMAC1) on chromosome 10q23 is mutated in approximately 30% of glioblastomas (WHO Grade IV).⁷

Benign Cerebral tumors may have the potential to become life-threatening. So malignant potential of Cerebral tumors is of two patterns, anatomic and biologic. The former includes deeply seated lesions that could not be reached by the surgeon, and so may progress until become fatal, while the latter includes aggressive tumors that grow rapidly with resulting neuropil invasion and destruction. So as to summarise Cerebral lesions which are evaluated histologically mainly divided in two broad categories that are Neoplastic and Non-neoplastic.⁸ Histopathological evaluation of cerebral lesion becomes very useful for the further management of the particular lesion.

Aims and Objectives

1. To study the spectrum of lesions of the cerebrum by histopathological examination,
2. To find the age and sex incidence of these lesions,

3. To find the incidence between neoplastic and non neoplastic lesions of cerebrum,
4. To correlate radiological appearance of lesions of the cerebrum with histopathological findings of the lesions.

Methods and Materials

A present study including of 150 cases of central nervous system lesions. All these 150 cerebral biopsies were taken at neurosurgery department of Smt. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad from July 2011 to June 2013. All relevant clinical details were obtained from patients or his relatives. Each received surgical specimen in Histopathology Section were examined grossly for its size, shape, weight, consistency and appearance. Tissue cut surface was also examined for the presence of hemorrhage, necrosis and cystic spaces etc. All these specimens were preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin for fixation for 24 hours.

For histopathological evaluation, numbers of sections were taken from different representative sites according to the size of specimen. While in case of small biopsy specimen the whole specimen was processed.

These representative sections were subjected for processing on automatic tissue processor. After processing the section were embedded in paraffin, cut with microtome at 5 micron thickness and stained with Hematoxylin and Eosin stain. Special staining procedure like Periodic Acid Schiff (PAS), Reticulin and Zeil Nelson (ZN) stain were also done as and when required.

Results

Table 1: Histopathological diagnosis of cerebral biopsies

Histopathological diagnosis			No of cases
Neoplastic lesions	Gliomas		82
	Neuronal and glioneuronal tumors, hamartomas, and related lesions		2
	Embryonal neuroepithelial tumors		0
	Lymphoma and Leukemia		1
	Germ Cell Tumors		0
	Secondary tumors (Metastatic)		13
	Undifferentiated malignant round cell tumor		2
	TOTAL		100
Non neoplastic lesions	Infectious	Tuberculosis	6
		Other	24
	Cyst	Hydatid cyst	2
		Others	9
	Demyelinating disease		1
	Reactive gliosis		6

	AV malformation	2
	TOTAL	50
TOTAL		150

Table 1 shows that out of these total 150 biopsies, 100 were diagnosed as neoplastic lesions and 50 were diagnosed as non neoplastic lesions. Among the neoplastic lesions, majority cases were of Gliomas (82%) which was followed by metastatic CNS tumours (13%). Among the non neoplastic lesions, majority cases were of infectious origin (60%) followed by cystic lesions (22%), and reactive gliosis (12%).

Table 2: Cases of glial tumors as per who classification

Histological type of tumor (WHO Classification)	Total No of cases	Percentage of Total
Astrocytic gliomas		
Pilocytic astrocytoma (I)	17	
Gemistocytic astrocytoma	6	
Low grade astrocytoma(II)	18	
Anaplastic astrocytomas (III)	3	
Glioblastoma Multiforme (IV)	20	
Total	64	78
Oligodendroglial or mixed glioma		
Oligodendrogloma (II)	8	
Anaplastic oligodendrogloma (III)	1	
Total	9	11
Unspecified glioma		
Low grade glioma (II)	2	
High grade glioma (III)	3	
Total	5	6
Ependymoma	4	5
Total	82	100

Table 2 shows that, out of total 82 cases of gliomas, 64 were of astrocytic Gliomas (78%) followed by Oligodendroglial or mixed glioma (11%), Unspecified glioma (6%) and Ependymoma (5%). Most of the Astrocytic gliomas were Pilocytic astrocytoma, Low grade astrocytoma and Glioblastoma Multiforme.

Table 3: Age distribution of cerebral lesions

Age	Histopathological findings				Total	
	Neoplastic		Non-neoplastic			
0-10	8	34.8%	15	65.2%	23	15.33%
11-20	10	55.56%	8	44.44%	18	12.0%
21-30	16	53.33%	14	46.67%	30	20.0%
31-40	20	69.0%	9	31.0%	29	19.33%
41-50	19	76.0%	6	24.0%	25	16.67%
51-60	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	12	8.0%
>61	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	8.67%
Total	97	64.67%	53	35.33%	150	100.0%

Table 3 shows that the age of the patients varied from 1 to > 61 years. The peak age incidence for patients with neoplastic lesions was the 4th and 5th decade (20% for each age group) while that for benign lesions was 1st and 3rd decade (15% for each age group). Where neoplastic lesions were concerned, the youngest patient was 4yrs and oldest was 65yrs of age.

Table 4: Distribution of glial tumor according to age

Histological type of tumor (WHO Classification)	Mean age Present study
Astrocytic gliomas	
Pilocytic astrocytoma (I)	17
Low grade astrocytoma(II)	35
- Anaplastic astrocytomas (III)	40
- Glioblastoma Multiforme (IV)	43
Oligodendroglial or mixed glioma	
Low grade oligodendrogloma(II)	40
Anaplastic oligodendrogloma(III)	40

From table 4 it is evident that most of the glial tumors are common in the middle age group except for pilocytic astrocytoma which is more common in children.

Table 5: Sex distribution of cerebral lesions

Histopathological findings	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Neoplastic Lesions	29	71	100
Non Neoplastic Lesions	21	29	50
Total	50	100	150

Table 5 shows that the study, which included 150 patients, included 100 male patients and 50 female patients. The male to female ratio was 2.7:1. There was marked male preponderance of neoplastic lesions and slight male preponderance of non neoplastic lesions.

Table 6: Distribution of glial tumor according to sex

Tumors	No. of Male	No. of Female	Present series
Astrocytic gliomas			
Pilocytic astrocytoma (I)	13	4	3.2:1
Low grade astrocytoma(II)	11	7	1.5:1
High grade astrocytoma(III&IV)			
- Anaplastic astrocytomas (III)	1	2	1:2
- Glioblastoma Multiforme (IV)	16	4	4:1
Oligodendroglial or mixed glioma			
Oligodendrogloma (II)	7	1	7:1
Anaplastic oligodendrogloma(III)	1	0	1:0
Ependymoma	4	2	2:1

From table 6 it is evident that there is a male predominance of incidence Ratio in all histological subtypes of gliomas.

Out of 100 neoplastic cases which were confirmed by histopathology examination, 92 cases (92%) were consistent with radiological diagnosis. And out of 50 non-neoplastic cases which were confirmed by histopathology examination, 44 cases (88%) were consistent with radiological diagnosis. So on and average 90% of all cases were consistent with radiological diagnosis. Only 10% cases were inconclusive.

Discussion

CNS is the main host of the different variety of tumors and malignant brain tumors are always aggressive in nature, so patients often succumb to the disease in a less than one year period. The available imaging modalities like Magnetic Resonance Imaging and CAT-scan were proved to be of a particular importance for giving provisional diagnoses but not for definitive or confirmatory diagnosis.

The result of present study, a histopathological study of cerebral lesions are now compared with various studies. It is evident that among the glioma most common is the

Astrocytoma with 78%, which was followed by the oligodendroglioma with 11% and then Ependymoma with 6% in present study which is closely correlate with the study of J.-S. Guillamo et al, Helseth A and Mork SJ et al & Wolf HK et al.¹⁰ The authors Bernard RO and Geddes JF^[12] studied a series of 241 gliomas (astrocytomas, oligodendrogliomas, glioblastomas, and subependymal giant-cell astrocytomas). 201 cases (85%) were apparently solitary tumors; of the 40 cases with multiple tumor foci, 23 (9.5%) were true multicentric gliomas.¹¹ The authors Di Rocco C, Ceddia A, Lannelli A et al^[12] report on 51 infants with intracranial tumours treated in an eleven-year period. Males (28 cases) were slightly more frequent. Astrocytomas (17 cases), was most common tumor followed by medulloblastomas (12 cases) and then ependymal tumours (5 cases) were different histologic types.¹²

The mean age of the patients in present study and of study of Kleihues P et al,¹³ for pilocytic astrocytomas patient age has been shown to be a prognostic factor of major significance in several studies of both oligodendrocytic and astrocytic tumors. This has been suggested to be due to the occurrence of more malignant gliomas at older age. The mean ages for the different gliomas in present studies are closely correlate with the study of Kleihues P et al.¹³ The age specific incidence for glioblastoma increases with age, whereas the incidence of astrocytoma and oligodendroglioma peaks at middle age. In present study, there is also preponderance of male patients. Male to female ratio was 2.7:1.

Summary and Conclusion

1. Out of these total 150 cerebral biopsies, 100 (67%) were diagnosed as neoplastic lesions and 50 (33%) were diagnosed as non neoplastic lesions.
2. Among the neoplastic lesions, most common were Gliomas. Among the gliomas, most common is the Astrocytoma (78%) followed by the oligodendroglioma (11%) and Ependymoma (6%) in decreasing order in present study.
3. Overall there is a male predominance (2.7:1) in the patient with Glial tumors.
4. Pilocytic Astrocytoma is the dominant lesion in the pediatric age group. Low grade astrocytomas comprise of 28% and high grade gliomas including Glioblastoma multiforme are 32% of all astrocytomas.
5. Out of 50 non neoplastic cerebral lesions, 30 (60%) were of infectious origin. Out of these

30 infectious cerebral lesions, 6 (20%) were of Tuberculosis and 13 (43%) were of Abscess formations. Incidence of Hydatid cyst is around 18% amongst cysts and incidence of Reactive gliosis is 12% amongst Non Neoplastic disease.

6. 90% of the radiological diagnosis were consistent with the histopathological diagnosis. Only 10% cases were inconclusive.

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