

Aneurysmal Bone Cyst of the Temporal Bone Presenting with Headache and Partial Facial Palsy

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J Neurol Surg Rep 2015;76:e18–e22.

Abstract

Background Aneurysmal bone cysts (ABCs) are benign bony lesions that rarely affect the skull base. Very few cases of temporal bone ABCs have been reported. We describe the first case of a temporal bone ABC that was thought to be consistent with a meningioma based on preoperative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings.

Clinical Presentation An otherwise healthy 23-year-old woman presented with a pulsatile noise in her left ear and a 4-week history of throbbing headache with nausea. There was no associated emesis, visual or auditory changes, or other neurologic features. Neurologic examination revealed a left lower motor neuron facial paresis. Computed tomography and MRI studies demonstrated a large lesion in the left middle cranial fossa skull base with erosion of the petrous temporal bone. Based on the presence of a “dural tail” on preoperative contrast-enhanced T1-weighted imaging, the lesion was interpreted to likely be consistent with a meningioma. An orbitozygomatic approach was utilized for surgical excision. Histopathologic evaluation was consistent with an ABC.

Conclusion Postoperatively the patient had improvement in the lower motor neuron facial paresis. It is important to consider ABC in the differential diagnosis of intracranial lesions accompanied by the dural tail sign on MRI.

Keywords

- ▶ aneurysmal bone cyst
- ▶ dural tail sign
- ▶ skull base
- ▶ temporal bone

Background

Aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) is a benign bony lesion primarily located in long bones, flat bones, or vertebrae.^{1–4} Jaffe and Lichtenstein first described the lesion in 1942.⁵ Involvement of the skull is rare. There have been 43 reported cases of temporal bone ABCs, only 15 of which had documented petrosal bone involvement.^{6–45} We present the first case of an ABC of the middle cranial fossa skull base with erosion of the petrosal bone, accompanied by a

“dural tail” on contrast-enhanced T1-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), a sign most classically associated with a meningioma.

Clinical Presentation

A 23-year-old right-hand-dominant woman presented with a 7-week history of a pulsatile noise in her left ear. She described the noise as more apparent at night. The patient also had a 4-week history of throbbing headache, with each

received
February 23, 2014
accepted after revision
July 7, 2014
published online
January 16, 2015

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1390020>.
ISSN 2193-6366.

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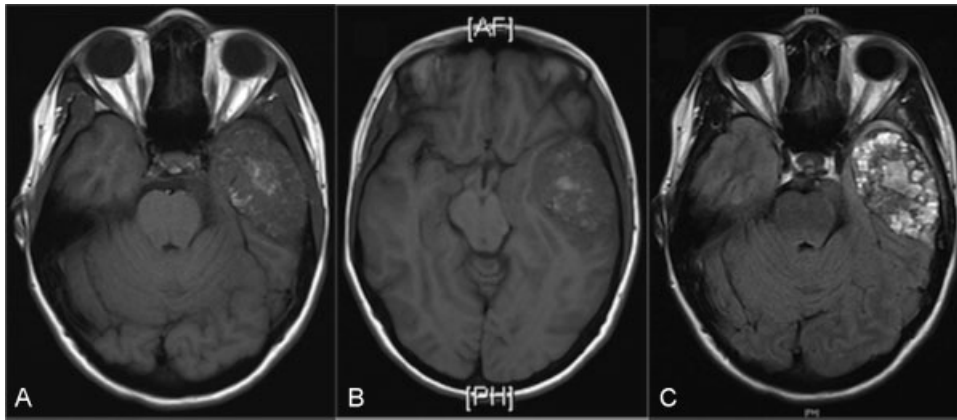


Fig. 1 Preoperative magnetic resonance imaging. (A) Axial T1-weighted noncontrast. (B) Axial T1-weighted noncontrast. (C) Axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) noncontrast.

episode lasting ~ 4 to 5 hours. There was associated nausea but no vomiting. The patient denied any visual or other neurologic features associated with the headaches. She reported a 3-day history of worsening headache prior to presentation, for which she took Tramadol. The patient noted a change in her facial appearance and also appreciated impaired blinking on her left side. The patient's family had noticed that she was unable to raise her left eyebrow. She also had the sensation of her head spinning with postural changes.

Past medical history was significant for a remote sports-related concussion. The patient had some abdominal discomfort a few weeks prior to presentation, but no abnormality was detected at that time. She was otherwise healthy. On examination, there was evidence of a partial left lower motor neuron facial palsy. No other deficits were identified. The patient had improvement of her headache with dexamethasone.

Computed tomography (CT) and MRI studies demonstrated a large lesion in the left middle cranial fossa skull base with erosion of the petrous temporal bone. Preoperative MR images are demonstrated in ► **Figs. 1** and **2**. Preoperative CT images are seen in ► **Figs. 3A, 3B**. The lesion was interpreted to likely be consistent with a meningioma

because preoperative contrast-enhanced T1-weighted imaging demonstrated the “dural tail” sign frequently associated with meningioma.

The tumor was subsequently excised by a left-sided orbi-zygomatic approach. The skull was found to be green in color with severe erosion of the outer table with tumor extending into the middle cranial fossa. Using intraoperative monitoring, the greater superficial petrosal nerve was identified and sectioned to prevent traction on the facial nerve. The tumor appeared to be insinuating into various foramina. The tumor resection was gross total. A cranioplasty was performed using titanium mesh. Histopathologic evaluation of the lesion revealed features of ABC, as demonstrated in ► **Fig. 4**. Microscopic sections demonstrated multiple irregular spaces filled with blood surrounded by fibrous septa representing the cyst wall. The septa were composed of bland fibroblasts, occasional multinucleated giant cells, and capillaries. Osteoid formation was also noted. There were also areas of lacelike chondroid tissue and powdery calcifications.

Postoperatively, the patient had improvement in the lower motor neuron facial paresis and there was no worsening of her hearing. She had no other new deficits and was discharged home on the third postoperative day. Postoperative CT images are seen in ► **Fig. 3C, 3D**.

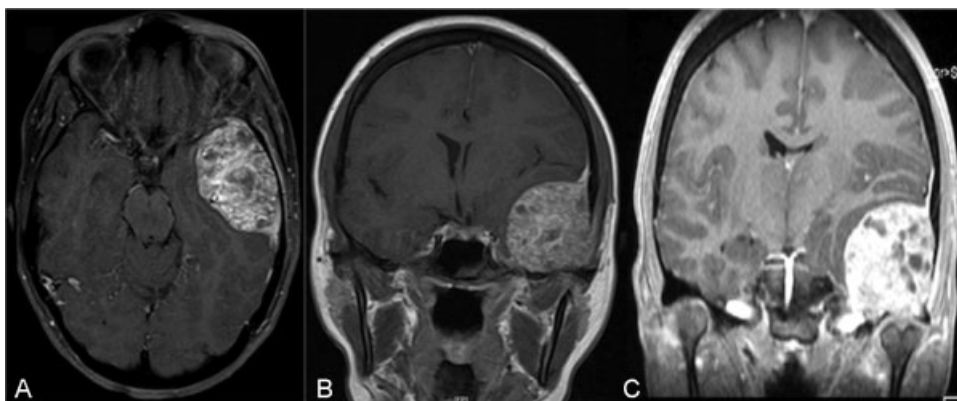


Fig. 2 Preoperative magnetic resonance imaging. (A) Axial T1-weighted with contrast. (B) Coronal T1-weighted with contrast. (C) Coronal magnetization-prepared rapid acquired gradient echo (MP-RAGE).

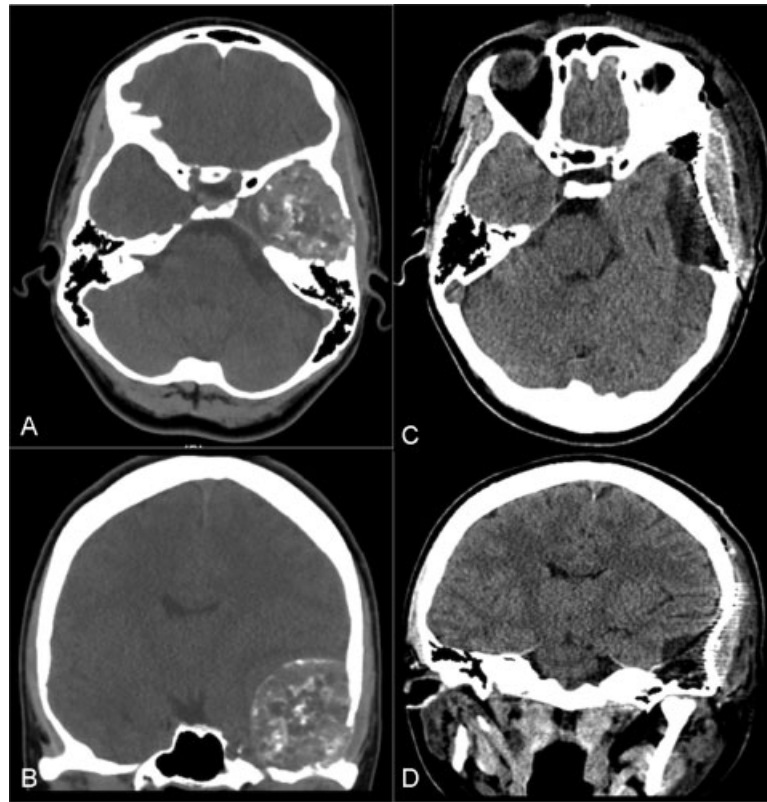


Fig. 3 Computed tomography images. (A) Preoperative axial. (B) Preoperative coronal. (C) Postoperative axial. (D) Postoperative coronal.

Discussion

ABC was first described by Jaffe and Lichenstein in 1942 as a “peculiar blood-containing cyst of large size.”⁵ It is considered a rare nonneoplastic expansile bony lesion. ABC was further described by Lichenstein as a “solitary, localized, expanded fibrous lesion with a dilated, plexiform vascular bed.”⁴⁶ A slight female predominance has been documented.¹ Most patients present within the first 2 decades of life.^{1,4} The lesion most commonly involves the long bones, flat bones, and vertebrae.¹⁻⁴ Occurrence in the skull is quite rare, with the calvaria more commonly affected than the skull base. ABCs may be classified as primary or secondary bony lesions. In a previous report, 32% of ABCs were found to arise from an accompanying benign primary bone lesion.¹ The lesion in this case was a primary ABC.

The underlying etiology of ABCs is unknown. ABC pathogenesis may be related to a vascular disturbance such as an

arteriovenous communication.⁴⁶ Biesecker et al¹ postulated that ABCs are arteriovenous fistulae of bone produced from a primary bone lesion through hemodynamic interactions. Trauma has also been proposed as an underlying etiology, but several cases present with absence of preceding trauma.⁴⁶ A presumed congenital ABC of the temporal bone has also been described.²⁴ Primary ABC is associated with rearrangements of the *USP6* (ubiquitin specific peptidase 6/Tre-2) gene.⁴⁷

A thorough literature review identified 43 reported cases of ABC of the temporal bone.⁶⁻⁴⁵ Clinical presentations of the lesion in this area included localized swelling,^{7,8,11-16,18,20,21,23,26,29-35,39,40,43,44} hemifacial weakness or paralysis,^{6,10-12,18,23,27,28,33,36,38} hearing loss,^{9-12,23-25,27,28,36-40} headache,^{10-13,15,17,18,22,30,35,37,39} other signs of raised intracranial pressure,^{13,17,22} dysphagia,²⁸ vertigo,^{9,22,23} tinnitus,^{9,25,35} facial paresthesias,³⁸ diplopia,¹³ visual impairment,^{27,35} proptosis,¹⁴ otorrhea,^{33,39}

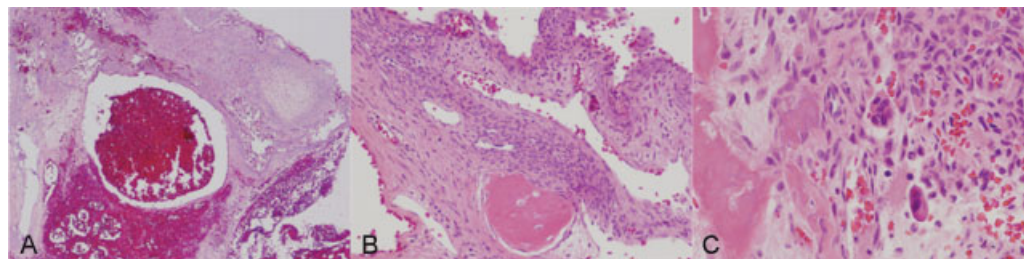


Fig. 4 Microscopic sections (hematoxylin and eosin stain) demonstrate features of aneurysmal bone cyst. (A) Blood-filled cystic cavity. (B) Fibrous tissue septa surrounding cavity with osteoid formation. (C) Presence of giant cells.

recurrent bacterial meningitis,²⁴ new-onset seizure activity,⁴² spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage,¹⁹ and jugular foramen syndrome.⁶ Only 15 of these cases had documented petrous temporal bone involvement,^{6,9,10,17,20,22–26,28,34–36,38} and approximately half of these lesions were localized primarily in the middle cranial fossa. The mean age of presentation was 20 years. The male-to-female ratio was 1.7:1. Of the cases that mentioned head trauma, 35% had a prior trauma history. Our patient was 23 years old and presented with headache, hemifacial palsy, and pulsatile tinnitus. There was a history of a remote sports-related concussion.

Radiographically, the ABC has been described as a ballooned expansile lesion limited peripherally by a thin shell of new periosteal bone formation, with a “soap bubble” appearance.^{5,46} CT findings reveal a heterogeneously enhancing multiloculated mass with varying densities and fluid-fluid levels in some cases.¹⁴ MRI demonstrates low to medium signal intensity on T1-weighted images.^{39,40} With gadolinium enhancement, cystic cavities are low intensity; internal septae are high intensity.^{37,39,40} The internal cysts are higher signal intensity with T2-weighted images, and they are surrounded by a lower intensity rim.^{26,39} Fluid-fluid levels may be present and may be better appreciated than with CT imaging.^{26,39,40}

In the present case, the large lesion in the left middle cranial fossa skull base was initially interpreted to be consistent with a meningioma, based on the presence of the dural tail sign on gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted MR images. The “dural tail” sign, a thickening of the dura on contrast-enhanced T1-weighted MR images, was first described in continuity with meningiomas in 1989.⁴⁸ Criteria for the dural tail were subsequently defined by Goldsher et al: (1) the tail is identified on at least two consecutive tumor sections, (2) it tapers from its greatest thickness adjacent to the tumor, and (3) the tail enhancement exceeds that of the tumor itself.⁴⁹ Although initially believed to be pathognomonic of meningioma, the dural tail sign was subsequently reported in association with other cranial and spinal pathologies including primary and secondary central nervous system lymphoma, chloroma, multiple myeloma, glioblastoma multiforme, metastasis, medulloblastoma, pituitary adenoma, schwannoma, and others.⁵⁰ In this case, histopathologic evaluation ultimately revealed features of ABC. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of the MR dural tail sign in association with an ABC.

Histopathologic diagnosis of ABC is based on the presence of blood-filled cystic spaces separated by fibrous septa. The fibrous septa are composed of fibroconnective tissue with occasional osteoclast-type giant cells and reactive new bone formation.⁴⁷ The overlying bone can have erosions with cancellous bone replaced by fibrovascular tissue.⁴⁶ Areas of hemorrhage are surrounded by fibroconnective tissue with areas of new bone formation.⁴⁶ Numerous multinucleated giant cells may also be present, primarily near areas of hemorrhage.⁴⁶

As in the case presented, complete surgical excision is the recommended treatment for ABC of the temporal bone. Cryosurgery was previously suggested.¹ Radiotherapy has

also been considered for large tumors,¹⁸ to reduce vascularity preoperatively³⁹ and to treat recurrent ABC of the temporal bone.²³ A dose of 30 to 36 Gy may be effective for this purpose.²³ Preoperative embolization to decrease the vascular burden of the tumor and facilitate surgical removal has also been performed.³⁸ Finally, a partially resected cranial base ABC was successfully treated with repeated intralesional calcitonin injections using an Ommaya reservoir.²⁰

Conclusion

ABCs of the temporal bone are rare, particularly involving the petrous portion. This is the first reported case of an ABC of the temporal bone demonstrating a dural tail on contrast-enhanced T1-weighted MRI, a sign commonly associated with meningioma. There was improvement in the left partial lower motor neuron facial palsy following surgical excision via an orbitozygomatic approach. It is important to consider ABC in the differential diagnosis of intracranial lesions accompanied by the dural tail sign on MR imaging.

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