

Case Report

Retroperitoneal Spinal Extradural Arachnoid Cyst Combined with Congenital Hemivertebrae

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Spinal extradural arachnoid cysts usually cause symptoms related to spinal cord or nerve root compression. Here, we report an atypical presentation of a spinal extradural arachnoid cyst combined with congenital hemivertebra which was presented as a retroperitoneal mass that exerted mass effects to the abdominal organs. On image studies, the communication between the cystic pedicle and the spinal arachnoid space was indistinct. Based on our experience and the literature of the pathogenesis, we planned anterior approach for removal of the arachnoid cyst in order to focus on mass removal rather than ligation of the fistulous channel. In our estimation this was feasible considering radiologic findings and also essential for the symptom relief. The cyst was totally removed with the clogged 'thecal sac-side' end of the cystic pedicle. The patient was free of abdominal discomfort by one month after the surgery.

Key Words : Abdominal discomfort · Cystic pedicle ligation · Extradural arachnoid cyst · Retroperitoneal mass.

INTRODUCTION

Extradural arachnoid cysts are uncommon enlarging lesions of the spinal cord which originate from small diverticula of the subarachnoid space³. Although termed "arachnoid cysts", the inner arachnoid lining has been shown to be frequently absent, and the term has been used interchangeably with "extradural meningeal cyst"⁹. Epidemiologically, these lesions demonstrate a male predominance and a peak incidence in the second decade of life¹. These cysts occur most frequently in the mid to lower thoracic region, followed by the lumbosacral and thoracolumbar regions. Cervical extradural arachnoid cysts are relatively rare⁶.

Being a space-occupying lesion, the clinical presentation of an extradural arachnoid cyst is usually due to spinal cord and/or nerve root compression. Patients with thoracic cysts tend to suffer from spastic or flaccid paraparesis, while patients with lumbar and lumbosacral cysts complain of lower back pain, radiculopathy, or dysfunction of bladder and bowel². Cervical cysts have been reported to cause spastic quadriparesis, and the

Horner syndrome was observed to be associated with lesions at the lower cervical level². In general, motor weakness predominates over sensory abnormalities⁶. Although symptoms manifest in a progressive manner, remission and fluctuation have been reported in 30% of cases². Also, exacerbation of symptoms due to the Valsalva maneuver and the head-up position has been observed⁶.

We have encountered an unusual presentation of an extradural arachnoid cyst located in the retroperitoneal space. The patient complained of abdominal discomfort without any evidence of neurological compromise. The lesion was placed in retroperitoneal space without compression of neither spinal thecal sac nor nerve root.

CASE REPORT

A 26-year-old man presented with abdominal discomfort mainly over the right lower quadrant for 4 months. Although the patient did not have any significant medical or surgical past history, L4 hemivertebra had been incidentally found during a

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Fig. 1. Lumbar radiographs. A : Antero-posterior view showing L4 hemivertebra. B : Lateral view showing mild spondylolisthesis L4 on L5.



Fig. 2. Magnetic resonance myelography. A : Three dimensional view showing large cystic mass with a pedicle to the spinal thecal sac. B : Coronal view showing the end of cystic pedicle which is clogged.

minor fall-off event in his teenage years (Fig. 1). He denied any symptom related to L4 hemivertebra including lower back pain and never had sought any treatment for such abnormality. In the examination, he did not complain any pain in his leg and lower back or any difficulty in defecation, voiding, and walking. We could not find any deficit in the neurologic examination, either.

Symptoms of the patient were refractory to common digestive medicines and gastrointestinal motility modulating drugs. During the course of treatment, he underwent a series of studies, and a large cystic mass was first noted on abdominal sonography. For further diagnosis, he underwent abdominal computed tomography (CT) and lumbar spine magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), in turn. A large (6.2×4.0×8.0 cm) cystic mass originating from the right L4 spinal nerve root sleeve and extending to the prevertebral space of L2, L3, and L4 through the associated bony defect in the L4 vertebral body was revealed (Fig. 2). MRI demonstrated a homogenous signal, hypointense on T1-weighted imaging and hyperintense on T2-weighted imaging that was not enhanced by gadolinium contrast media. On conventional lumbar MRI and magnetic resonance (MR) myelography, a long pedicle of the cyst was identified, but the communication between the cystic space and the spinal subarachnoid space was indistinct. In addition, the ‘thecal sac-side’ end of

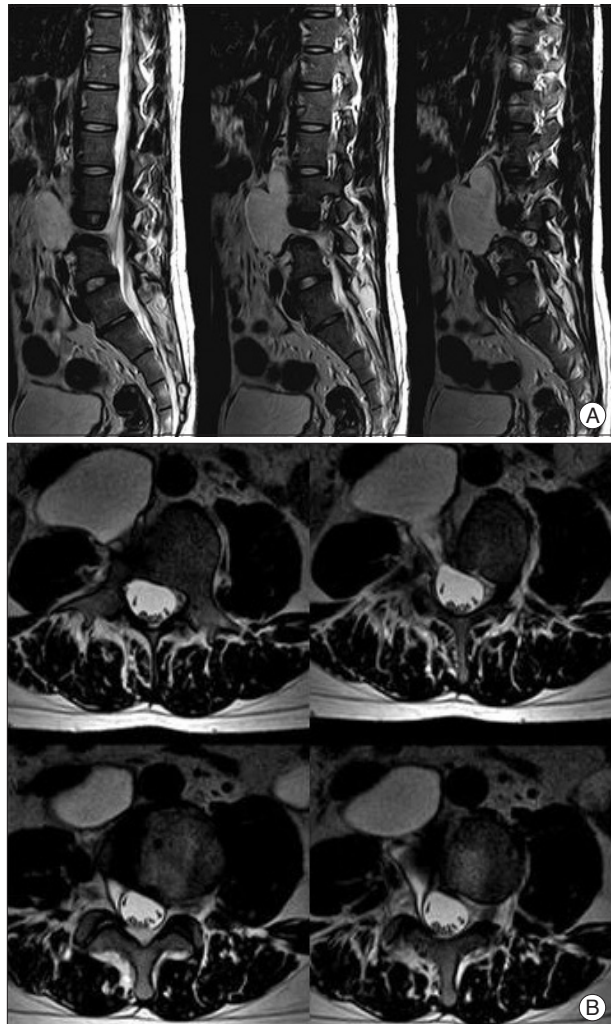


Fig. 3. T2-weighted magnetic resonance images. A : Sagittal view, images are in medial-to-lateral order. B : Axial view, images are in foot-to-head order going clockwise from the left upper image. Note the ‘cone-shaped’ cystic pedicle.

the cystic pedicle was cone-shaped and appeared to be clogged (Fig. 3).

Although in usual circumstances removal of a spinal extradural arachnoid cyst focuses on exploration and ligation of the fistulous channel¹¹, a direct anterior retroperitoneal approach to the cyst was planned in this case, considering that removal of the main mass in the retroperitoneal space was essential for symptom relief, and that the communication between the cyst and the spinal subarachnoid space was unlikely. This decision was based on our experience with spinal extradural arachnoid cysts without identifiable communication points on imaging, in which detachment from the spinal cord was feasible and did not require ligation of the cystic origin. The literature also supported this concept of noncommunicating spinal extradural arachnoid cysts^{5,12}.

The patient was placed in a “three-quarter lateral” position, and an incision was made along the lateral margin of the rectus abdominis muscle. After retraction of peritoneum and dissec-

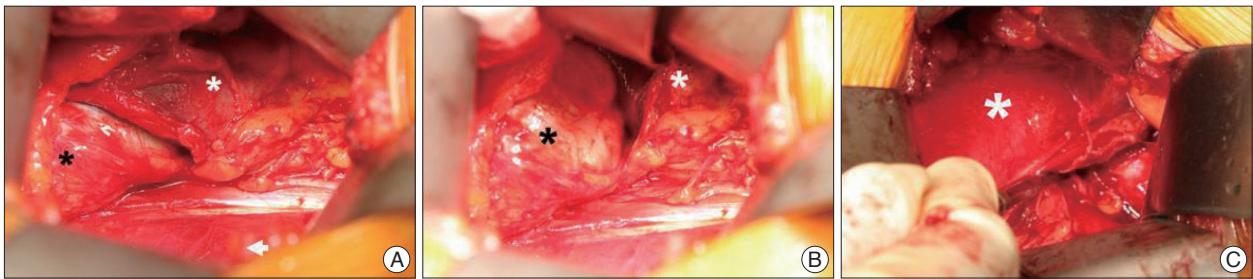


Fig. 4. Intraoperative view. A : Right kidney (white asterisk) and the arachnoid cyst (black asterisk) were exposed after the peritoneum (white arrow head) was retracted. B : Exposure of the arachnoid cyst after further retraction of right kidney. C : The arachnoid cyst was removed and the blunt dissector indicated the origin of the arachnoid cyst.

tion through the retroperitoneal fat, the right kidney was noted. The cyst was identified below the right kidney and was placed on the surface of psoas major muscle (Fig. 4). The cyst was displacing the inferior vena cava ventrally. For convenient dissection, internal decompression was performed; the cyst contained a clear liquid. The pedicle of the cyst originated from the intervertebral foramen, and the remaining cystic pedicle could be removed en bloc by undermining into the intervertebral foramen and gently drawing it. After the removal was completed we explored the cystic pedicle of the specimen with a blunt probe and observed that the ‘theal sac-side’ end was clogged (Fig. 5). The final tissue pathology diagnosis was reported to be consistent with an arachnoid cyst (Fig. 6).

During the postoperative period, the patient did not complain of any symptoms other than postoperative pain. Flatus was passed on the first postoperative day, and the patient was discharged on the sixth postoperative day without any problem. A postoperative lumbar MRI was obtained one month after surgery and demonstrated no residual cyst and intact thecal sac without evidence of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage (Fig. 7). After the subsidence of postoperative pain, the patient was free of any abdominal discomfort.

DISCUSSION

Although the pathogenesis of spinal extradural arachnoid cysts has not yet been clarified, extradural arachnoid cysts are thought to be diverticula of the arachnoid membrane due to a dural defect which can be either congenital⁵⁾ or acquired following events such as spinal surgery, trauma, infection^{6,11)}, or percutaneous procedure⁷⁾. The location of diverticula is known to be most commonly occurring at the junction of the theca and the nerve root sleeve followed by dorsal midline and the nerve root sleeve itself¹¹⁾.

At first the cysts must be merely small diverticula of arachnoid space and should get enlarged to cause any symptom. Several mechanisms have been postulated in order to explain the progressive nature of spinal extradural arachnoid cysts. Active fluid secretion from the lining cells of the cyst was proposed. But this could not explain observation that secretory cells were frequently absent in the lining³⁾. Osmosis of water was also pro-

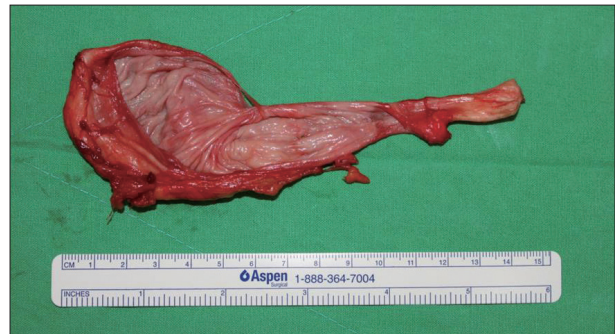


Fig. 5. The specimen. Note that the ‘theal sac-side’ end was clogged.

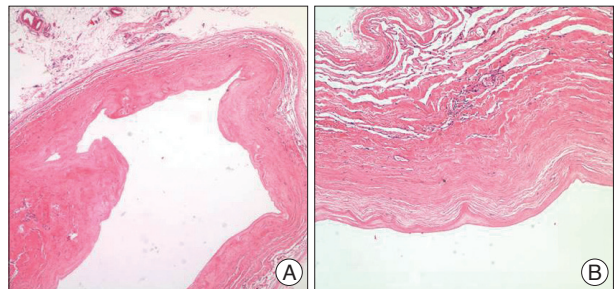


Fig. 6. Histopathological examination reveals a cyst composed of thickened arachnoid membrane with attenuated epithelial cells (Hematoxylin and Eosin, A : $\times 40$, B : $\times 100$, respectively).

posed considering xanthochromia of the cystic contents. The osmotic pressure of xanthochromic fluid is higher than that of tissue fluid³⁾. More feasible explanation comes from the pulsatile nature of CSF. Intrathecal CSF dynamics change greatly by elevation of intra-abdominal pressure and this is far more influential than pressure change during the respiratory cycle. The change in intra-abdominal pressure result in enlargement of the cystic sac and persistent CSF pulsation cause continuous growth of the cyst under the law of Leplacé¹¹⁾. One-way valvular mechanism was followed in order to complement the relationship between imposed hydrostatic pressure and continuous cystic growth. Folds of meninges at the ostium of the cyst can act as a flap-like one-way valve, or rather slit-like communication with the subarachnoid space results in one-way valve¹¹⁾. More recently, a ‘ball-valve’ theory was proposed to explain the valvular mechanism. When intrathecal pressure surges, the spinal arachnoid space is communicated with the cystic space and fluid flows

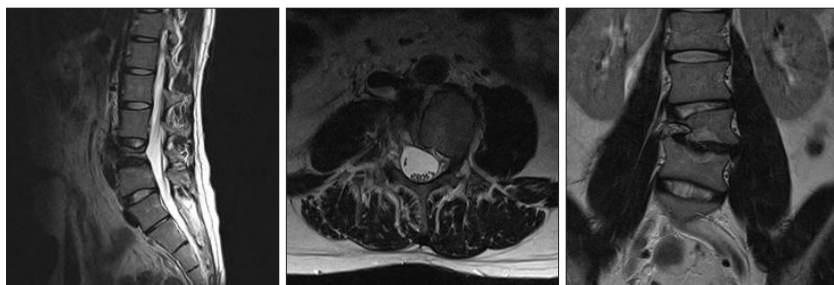


Fig. 7. Postoperative T2-weighted magnetic resonance images. Sagittal view, axial view and coronal view showing no residual cyst.

into the cyst. As intrathecal pressure goes down, the cyst body exerts a force to impede the cystic pedicle following the law of Laplace as the cyst has the larger radius and therefore has the greater wall tension than the cystic pedicle. This is actually a two-way system of unequal flow, however, CSF is trapped in the cystic space^{6,11}.

Various imaging modalities have been used to identify tissue communication points; however, CT myelography using water-soluble contrast media has been the study of choice for illuminating the location of communication points between the cyst and the spinal thecal sac⁶. More recently, there has been a report using cinematic MRI for detecting dural defects¹⁰. There have been cases in which the cyst was not filtrated by contrast media, or the pedicle was unidentifiable⁶. In our case, the patient has brought MR myelography from the referring hospital and refused additional CT myelography. The cystic pedicle and its communication with the spinal arachnoid space can be determined using MRI and MR myelography⁶.

To date, removal of extradural arachnoid cyst has focused on obliterating the fistulous channel, that is, the pedicle¹. Choi et al.¹ reported a case of spinal extradural arachnoid cyst which was removed following ligation of the fistulous channel, and reviewed 17 additional cases of spinal extradural arachnoid cyst which was either excised or ligated in a similar manner. Kulkarni et al.⁴ reported that, in their 7 cases of spinal extradural arachnoid cysts, they could not identify any connection between the cyst and the spinal arachnoid space in the operative field. In contrast, Cloward² reported that communication was verified in 43 of 92 cases of congenital spinal extradural arachnoid cysts. Although there was no identifiable communication with the spinal arachnoid space, the characteristics of the cyst contents match that of CSF in the majority of cases⁴. McCrum and Williams⁸ explained the formation of these cysts without communication using osmosis or an active secretion mechanism previously mentioned.

It has been proposed that the communication between extradural arachnoid cysts and the subarachnoid space gradually decreases as the pressure gradient fades and eventually becomes nonexistent⁵. In other words, spinal extradural arachnoid cysts may or may not communicate with the spinal subarachnoid space depending on the stage of evolution. What can be deduced from this theory is that, if the communication is not de-

tectable on imaging studies, the probability of communication disruption is high, so that, when deciding on the surgical plan, it is possible to disregard ligation of a fistulous channel in the cystic pedicle. In the current case, communication of the cystic pedicle with the spinal subarachnoid space was not detected on MR myelography, and the cystic pedicle was confirmed to be clogged.

CONCLUSION

This is an atypical presentation of a spinal extradural arachnoid cyst which extended into the retroperitoneal space, and was combined with a congenital vertebral malformation. The cystic pedicle was not communicating with the spinal arachnoid space on image study and the cyst was removed in en bloc manner with clogged 'thecal sac-side' end of the cystic pedicle by an anterior approach. This case supports the hypothesis that, when the cystic pedicle is not identified on image study, removal of the cyst without ligating the fistulous channel can be possibly done.

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