

Spinal epidural angioliipoma causing spinal cord compression. A case report

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ABSTRACT

Background. Spinal angioliipoma (SAL) is a rare tumour with double component mature adipose tissue and proliferating abnormal blood vessels, which result in spinal cord compression requiring an urgent surgical removal. We report a case of woman with spinal angioliipoma.

Case presentation. The patient is a 26 years old woman with past medical history of a low grade urothelial bladder carcinoma removed 4 months before she consults at our department, 2 months later the patient presented a lower limbs weakness. The clinical exam at the admission found a patient with paraparesis, hypoesthesia at the level of Th4 and urinary urgency. The spinal MRI objectified a spinal cord compression by a lesion located at the epidural space from Th2 to Th4. The patient was operated and a fatty well vascularized tumour distinct from the epidural fat was removed through a Th2 to Th4 laminectomy. The pathology study was in favour of an angioliipoma. Days after the operation the patient recovered totally, the weakness and the urinary urgency disappeared. The patient is flowed since 24 months she got pregnant.

Conclusion. Spinal angioliipoma is a rare tumour with a clinic of spinal cord compression, MRI is the gold standard in diagnosis it shows a fatty lesion with a large enhancement, surgery is the perfect treatment with good outcome and exceptional recurrence.

INTRODUCTION

Spinal angioliipoma (SAL) is a rare tumour with double component mature adipose tissue and proliferating abnormal blood vessels, which result in spinal cord compression requiring an urgent surgical removal. We report a case of woman with spinal angioliipoma.

CASE PRESENTATION

The patient is a 26 years old woman with past medical history of a low grade urothelial bladder carcinoma removed 4 months before she consults at our department, 2 months later the patient presented a lower limbs weakness. The clinical exam at the admission found a patient with paraparesis, hypoesthesia at the level of Th4 and urinary urgency. The spinal MRI objectified a spinal cord compression by a lesion located at the epidural space from Th2 to Th4 fusiform measuring 83 x 12

Keywords
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mm, hyper intense on T1 and T2 weighted images (Figure 1) there was a homogenous enhancement after gadolinium injection with persistence of the signal on T1 SPIR injected and in STIR sequences (Figure 2). The patient was operated and a fatty well vascularized tumour distinct from the epidural fat was

removed through a Th2 to Th4 laminectomy. The pathology study was in favour of an angioliopoma. Days after the operation the patient recovered totally, the weakness and the urinary urgency disappeared. The patient is flowed since 24 months she got pregnant.



Figure 1. Spinal MRI. **A:** sagittal T1 weighted image; **B:** sagittal T2 weighted image; **C:** axial T2 weighted image; showing hyperintense T1 and T2 lesion (arrows and the star) causing spinal cord compression (head of the arrow).

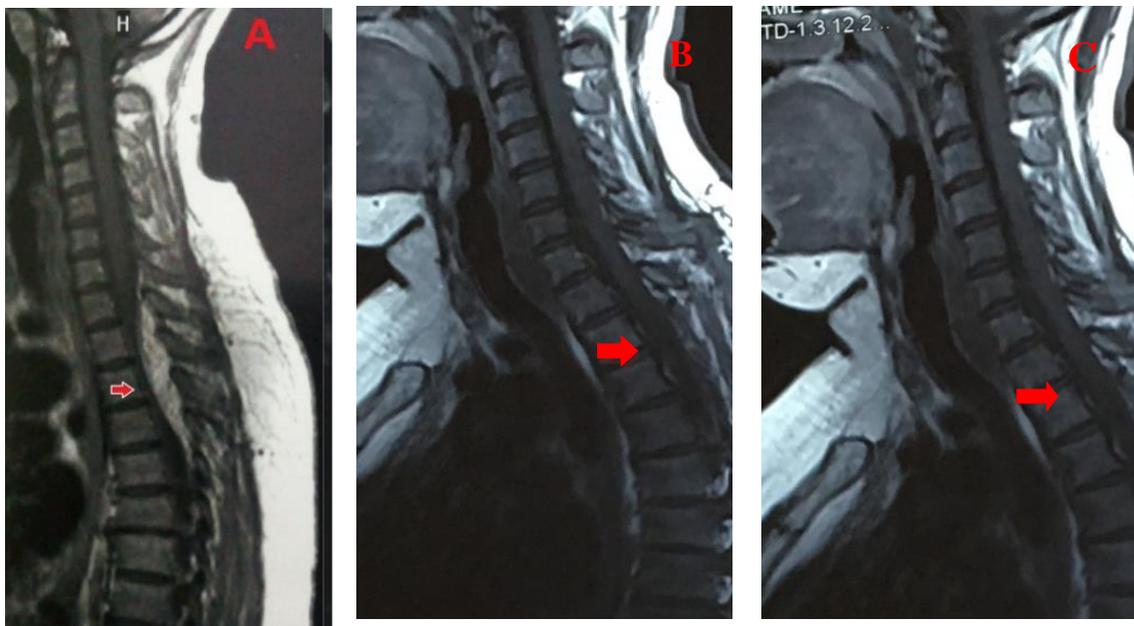


FIGURE 2. Spinal MRI. **A:** sagittal injected sequence; **B, C:** MRI control sagittal injected sequence; showing a total tumor removal .

DISCUSSION

SAL are tumours with double component mature adipose tissue and proliferating abnormal blood vessels (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), they are rare, 177 cases are found in the literature from 1890 where the first case was reported by Berenbruch to June 2015 (2). Some studies suggest that it represent 0.04% to 1.2% of spinal tumours, 2% to 3% of epidural spinal tumors (1,3,5,6,8) and 16 % to 35 % of spinal lipomas (5,8). It has a female predominance (1,2,3,4,5,7,8) with a sex ratio of 3/2 (8), with an average age between 40 and 60 years (2,3,4,7) and mostly located in thoracic spine (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) in 78 % of cases (8), mostly between Th2 and Th5 (6), other location are less common, it occurs in 10 % in the lumbar spine and in 1 % in the cervical spine (8). SAL can be infiltrating or non-infiltrating, In the majority of cases it is non infiltrating encapsulated and limited in the epidural space (3,7,8). The clinical presentation include back pain and signs of spinal cord compression (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), although the symptoms evolves slowly some cases of acute paraplegia were described (4). MRI is the imaging of choice for SAL diagnosis (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), commonly the tumour has a fusiform shape located in the posterior epidural space (2,4,5), the signal of the lesion is the reflect of its two components: lipomatose and angiomatose, so SAL is usually hyperintense in T1 and T2 weighted images with loss of the signal in fat suppression sequences which could be regained after injection of gadolinium (1,2,3,6,8). Surgery is the reasonable treatment modality (1,2,3,4,6,7,8), usually the lesion is reached by a posterior approach through a suitable laminectomy, total resection is possible for the non-infiltrating lesions with good outcome and exceptional cases of recurrence are reported (1,2,3,4,5,8,7).

CONCLUSION

Spinal angioliopoma is a rare tumour with a clinical presentation of spinal cord compression, MRI is the

gold standard in diagnosis it shows a fatty lesion with a large enhancement, surgery is the perfect treatment with good outcome and exceptional recurrence.

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