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## P0069 - ERDHEIM-CHESTER DISEASE MIMICKING AN INTRACRANIAL TEMPORAL MENINGIOMA: CASE REPORT

R. García Armengol, J. Pérez Bovet, **B. Menéndez Osorio**, F. Brugada Bellsola and J. Rimbau

Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Badalona, Spain.

### Resumen

**Objectives:** Erdheim-Chester disease (ECD) is a rare, sporadic, non-Langerhans histiocytosis with unknown etiology. This disease is known to involve multiple organ systems, including skeletal, cutaneous, cardiovascular, respiratory, urinary, and central nervous systems. Neurological involvement has been reported in up to 50% of patients. Here we present 1 case of ECD presenting as a dural-based lesion resembling an intracranial temporal meningioma.

**Methods:** A 35-year-old man was evaluated for right-sided peripheral facial nerve palsy. Brain CT scanning with bone windows revealed scalloping of the temporal bone and right petrous apex due to an expansive mass of the temporal lobe. Contrast-enhancing brain MRI showed a heterogeneously Gd-enhancing mass in the right middle cranial fossa, extending to the infratemporal fossa and petrous apex (mastoid air cells, and middle ear). A right temporal craniotomy was performed for resection of the mass. His post-operative course was uneventful and after an overnight stay in intensive care unit, he was discharged home and his neurological baseline on post-operative day 3. Pathology was consistent with ECD, and BRAF V600E mutation was negative.

**Results:** Isolated lesions of ECD in the Central Nervous System are exceedingly rare and can mimic other benign entities. Presentations vary by location of the lesion(s), and imaging can resemble a multitude of other pathologies.

**Conclusions:** Lesions that exhibit growth or have an unusual presentation should undergo surgery for tissue diagnosis. If safe to do so, enlarging or symptomatic lesions should be resected completely.