Tumor-to-Tumor Metastasis: Squamous Lung Carcinoma Metastatic to Meningioma

Arias Ron David, Fernandez Montes Ana*, Nunez Viejo Miguel Angel, Prieto Casal Pedro Luis, Firvida Perez Jose Luis and Garcia Mata Jesus

University Hospital of Ourense, SERGAS Group, Ramon Puga 54, 32005 Ourense, Spain

Clinical Image

“Tumor to tumor” metastasis is a rare but documented phenomenon, and meningioma has been identified as the most common intracranial tumor hosting metastasis, usually from breast and lung, with no more than a few cases reported. Slow growth, high vascularity and E-cadherin expression distinguish meningioma as an ideal location for its development [1]. Here, a 70-year-old patient diagnosed of metastatic lung squamous cell carcinoma, treated with first-line chemotherapy (carboplatine plus vinorelbine), with a frontal meningioma diagnosed since June 2017, performed a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) brain in March 2018 because of neurological symptoms. Two intramenigioma lesions were observed: one of 20 mm with marked ring enhancement after contrast administration; and another of 22 mm with a hypo-intense central area surrounded by a diffuse and heterogeneous peripheral enhancement [2]. Both of them were suggestive of metastasis of lung carcinoma. Unfortunately, rapid progression lead to exclusive symptomatic management and not tissue sample were allowed.

References