Segmental Schwannomatosis of the Median Nerve: A Case Report

*Hesootharan G, Afif AR, Prem Sran, Roysten S.

Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatology, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia.

INTRODUCTION:

Schwannoma is an encapsulated nerve sheath tumor from the Schwann cells in peripheral nervous system or nerve roots (1). It's usually solitary, sporadic and benign. Schwannoma of median nerve are rare. We report a case of segmental schwannomatosis of the median nerve.

REPORT:

33-years-old gentlemen presented with left forearm mass for 5 years. The size gradually increases and start having intermittent reduced sensation over lateral aspect of left hand and fingers. The mass was firm, tender, with positive tinel sign along median nerve. It measured 5cm x 10cm at ventral aspect of midforearm

MRI left forearm demonstrated a well-defined multilobulated mass at ventral region of left forearm with high peripheral-rim T2WI signal and central hypointense signal, homogenous isointense signal on T1WI, not suppressed on fat suppression sequence and heterogeneously enhanced post Gadolinium. There were multiple small circular low signal intensity areas surrounded by mild hyperintensity within lesion on T2WI representing. The mass located along course of median nerve.

Excision was done under elective surgery. Intra- operatively noted multilobulated yellowish swelling along median nerve from cubital fossa till 5cm from carpal tunnel, and the median nerve sheath stretched very thin. The mass grossly appeared as multiple pieces of brownish yellow mass ranging from 10mm – 55mm in diameter with smooth outer surface. The masses showed yellowish to whitish cut surface. Microscopically the tumor composed of spindle shaped cells arranges in alternating areas of compact, elongated cells with nuclear

palisading (Antoni A) and less cellular, loosely textured clear tumor areas (Antoni B) with no features of malignancy which consistent with schwannoma.



Figure 1: Macroscopic appearance of the multilobulated schwannoma mass

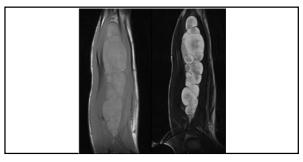


Figure 2: MRI of left Forearm, coronal view T1WI (left), T2WI (right)

CONCLUSION:

Segmental Schwannomatosis are rare. Complete excision of the mass possible with good microsurgical technique.

REFERENCES:

1. John Goldblum, Sharon Weiss, Andrew L. Folpe. Enzinger and Weiss's Soft Tissue Tumor, 7th Edition. 2020, pp. 913-930.