

Supratentorial hemangioblastoma: clinical features, prognosis, and predictive value of location for von Hippel–Lindau disease

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Supratentorial hemangioblastoma is a rare form of hemangioblastoma; little information is available regarding prognosis, treatment, and clinical characteristics, because the available literature is primarily composed of case reports and small case series. Therefore, we performed a systematic review of the literature to analyze clinical characteristics, disease progression, and surgical outcomes with respect to survival for supratentorial hemangioblastomas. The rate of progression-free survival (PFS) was determined using Kaplan-Meier analysis. Differences in categorical factors, including location of tumor and diagnosis of von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease, were analyzed using the Pearson χ^2 test. A total of 106 articles met the search criteria, which combined for a total of 132 patients. Of the patients with supratentorial tumors, 60% had VHL disease, and 31 (84%) of 37 patients with tumors in the sellar/suprasellar region had associated VHL (χ^2 , $P < .001$). Five-year PFS for gross-total resection and subtotal resection were 100% and 53%, respectively (Log rank, $P < .01$). On the basis of our analysis of the literature on published cases of supratentorial hemangioblastoma, gross-total resection appears to be superior to other treatment modalities in extending PFS. Von Hippel–Lindau disease is positively correlated with supratentorial hemangioblastoma when compared with non-supratentorial CNS hemangioblastomas, particularly when present in the sellar/suprasellar region.

Keywords: hemangioblastoma, supratentorial, von Hippel-Lindau.

Hemangioblastomas are uncommon tumors of the central nervous system (CNS) that were first described by von Hippel in 1895.¹ They are benign, vascular tumors of uncertain origin principally composed of stromal and endothelial cell components and comprise 1.1%–2.4% of all intracranial space-occupying lesions.^{2–4} Hemangioblastomas typically occur in the cerebellum, brainstem, and spinal cord and are often associated with von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease.^{5,6} Approximately one-third of hemangioblastomas are associated with VHL, whereas remaining cases occur sporadically.^{5,7–9}

Supratentorial hemangioblastomas are exceedingly rare. Because of the rarity of hemangioblastomas in this location, the literature is primarily composed of case reports and small series. Little information is available regarding the clinical features of these tumors, particularly in comparison with lesions found in other locations. No consensus is currently available regarding appropriate management approaches for supratentorial hemangioblastomas or whether supratentorial hemangioblastoma is part of the stigmata of VHL.

To supplement the current understanding of the clinical significance and management of supratentorial hemangioblastoma, we systematically reviewed the published literature to determine what is known about the presentation and clinical course in patients with this disease. Where possible, we performed statistical analysis to determine the efficacy of various treatment approaches using the existing body of published patient data.

Materials and Methods

Article Selection

A comprehensive systematic review of the English-language literature was performed. Articles were

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identified via PubMed search using the key words “hemangioblastoma” and “haemangioblastoma” alone and in combination with the key words “capillary” and “supratentorial.” All references of these articles were then searched to extract data on patients who underwent surgery for supratentorial hemangioblastoma. A total of 1052 articles was identified, of which 106 had patient data regarding supratentorial hemangioblastomas.

All references that contained individual patient data or purely supratentorial aggregated data sets of either histologically confirmed tumors or tumors presenting in the context of confirmed diagnosis of VHL disease were included in our analysis. Patients with tumors unrelated to hemangioblastoma or VHL disease were excluded from all analyses.

Data Extraction

Data from individual and aggregated case series were extracted from each article. The median largest tumor dimension and median tumor volume were not reportable or analyzable in our analysis, because studies did not consistently report either value. Patients were considered to have VHL disease if the study reported that they met clinical diagnostic criteria or genetic testing requirements. A clinical diagnosis was made if patients met either of the following 2 criteria: (1) a family history of VHL disease in conjunction with a CNS hemangioblastoma, pheochromocytoma, or clear cell renal carcinoma or (2) ≥ 2 CNS hemangioblastomas or 1 CNS hemangioblastoma and a visceral tumor, excluding epididymal and renal cysts.¹⁰

Statistical Analysis

Pearson's χ^2 test was used to analyze differences in preoperative categorical factors. Fisher's exact test was used if there were < five values per cell. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to generate time to progression curves. Differences in time to progression were analyzed using the log-rank test. Analyses were performed using the statistical software package PASW Statistics 18 (IBM).

Results

Clinical Characteristics

The literature search yielded a total of 106 references^{2,4,6,11-112} meeting the inclusion criteria, containing data on 132 patients with supratentorial hemangioblastomas (Table 1). There was a slight male preponderance (53%), and the median age was 35 years. The most common presenting symptom was headache (39%), followed by visual changes (28%) and paresis (21%). Most patients with supratentorial hemangioblastoma reported in the literature (60%) received a diagnosis of VHL disease.

Table 1. Patient, tumor, and treatment characteristics

Characteristic	n/total (%)
Sex	
Male	69/129 (53)
Female	60/129 (47)
Median age in years (range)	35 (0.1–85)
Symptom	
Headache	48/122 (39)
Nausea	34/122 (28)
Visual	26/122 (21)
Gait	22/122 (18)
Mental status	22/122 (18)
Seizures	22/122 (18)
Abnormal Gait	15/122 (12)
Cystic	35/105 (33)
Solid	67/105 (67)
VHL disease	59/99 (35)
Solitary tumor	88/125 (70)
Surgery	
Biopsy	3/79 (4)
Subtotal	15/79 (19)
Gross total	61/79 (77)
Radiation therapy	
Yes	11/133 (8)
No	116/133 (87)
Radiosurgery/Gamma knife	6/133 (5)

Table 2. Tumor locations

Location	n/total (%)
Cerebral	85/147 (58)
Sellar/suprasellar	38/147 (26)
Intraventricular	15/147 (10)
All other locations	9/147 (6)

Of the 131 patients with available tumor location data, 147 supratentorial tumors were identified (Table 2). Eighty-five tumors (58%) were found in the cerebrum, 38 (26%) were found in the sellar/suprasellar region, 15 (10%) were intraventricular, and 9 (6%) were in other locations. One-third of the tumors (33%) were found to be cystic, whereas the majority were solid (67%).

Of the 79 patients with data describing extent of resection, 3 (4%) underwent a biopsy procedure, 15 (19%) underwent subtotal resection (STR), and 61 (77%) underwent gross-total resection (GTR). Five percent of patients underwent postsurgical treatment with fractionated radiotherapy. Follow-up ranged from 0 to 276 months in these studies.

GTR Provides Optimal Progression-Free Survival

Of the 79 cases that reported extent of resection, 61 (77%) achieved GTR. Of the 15 tumors that had STR,

only 2 (13%) were in noneloquent locations and 1 (7%) in an unknown location. All other tumors were in eloquent or hazardous locations (Table 3). Analysis suggested that patients undergoing GTR experienced a significant improvement in progression-free survival (PFS), compared with those receiving STR (5-year PFS: GTR 100% vs STR 53%; log rank, $P < .01$) (Fig. 1). Further analysis suggested that patients undergoing GTR experienced a significant improvement in PFS, compared with those receiving fractionated radiotherapy (RT) alone (5-year PFS: GTR 100% vs RT 33%; log rank, $P < .001$) (Fig. 2). All patients receiving fractionated RT as the only treatment modality had presumed hemangioblastoma based on diagnosis of VHL disease.

Because of limitations of the available data on survival, survival analysis provided no significant results for specific treatment modalities. Overall 5-year survival was 88%, with all 8 total deaths occurring within the first 2 years after diagnosis.

Table 3. Location of subtotally resected tumors

Location	n/total (%)
Sub-total resection	
Eloquent cerebral	5/15 (33)
Non-eloquent cerebral	2/15 (13)
Suprasellar	3/15 (20)
Intrasellar	2/15 (13)
Intraventricular	2/15 (13)
Unknown	1/15 (7)

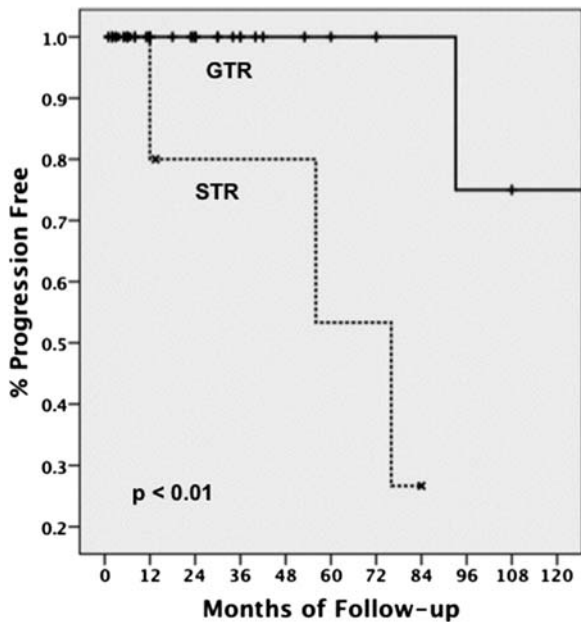


Fig. 1. Rate of progression-free survival among patients with gross-total resection (GTR) and subtotal resection (STR) of tumors.

Solid Tumors Are Associated with Earlier Recurrence

Of the 105 cases that reported tumor composition, 35 tumors (33%) were reported to have a cystic component. There was a trend toward significance in the association between presence of cysts and PFS; patients with cystic tumors were less likely to present with progression than were those with solid tumors (5-year PFS: cystic 100% vs solid 76%; Log rank, $P = .110$) (Fig. 3). Analysis revealed no significance in the

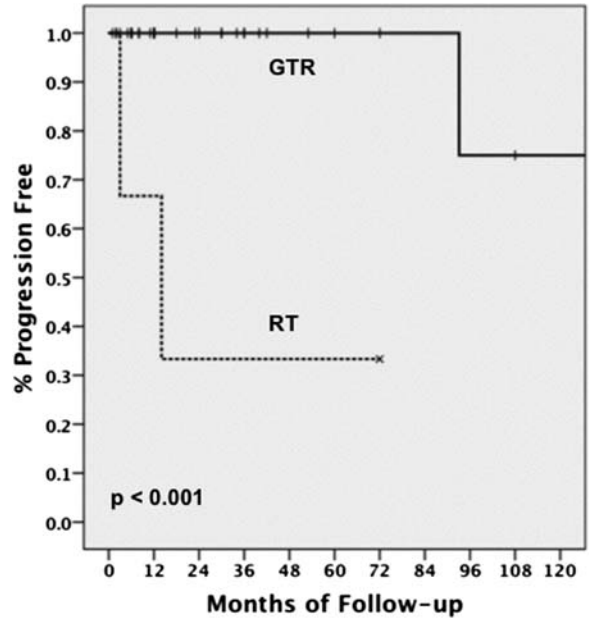


Fig. 2. Rate of progression-free survival among patients with gross-total resection (GTR) and radiation therapy (RT) of tumors.

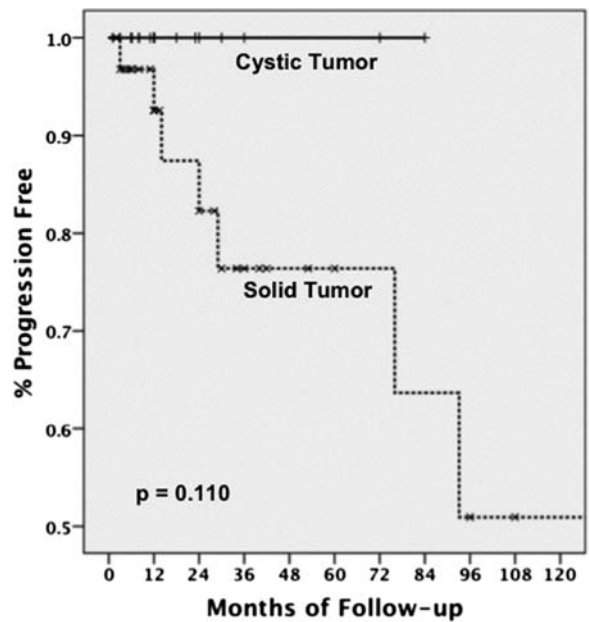


Fig. 3. Rate of progression-free survival among patients with cystic tumors and solid tumors.

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association between cystic tumors and extent of resection (χ^2 , $P = .973$).

Suprasellar Hemangioblastomas Are Associated with VHL Disease

To determine whether location was an indicator of VHL disease, we compared tumor location with VHL status. A significant association was found between tumors found in the sellar/suprasellar location and diagnosis of VHL disease (χ^2 , $P < .001$). When stratified by age, sex, and cystic composition, the association remained significant. No other significant association was found between tumor location and VHL disease.

Discussion

CNS hemangioblastomas, especially multiple hemangioblastomas, are the most common manifestation of VHL disease. Approximately 80% of all patients with VHL develop CNS hemangioblastomas.¹⁰ Although most VHL-associated hemangioblastomas are found in the cerebellum, brainstem, or spinal cord,^{113–115} supratentorial hemangioblastomas are rare,^{6,8,67,115} with little information in the literature to guide management. Our principle goal was to identify features of these tumors that would not be immediately obvious by reading isolated case reports.

Supratentorial hemangioblastomas are rare and have been reported to comprise only 1%–6% of all hemangioblastomas associated with VHL disease.^{8,10,116} Peyre et al. screened 409 patients with VHL disease in the French-speaking VHL Study Group database from 1981 through 2008 and only found 13 patients (3.2%) harboring 18 supratentorial tumors, where 4 patients had multiple tumors.⁸ Six (33.3%) of 18 patients presented with symptoms, with the main symptom being increased intracranial pressure. Of more importance, among 14 tumors with documented serial imaging, 13 tumors showed growth, suggesting that these tumors show high propensity for growth.⁸ By comparison, a large series reported by Wanebo et al. consisting of 373 hemangioblastomas located primarily in the cerebellum, brainstem, and spinal cord (nonsupratentorial locations) reported only 44% tumor growth.¹¹⁵ Thus, a higher percentage of supratentorial hemangioblastomas (92.9%) seems to grow during follow-up, compared with infratentorial and spinal cord hemangioblastomas (44%), based on the small number of supratentorial hemangioblastomas reported by Peyre et al.⁸

Hemangioblastoma is currently considered to be a grade I meningeal neoplasm of uncertain origin according to the latest World Health Organization classification of CNS tumors.¹¹⁷ Despite its benign histology, hemangioblastomas can cause symptoms because of mass effect on the surrounding structures by tumor growth, cyst formation/growth, and peritumoral edema. Thus, surgery has been the mainstay treatment for CNS hemangioblastomas with good outcomes. In series by Jagannathan et al., 98% of patients with VHL disease who underwent

resection of cerebellar hemangioblastomas had improved or stabilized symptoms 3 months after surgery.⁵ Consistent with this finding, our analysis of the available data suggests that GTR alone provides excellent tumor control rates, particularly if the tumor lacks a cystic component. Solid tumors seem to have a higher rate of recurrence. Because of insufficient data, we were unable to statistically analyze the efficacy of STR plus adjuvant RT in extending PFS, especially when GTR cannot be achieved safely.

In our analysis of PFS for fractionated RT as the sole treatment modality for supratentorial hemangioblastomas, RT was found to be inferior to GTR. Reported rates of 5-year PFS for fractionated RT for all CNS hemangioblastomas (combined primary treatment modality and adjuvant therapy) range from 33% to 90.5%.^{118–120} Evidence suggests that high-dose RT provides greater PFS; Smalley et al. reported 57% 5-year PFS for patients receiving ≥ 50 Gy external beam RT, compared with 33% for patients receiving < 50 Gy, whereas Sung et al. reported 90.5% 5-year PFS for patients receiving 40–55 Gy, compared with 54.5% for those receiving 20–36 Gy.

Although not enough data were available to analyze the effectiveness of stereotactic radiosurgery on supratentorial hemangioblastomas, reported rates of 5-year PFS for all CNS hemangioblastomas for both VHL and sporadic cases ranges from 63% to 85%.^{118,121–125} Evidence suggests that GTR should be the primary goal for the treatment of supratentorial hemangioblastomas; however, in cases in which lesions occur in eloquent, inoperable locations or only STR can be achieved, stereotactic radiosurgery or high-dose adjuvant RT should be considered as alternate treatment modalities.

Among all patients with CNS hemangioblastomas, 33%–38% concurrently receive a diagnosis of VHL disease.^{5,7–9} Patients with VHL tend to form CNS hemangioblastomas at a younger age, have multiple tumors, and develop new tumors throughout their lifetime, compared with those with sporadic hemangioblastomas.^{7,75} One study by Conway et al. reported that 53% of patients with VHL harbor multiple hemangioblastomas and have more prevalent spinal hemangioblastomas.⁷ Moreover, 67% of VHL patients developed new CNS hemangioblastomas during the follow-up at a rate of new tumor every 2.1 years.⁷ Surgical outcomes were similarly favorable in both groups, with a low complication rate of 15%, which was similar for the VHL-associated supratentorial hemangioblastomas.⁸ Because patients with VHL are at a high risk for new tumor formation and surgery provides good outcomes at a relatively low risk, a close follow-up with serial imaging is recommended in patients with VHL with CNS hemangioblastomas. Moreover, hemangioblastomas in patients with VHL have high propensity for tumor growth (92.9%),⁸ compared with sporadic cases (44%).¹¹⁵ Thus, those patients with supratentorial hemangioblastomas should be followed up closely, because our results indicate high incidence of VHL disease in patients harboring tumors at this location.

Asymptomatic lesions should be carefully followed up with a low threshold for surgical resection with development of new symptoms given low risks involved with surgery.^{7,8} For example, Peyre et al. reported postoperative focal neurological deficits in 15% of patients after supratentorial hemangioblastoma resection, all of which ultimately improved.⁸ Although the primary objective of surgery is to resect the symptomatic tumor, other lesions can be considered for resection if they are easily accessible with the same approach. In one study by Jagannathan et al., a total of 164 cerebellar hemangioblastomas were resected during 126 operations, in which 136 tumors were symptomatic (83%) and 28 tumors were asymptomatic (17%) tumors that were easily accessible during the same surgery.⁵ Because of the high propensity for tumor growth for VHL-associated hemangioblastomas,⁸ careful preoperative planning should be conducted, especially in patients with VHL with multiple tumors.

In our study, we found that the rate of occurrence of VHL disease is significantly greater in patients with supratentorial hemangioblastoma, with 60% of patients receiving a diagnosis of VHL disease. Tumors located in the sellar/suprasellar region are even more likely to be associated with VHL disease, with 84% of patients with tumors in this location having associated VHL disease. Considering the high rate of occurrence of VHL disease in association with hemangioblastomas in the sellar/suprasellar region, we suggest that sellar/suprasellar hemangioblastomas be considered part of the stigmata of VHL disease, and the clinical suspicion of VHL disease should be raised in patients with supratentorial hemangioblastomas in the sellar/suprasellar region.

Study Limitations

As a retrospective study, this review is limited by the data available and may reflect source study biases. The

diverse range of available data limits the number of variables that can be analyzed and controlled. Variables of possible interest, such as tumor volume and histological variants, were reported inconsistently and could not be analyzed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we report patient, tumor, and treatment characteristics for previously published cases of supratentorial hemangioblastomas. GTR appears to be superior, compared with other treatment modalities, in extending PFS. VHL disease is positively correlated with supratentorial hemangioblastoma, compared with nonsupratentorial CNS hemangioblastomas, particularly when present in the sellar/suprasellar region. Because of the relative rarity of this tumor, this study aims to accurately describe outcome and tumor location characteristics using a data set that would be difficult to accumulate at a single center treating this tumor.

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Conflict of interest statement. None declared.

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