# 57 LETNI BOLNIK S SUBAKUTNO NASTALIM KOGNITOVNIM UPADOM

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57 letni desnièen kmetovalec

V zadnjih treh mesecih opaža

- slabšanje moèi desnih okonèin
- težave pri hoji – hodi bolj poèasi, desna noga pri hoji zaostaja, zanaša ga na desno
- obèutek ‘da zgublja spomin’
- težko govori

Zanika bolezni v preteklosti

Družinska anamneza: oèe se je tresel (glava in zg. okonèine)

Zdravil ne jemlje

plošni nevrološki status ob sprejemu:

*MŽ*: desnostranska homonimna hemianopsija, zenici enaki, okrogli, slabo reaktivni na osvetlitev, lažja pareza pogleda pri pogledu v desno, poostreni desni ustni kot; prisoten je ‘ne-ne’tremor glave;

*MS*: posturalni obojestranski tremor zg. okonèin, blažja pareza desnih okonèin, refleksi simetrièni, plantarni odgovor obojestransko v fleksiji;

Ostali NS:

- površinska in globoka senzibiliteta: b.p.;
- prisotna blaga ataksija na desni strani in kinetièni tremor (ni preprièljive intencijske komponente);
- hoja je negotova, hodi nekoliko bolj poèasi;

# Video

ognitivni status (KPSS 16/30):

*rontalni reženj*: delovni spomin reduciran, šibko abstraktno mišljenje, Luria zmore;

*arietalni reženj*: agrafija, akalkulija, agnozija prstov, disorientacija levo-desno konstrukcijska apraksija, ideomotorna in ideacijska apraksija;

*emporalni reženj*: afazija – težave pri razumevanju besed in pri produkciji govora, ponavljati ne more, priklic kratkoroènega spomina prizadet.

araklinične preiskave:

: ekspanzivna lezija z obilnim
edemom parietalno – potrditev;

*TG pc* – desno bazalno vidna trakasta
formacija (stara fibroza ali atelektaza);

*Z trebuha* – b.p.;

*b. Izvidi*: blaga hiperglikemija (8,5 mmol/l);
zvišana S-ALT in S-gama GT;
hiperholesterelemija, Tu-markerji – b.p.;

*ški izvid*: presenilna katarakta,
hipertenzivna retinopatija.

# Možganski tumorji

8% vseh rakavih bolezni

drugi najpogostejši nevrološki vzrok smrti

*otroci* – ependimomi, meduloblastomi in astrocitomi

*najstniki* – germinalni tu in astrocitomi

*starejši* – astrocitomi, meningeomi, hipofizni tu, metastaze

**Table 20.1** WHO 2007 classification of nervous system tumours (grades I, II, III, IV).

**TUMOURS OF NEUROEPITHELIAL TISSUE**

**A. Astrocytic tumours**

i. Pilocytic astrocytoma (I)
   pilomyxoid astrocytoma (II)
ii. Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (I)
iii. Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma (II)
iv. Diffuse astrocytoma (II)
   fibrillary astrocytoma, gemistocytic astrocytoma
   protoplasmic astrocytoma
v. Anaplastic astrocytoma (III)
vi. Glioblastoma (glioblastoma multiforme, grade IV)
   giant cell glioblastoma, gliosarcoma
vii. Gliomatosis cerebri

**B. Oligodendroglial tumours**

i. Oligodendroglioma (II)
ii. Anaplastic oligodendroglioma (III)

**C. Mixed gliomas (oligoastrocytic tumours)**

i. Oligoastrocytoma (II)
ii. Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma (III)

**D. Ependymal tumours**

i. Subependymoma (I)
ii. Myxopapillary ependymoma (I)
iii. Ependymoma (II)
   cellular, papillary, clear cell, tanycytic
iv. Anaplastic ependymoma (III)

**E. Choroid plexus tumours**

i. Choroid plexus papilloma (I)
ii. Atypical choroid plexus papilloma (II)
iii. Choroid plexus carcinoma (III)

**F. Other neuroepithelial tumours**

i. Astroblastoma
ii. Chordoid glioma of 3rd ventricle (II)
iii. Angiocentric glioma (I)

**G. Neuronal and mixed neuronal–glial tumours**

i. Dysplastic gangliocytoma of cerebellum (Lhermitte–Duclos disease, grade I)
ii. Desmoplastic infantile astrocytoma/ganglioglioma (I)
iii. Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumour (I)
iv. Gangliocytoma (I)
v. Ganglioglioma (I, II)
vi. Anaplastic ganglioglioma (III)
vii. Central neurocytoma (II)
viii. Extraventricular neurocytoma (II)
ix. Cerebellar liponeurocytoma (I, II)
x. Papillary glioneuronal tumour (I)
xi. Rosette-forming glioneuronal tumour of 4th ventricle (I)
xii. Paraganglioma (I)

**H. Tumours of the pineal region**

i. Pineocytoma (I)
ii. Pineal parenchymal tumour of intermediate differentiation (II, III)
iii. Pineoblastoma (IV)
iv. Papillary tumour of the pineal region (II, III)

**I. Embryonal tumours**

i. Medulloblastoma (IV)
   desmoplastic/nodular medulloblastoma, medulloblastoma with extensive nodularity, anaplastic medulloblastoma, large cell medulloblastoma
ii. CNS primitive neuroectodermal tumour (IV)
   CNS neuroblastoma, CNS ganglioneuroblastoma, medulloepithelioma, ependymoblastoma
iii. Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumour (IV)

**TUMOURS OF CRANIAL & PARASPINAL NERVES**

Schwannoma (I)
   cellular, plexiform, melanotic
Neurofibroma (I)
   plexiform
Perineurioma
   perineurioma (NOS, I–III), malignant perineurioma (II-IV)
Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumour (MPNST, II–IV)
   epithelioid MPNST, MPNST with mesenchymal differentiation, melanotic MPNST, MPNST with glandular differentiation

**TUMOURS OF MENINGES**

**A. Tumours of meningothelial cells**

i. Meningioma
   meningothelial (I), fibrous (fibroblastic, I), transitional (mixed, I), psammomatous (I), angiomatous (I), microcystic (I), secretory (I), lymphoplasmacyte-rich (I), metaplastic (I), chordoid (II), clear cell (II), atypical (II), papillary (III), rhabdoid (III), anaplastic (malignant, III)

**B. Mesenchymal tumours (I–IV)**

i. Lipoma
ii. Angiolipoma
iii. Hibernoma
iv. Liposarcoma
v. Solitary fibrous tumour
vi. Fibrosarcoma
vii. Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
viii. Leiomyoma
ix. Leiomyosarcoma
x. Rhabdomyoma
xi. Rhabdomyosarcoma
xii. Chondroma
xiii. Chondrosarcoma
xiv. Osteoma
xv. Osteosarcoma
xvi. Osteochondroma
xvii. Haemangioma
xviii. Epithelioid haemangioendothelioma (II)
xix. Haemangiopericytoma
xx. Anaplastic haemangiopericytoma (III)
xxi. Angiosarcoma
xxii. Kaposi's sarcoma
xxiii. Ewing's sarcoma – PNET

**C. Primary melanocytic lesions**

Diffuse melanocytosis, melanocytoma, malignant melanoma, meningeal melanomatosis

**D. Other neoplasms related to the mening**

Haemangioblastoma (I)

**LYMPHOMAS AND HAEMATOPOIETIC NEOPLASMS**

Malignant lymphomas, plasmacytoma, granulocytic sarcoma

**GERM CELL TUMOURS**

Germinoma
Embryonal carcinoma
Yolk sac tumour
Choriocarcinoma
Teratoma
   mature, immature, teratoma with malignant transformation
Mixed germ cell tumour

**TUMOURS OF THE SELLAR REGION**

Craniopharyngioma (I)
   adamantinomatous, papillary
Granular cell tumour (I)
Pituicytoma (I)
Spindle cell oncocytoma of adenohypophysis (I)

**METASTATIC TUMOURS (IV)**

# Klinièna slika

Supratentorilni vs. infratentorialni tu

Glavobol, znaki zv. intr.kr. tlaka

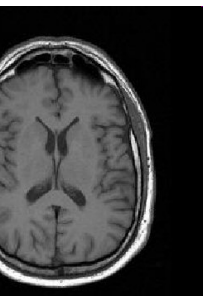
Poz. simptomi – epi napadi

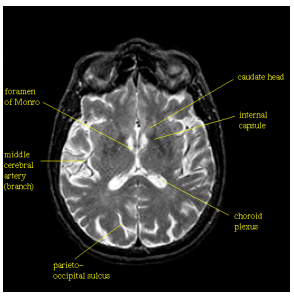
Fokalni deficiti

Kognitivne in vedenjske motnje

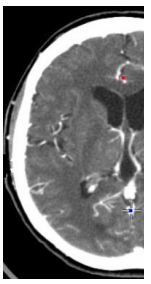
Endokrini simptomi

Anosmia, znaki priz.mož.živcev, kaheksija pubertas praecox, pubertas tarda






# Dg.



Klinièna slika

Slikovna dg:

- CT in T1 MRI – hipointenzivni, T2 MRI hiperintenzivni;
- èe je *hipercelularen* – CT in T1 hiperintenziven;
- *kalcifikacije krvavitev* – hipointenziven signal na T2;

*-kalcifikacije, krvavitev, melanin, maščobno tkivo-* hiperintenzivni signal T1

Tu markerji, UZ trebuha, RTG pc

Lumbalna punkcija, biopsija možganov

# Terapija

Kirurška

Radioterapija

Kemoterapija

Antiedematozna terapija