Clinical Reasoning: Vanishing tumor
A 7-year puzzle solved

SECTION 1
In 2005, a 60-year-old man presented to the hospital complaining of a 2-month history of headaches and lethargy. His medical history included osteoarthritis and hypertension. From a social perspective, he was married with children, drove a truck for a living, and had never traveled abroad. His family history was unremarkable. Investigations included a brain CT, which highlighted an enhancing, space-occupying lesion in the left basal ganglia with associated edema and mass effect (figure, A). He was prescribed high-dose dexamethasone while awaiting a neurosurgical review. One week later, a prebiopsy, contrast-enhanced CT showed a reduction in the size of the caudate head mass (figure, B). MRI brain with gadolinium showed small white matter changes and no mass was evident. He did not proceed to biopsy and was subsequently observed. CSF analysis was abnormal, revealing mature, lymphoid cells and some larger immature cells, some of which appeared plasmacytoid (B cell). Although suspicious for lymphoma, this result was nondiagnostic. The CSF protein level was 331. CSF low-density lipoprotein, Epstein-Barr virus, and flow cytometry were not performed. The β2-microglobulin level and serum low-density lipoprotein were normal. Serology for cytomegalovirus and toxoplasma were negative, as were ELISA for Toxocara and HIV screen. Slit-lamp examination was unremarkable. He was discharged, but readmitted 2 weeks later with a deep vein thrombosis. Repeat CSF cytology was again nondiagnostic. CSF was not examined for oligoclonal bands or myelin basic protein. A bone marrow biopsy and staging CT had normal results. Whole body PET/CT was unavailable.

Questions for consideration:
1. What is the differential diagnosis for this case presentation?
2. Should steroids be used prior to biopsy of an enhancing CNS lesion?
3. How should this patient be followed?

From the Departments of Medical Oncology (C.M.K., C.D., L.M., S. O’Reilly), Neurology (S. O’Dowd, S.S.O.), Histopathology (N.B.), and Radiology (N.F.), Cork University Hospital, Ireland.

Go to Neurology.org for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article.
SECTION 2

This case describes a vanishing tumor, an enhancing lesion that characteristically disappears spontaneously or reduces to less than 70% of the initial tumor volume observed radiologically before definitive diagnosis and treatment other than with steroids. With respect to vanishing tumors seen within the CNS, the differential diagnosis includes primary CNS lymphoma (PCNSL), inflammatory conditions such as multiple sclerosis, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis or neurosarcoidosis, and cerebral infections (table). A vanishing tumor is estimated to occur in 1:60,000–1:100,000 patients with other cancers, including renal cell carcinoma and melanoma.

Ideally, glucocorticoid therapy should be avoided prior to biopsy of a lesion that has neuroradiologic characteristics suspicious of PCNSL, as this may prevent histologic confirmation of the diagnosis. With glucocorticoid therapy, complete tumor cell eradication is never achieved and PCNSL inevitably recurs, facilitating the delayed histologic diagnosis. However, there are no guidelines available to help determine the appropriate method or duration of follow-up. MRI brain surveillance for a period of 5 years has been suggested. This duration is proposed on the basis of a case of PCNSL that entered complete remission for 5 years following glucocorticoid therapy. Until now, there has not been a case of vanishing PCNSL reported to recur more than 5 years following initial remission induced by glucocorticoid therapy.

One year later, our patient underwent CT and MRI brain, which confirmed a complete radiologic remission of the tumor (figure, C.a and C.b). Lumbar puncture and CSF cytologic assessment was performed 6 times and were all nondiagnostic. The patient did not attend for further follow-up. In December 2011, he re-presented with confusion and hallucinations. Repeat CT and MRI brain were unremarkable (figure, D). CSF analysis revealed pleocytosis, an atypical finding, suspicious of lymphoma. In May 2012, he attended with
### Table

**Vanishing tumors seen within the CNS**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Differential diagnosis</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
<th>Features on CT</th>
<th>Features on MRI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary CNS lymphoma</strong></td>
<td>Asymptomatic; motor weakness; sensory symptoms; seizures</td>
<td>2/3 Leptomeningeal involvement, 1/3 parenchymal lesion</td>
<td>Gd: modality of choice, enhancement of leptomeninges, dural, cranial nerves</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Primary CNS lymphoma</strong></td>
<td>MF 2:1; &gt;50 y; symptoms: short duration, &lt;3 mo; risk factors: HIV, post-transplant, IgA deficiency; symptoms: ↑ ICP, focal neurologic deficits, seizures</td>
<td>Supratentorial (75%-85%), solitary or multiple masses (hyperattenuating [70%]), enhancing, limited mass effect for size, limited surrounding edema</td>
<td>T1: hypointense to white matter; T1C + Gd: high-grade tumors, homogenous enhancement (thick peripherally); low-grade tumors: absent to moderate enhancement; T2: variable intensity; DWI: restricted diffusion; PI: modest increase in CBV; spectroscopy: large choline peak, reversed choline: creatinine ratio</td>
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<td><strong>Cerebral toxoplasmosis</strong></td>
<td>Immune compromised, e.g., HIV/transplant recipient; vague symptoms</td>
<td>Multiple hypodense lesions; location: basal ganglia or corticomedullary junction; postcontrast: smooth ring enhancement</td>
<td>T1: difficult to identify; T2: perilesional edema; variable intensity: hyperintense, necrotizing encephalitis isointense: abscess; T1 + Gd: nodular/ring enhancement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GBM</strong></td>
<td>Focal neurologic deficit, Symptoms: ↑ ICP, seizures</td>
<td>Irregular heterogeneous enhancing margins, central necrosis, mass effect, surrounding vasogenic edema; butterfly glioma: involves contralateral hemisphere; multifocal (20%)</td>
<td>P1: CBV elevated; DWI: no diffusion restriction; spectroscopy: choline ↑, lactate ↓, lipids ↓, NAA ↑, myo-inositol ↓</td>
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<td><strong>Tumefactive demyelinating lesion</strong></td>
<td>F &gt; M; young-middle age; not postinfective; symptoms (atypical for multiple sclerosis): focal neurologic deficits, seizures, aphasia</td>
<td>Large (&gt;2 cm), solitary, ill-defined, incomplete leading edge, ring-enhancing lesion; central necrosis; perilesional edema; minimal mass effect</td>
<td>T1 + Gd: contrast enhancement (open ring), 50%; P1: mean relative cerebral blood volume: less than gliomas and lymphomas; DWI: increase in ADC</td>
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<td><strong>ADEM</strong></td>
<td>Recent viral infection or vaccination, typically children and adolescents, CSF: MBP ↑</td>
<td>Small punctate low-density lesions, bilateral and asymmetrical within white matter; ↑ ring enhancement</td>
<td>T2: regions of high signal and edema; T1C + Gd: ↓ enhancement; DWI: peripheral restricted diffusion</td>
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<td><strong>MS</strong></td>
<td>Variable presentation: relapsing and remitting (70%), secondary or primary progressive (10%); symptoms: sensory, motor, or mixed; lesions disseminated in time and space</td>
<td>Nonspecific</td>
<td>T1: plaques: isointense to-hypointense (chronic); T2: plaques: hyperintense; FLAIR: plaques: hyperintense; T1C + Gd: enhancement (active plaques); DWI: active plaques: restricted diffusion; spectroscopy: NAA ↓ within plaques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cerebral abscess</strong></td>
<td>↑ ICP, seizures, focal neurologic deficits; risk factors: systemic sepsis, dental abscess, bacterial endocarditis</td>
<td>Similar features to MRI, uniformly rim enhancing lesion with thickened capsule and diminished hypodense central cavity</td>
<td>T1: central low intensity, peripheral low intensity (edema), ring enhancement; T2/FLAIR: central high intensity, peripheral high intensity, abscess capsule-low signal thin rim; DWI: central restricted diffusion; P1: CBV ↓; surrounding edema; spectroscopy: succinate ↑; lactate ↓; NAA ↓</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neurosarcoidosis</strong></td>
<td>↑ ICP, CNPs, DI, seizures, motor/sensory neuropathy, myelopathy; isolated neu rosarcoidosis: rare</td>
<td>False-negative CT 60%; hydrocephalus</td>
<td>T1C + homogenous enhancement</td>
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Abbreviations: ADC = apparent diffusion coefficient; ADEM = acute disseminated encephalomyelitis; CBV = cerebral blood volume; CNP = cranial nerve palsy; DI = diabetes insipidus; DWI = diffusion-weighted imaging; FLAIR = fluid-attenuated inversion recovery; GBM = glioblastoma multiforme; Gd = gadolinium; ICP = intracranial pressure; IgA = immunoglobulin A; MBP = myelin basic protein; MS = multiple sclerosis; PI = perfusion imaging.

chest pain. A pulmonary embolus (PE) was identified on CT pulmonary angiography. Another MRI brain was performed, which showed numerous foci of enhancement in the left temporal lobe on T1-weighted images taken postgadolinium, suspicious for malignancy (figure, E). His symptom profile evolved. He developed memory loss, complex partial seizures, and ataxia. MRI showed evidence of progression of disease (figure, F). Biopsy of the temporal lobe lesion confirmed non-Hodgkin, diffuse, large B-cell lymphoma. Staging CT ruled out systemic lymphoma, confirming PCNSL. PET/CT was again unavailable.

**Question for consideration:**

1. What is the management of PCNSL?
SECTION 3

The optimal treatment of PCNSL is uncertain and clinical trials should always be considered. Surgical intervention is limited to stereotactic biopsy to make a tissue diagnosis, but may be considered in the setting of impending increased risk of herniation, hydrocephalus, and uncontrolled mass effect. Surgical resection can induce neurologic deficits, can delay treatment, and does not confer a survival benefit.3

For patients with a good performance status, combination chemotherapy is the mainstay of treatment. A combination regimen of high-dose methotrexate (HDMTX) with cytarabine has been shown to improve overall and complete response (CR) rates compared to methotrexate alone.3

The majority of PCNSL (~95%) express CD20.4 A therapeutic effect of rituximab, a chimeric, monoclonal anti-CD20 antibody, has been suggested. Recently, 2 retrospective, observational studies reported improved rates of CR with the addition of rituximab to HDMTX-containing regimens (100% vs 68.4%, p = 0.02; 70% vs 36%, p = 0.01). One of these studies also reported improved survival data on the addition of rituximab to HDMTX compared to HDMTX alone (median progression-free survival was 26.7 months vs 4.5 months, p = 0.003; median overall survival was 16.3 months in the HDMTX alone group and has not been reached in the HDMTX/rituximab group, p = 0.01).5 Although the level of evidence supporting the use of rituximab for treatment of PCNSL is low, its use is encouraged. Two randomized trials currently underway are attempting to establish the exact role of rituximab in the management of PCNSL (NCT01011920; NTR2427).3

Radiotherapy was the initial treatment of choice prior to studies of HDMTX, which showed superior survival rates over radiotherapy alone. PCNSL is sensitive to radiotherapy and this remains a palliative treatment option.3 Inclusion of the whole brain and eyes in the radiotherapy field is recommended because of the diffuse infiltrative nature of PCNSL. Consolidation, after HDMTX-based chemotherapy, represents the best role for radiotherapy in the management of PCNSL. It is associated with risk for neurotoxicity, with a cumulative 25%–35% incidence at 5 years and related 30% mortality.3,6 Consolidation radiotherapy is particularly challenging in patients aged ≥65 years and radiotherapy is often deferred until disease progression.3 Similarly, in patients who achieve CR to chemotherapy, deferring whole-brain radiotherapy (WBRT) until potential relapse has been proposed in an effort to minimize the neurotoxicity risk. However, this strategy requires validation in randomized trials.6 In contrast, consolidation radiotherapy is unavoidable in those with residual disease after chemotherapy.3 The optimal dose of WBRT is controversial. A dose of 40–50 Gy is recommended.3 Some studies suggest equivalent efficacy and better tolerability when the dose of WBRT is reduced to 23–30 Gy in patients with CR after chemotherapy.6,7

Systemic chemotherapy (HDMTX/cytarabine) and rituximab was chosen in the case presented. After 4 cycles of treatment, repeat MRI confirmed a good response (figure, G). The treatment course was complicated by febrile neutropenia and recurrent PE. On completion of treatment, active surveillance was undertaken, as opposed to consolidation radiotherapy.

Question for consideration:

1. Is there a known association between venothromboembolism (VTE) and PCNSL?
SECTION 4
The association between malignancy and thrombosis is well-recognized and occurs in 15% of all cancer patients. The risk of VTE in the setting of a brain tumor is high, affecting 28% of patients with malignant gliomas. Predisposing risk factors other than the inherent risk of malignancy include the presence of leg paresis, histologic diagnosis of glioblastoma multiforme, age ≥60 years, large tumor size, and use of chemotherapy. One study found an incidence of VTE of 60% (25/42) in patients with PCNSL. Almost all events occurred in the first 3 months of treatment.

DISCUSSION A vanishing tumor is a complex diagnostic dilemma and is not specific for one disease. The clinical course of a vanishing tumor, with the exception of PCNSL, has not been completely described. In the case of PCNSL, the diagnosis is made at the time of recurrence. Literature suggests that surveillance of a vanishing tumor should take the form of regular MRI for a duration of 5 years. However, in the case presented, the vanishing tumor remained in complete remission for a 7-year period with steroid treatment alone, at which point it recurred and was definitively diagnosed as a PCNSL.

A similar case reported symptomatic recurrence after 5 years in remission, which led to the radiologic diagnosis of recurrence. Relapse generally occurs within 18 months in 80% of patients with PCNSL. VTE of 60% (25/42) in patients with PCNSL. Chemotherapy. One study found an incidence of VTE in patients with PCNSL. The association between malignancy and thrombosis is well-recognized and occurs in 15% of all cancer patients. The risk of VTE in the setting of a brain tumor is high, affecting 28% of patients with malignant gliomas. Predisposing risk factors other than the inherent risk of malignancy include the presence of leg paresis, histologic diagnosis of glioblastoma multiforme, age ≥60 years, large tumor size, and use of chemotherapy. One study found an incidence of VTE of 60% (25/42) in patients with PCNSL. Almost all events occurred in the first 3 months of treatment.

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