Teaching NeuroImage: Cutaneous Lesions and Leptomeningeal Carcinomatosis in Gastric Signet-Ring Cell Carcinoma

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A 61-year-old male with a 47 pack-year smoking history presented after a month of positional headache, blurry vision, early satiety, and weight loss. His neurological exam demonstrated bilateral papilledema but was otherwise unremarkable. Lumbar puncture was significant for 40 cmH₂O opening pressure, glucose 27 mg/dL, protein 48 mg/dL, 5 red blood cells, 8 leukocytes, and atypical keratin-positive cells. Skin exam revealed multiple nodules that had appeared a week prior to symptom onset (Figure, A and B). MRI showed enhancement of (Figure, C) the facial and vestibulocochlear nerve complex, (Figure, D) trigeminal nerve, (Figure, E) patchy spinal leptomeninges, and (Figure, F) cauda equina nerve roots. Skin lesion biopsy and CSF cytology both revealed signet-ring carcinoma. Subsequent endoscopy revealed primary gastric cell adenocarcinoma. Leptomeningeal carcinomatosis is rare and occurs in only 0.14-0.24% of all gastric carcinomas. [1,2] To our knowledge, cutaneous and concurrent leptomeningeal spread of gastric cancer has not been reported. This case highlights the relevance of a general exam and consideration of comorbidities in approaching an unclear neurological presentation, particularly when considering possible leptomeningeal disease.
References:


Figure: Examination and imaging findings. Pink and violaceous papules and nodules on the (A) back, (B) shoulder and chest. Axial T1 post-contrast MRI brain sequences showing: (C) Linear enhancement of the left facial and vestibulocochlear nerve complex; (D) Enhancement of the right trigeminal nerve in Meckel's cave; (E) Leptomeningeal enhancement at the level of T11; (F) Cauda equina nerve root enhancement, cumulatively concerning for diffuse, patchy leptomeningeal disease.
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