Intraspinal metastasis of choroid plexus papillary carcinoma: a case report and literature review

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Abstract

Choroid plexus papillary carcinoma (CPC) is a rare intracranial malignant tumor that originates from choroid plexus epithelium and is categorized as a malignant type of choroid plexus papillary tumor. It accounts for only about 0.05%-0.1% of all intracranial tumors [1]. CPC predominantly affects children, and a few cases are detected before or shortly after birth. The lateral ventricle and the third ventricle are the most common sites of choroid plexus tumors in children. CPC has a higher propensity to occur in the fourth ventricle in adults. Tumors are a rare occurrence in the cerebellopontine angle. Choroid plexus papillary tumors have the potential to disseminate via the cerebrospinal fluid. Currently, there is no literature reporting intraspinal choroid plexus papillary carcinoma. We present a case of a 6-year-old male who presented with headaches and was admitted to the Department of Neurosurgery in our hospital. The MRI of the head revealed a cerebellar mass, which was later confirmed as choroid plexus papillary carcinoma through postoperative pathology. Six months after discharge, the patient was admitted to the hospital again due to low back pain. MRI examination showed an intraspinal mass, which was confirmed as choroid plexus papillary carcinoma by postoperative pathology.

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