Poster presentations

Spinal Cord Clear Cell Meningioma in a Dog

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OBJECTIVES

To describe the presentation, imaging findings, histopathology and clinical course of a 5-year-old male neutered Jack Russel Terrier with a spinal cord clear cell meningioma.

METHODS

From the clinical presentation and neurological examination a lesion in the L4–S3 spinal cord segments was suspected. An MRI was performed and revealed an apparently intramedullary lesion that was mildly T1W and T2W

hyperintense with a ring of contrast enhancement at the level of the L4–L5 disc space and occupying 80% of the vertebral canal. The Lesion was surgically resected via a hemilaminectomy and submitted for histopathology.

RESULTS

Histopathology confirmed the lesion to be consistent with a meningioma in which a high proportion of neoplastic cells exhibited clear cytoplasm that stained positively with Periodic acid Schiff and was diastase sensitive. This mass was assigned grade II/atypical (human WHO system) based on the predominant clear cell morphology, and a mitotic count of 10 mitotic figures in 10 high-power fields.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The current WHO canine meningioma classification system, unlike the human scheme, does not recognise the clear cell subtype. Importantly in humans the clear cell meningioma more commonly affects younger patients and carries a poorer prognosis. To the authors' knowledge, this is the first reported case of a clear cell meningioma in a dog.

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