Cranial Meningioma in Sudanese Patients: Clinical and Pathological Characteristics


1The National Center of Neurological Sciences
2 institute missing

Aim

The aim was to study the clinical and pathological characteristics of cranial meningioma among Sudanese patients.

Patients & Methods

It is a cross-sectional, hospital based study. All Sudanese patients operated upon for cranial meningioma during seven years period were included in the study. Detailed demographic data and clinical assessment was conducted. The surgical tumour specimens were processed for histologic verification and graded according to WHO grading scale 2007. Data were analysed and displayed in tables.218
Results

Four hundred and five patients were operated upon for cranial meningioma during the study period. The Afro-Asiatic linguistic affiliated tribes were the mostly affected with female to male ratio of 2:1. WHO grade I meningioma constituted 80.5% of the cases mostly the fibrous subtype. Total resection of the tumour was attained in 71% of cases while in 24% subtotal resection of the tumour was done. Good post-operative outcome, WHO performance scores of 0 and 1 was achieved in 81% of the patients. Tumour recurrence was reported in 9.5% of the cases mainly the WHO grade I meningioma.

Conclusion

Meningioma is the most encountered primary cranial neoplasm in Sudan. The Afro Asiatic linguistic affiliated tribes were mainly involved. WHO grade I is the commonest histologic type with domination of fibrous subtype. Total or subtotal surgical resection with good outcome was achieved in 84% of cases. Tumour recurrence was mostly WHO grade I meningioma.