



Academia Mexicana de Neuropatología A.C.

Sesión mensual Neuropatología quirúrgica

Dr. Jesús Cienfuegos Meza

Anatomía Patológica

Neuropatología

09 de julio de 2025



CASO CLÍNICO

Resumen clínico

- Mujer 19 años
- Sin antecedentes
- Perinatales:
 - Sin historia de hipoxia
 - Neurodesarrollo adecuado
- Septiembre 2020:
 - Inicia con crisis focal motora
 - Flexión de brazo derecho, abducción de muñeca y deltoides
 - Pérdida de la consciencia
 - Crisis tónico-clónica generalizada

CASO CLÍNICO

Resumen clínico

- Se documentan 25 crisis epilépticas de septiembre 2020 a noviembre 2021
- Tratamiento
 - Levetiracetam 1g/día
 - Lamotrigina 150-0-150mg
 - Oxcarbazepina 1200 mg/día

CASO CLÍNICO

Estudios previos

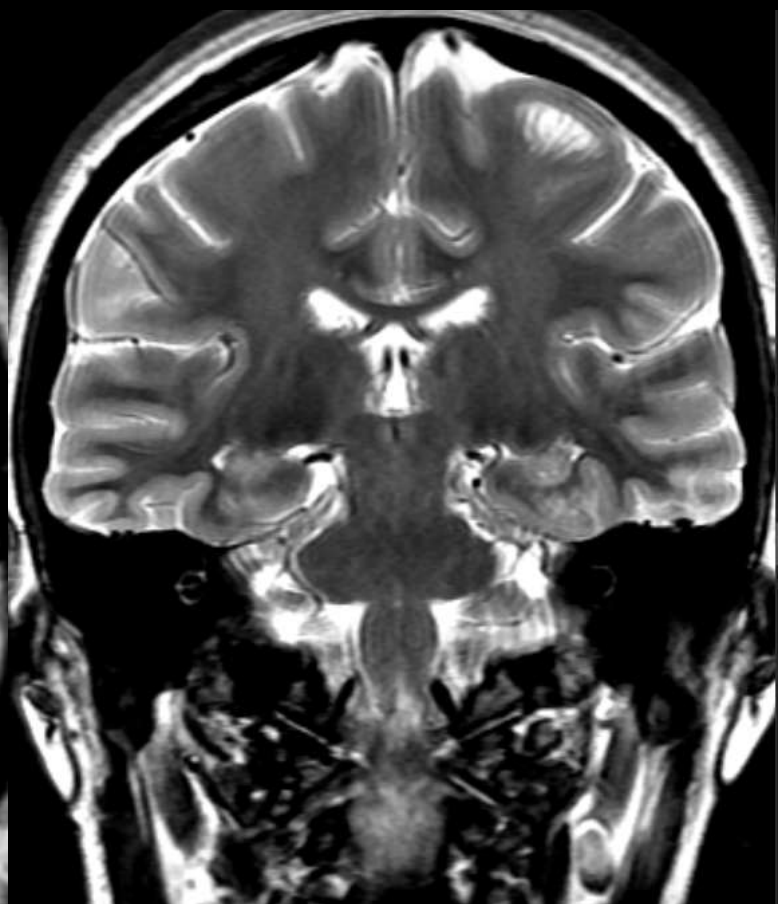
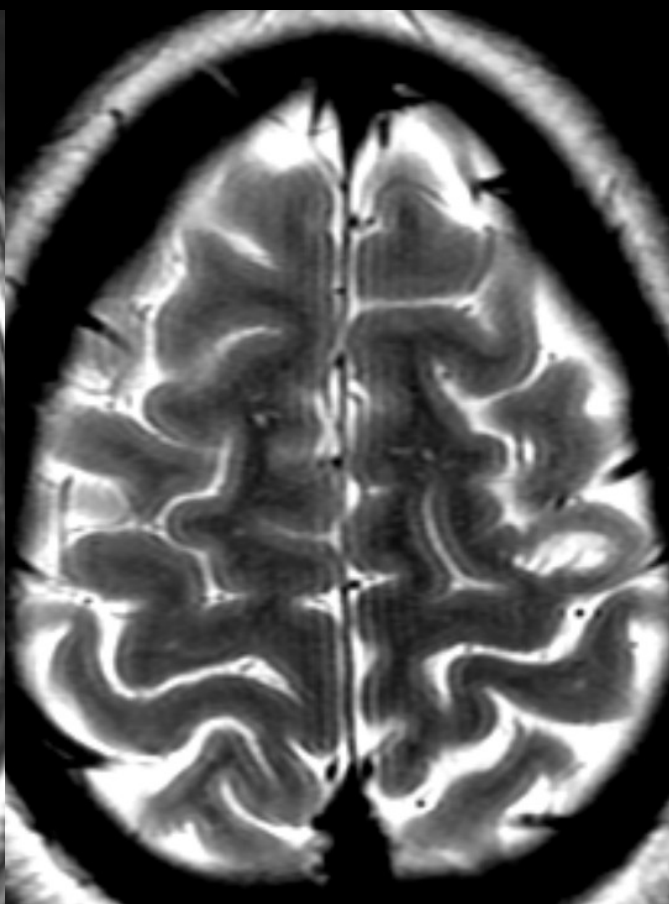
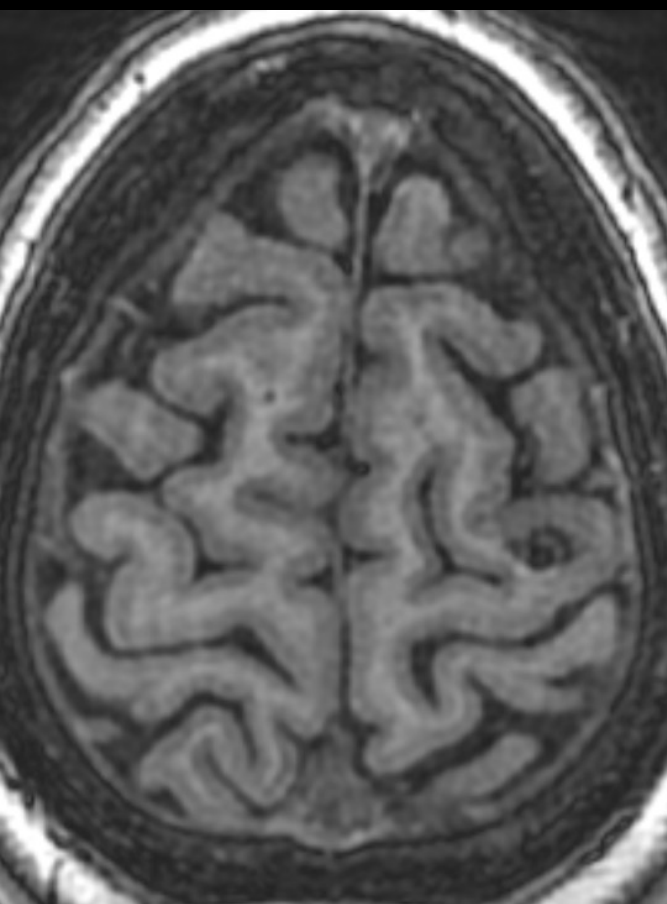
Neurofisiología

- VideoEEG: Aumento en la excitabilidad en región frontal, sin descargas epilépticas
- EEG: Inespecífico

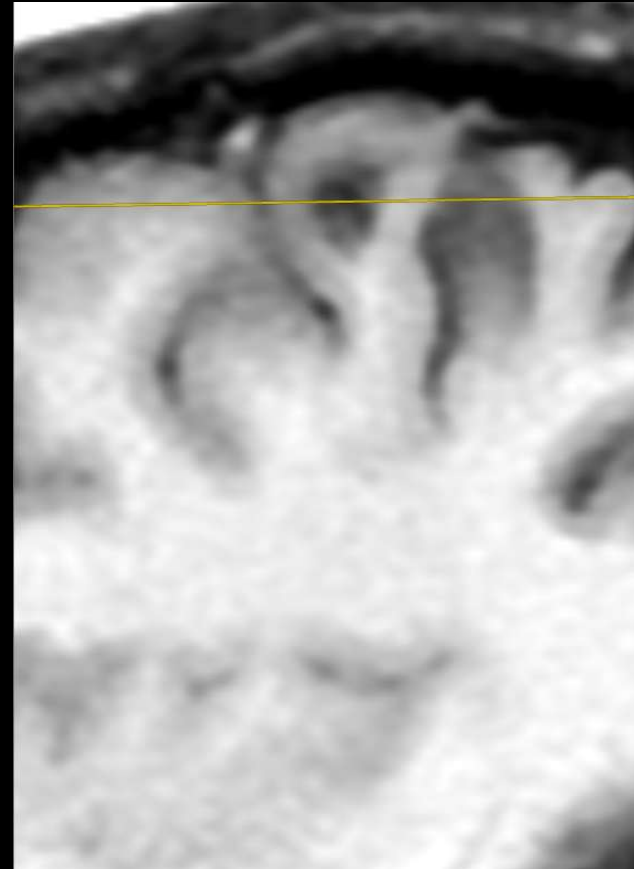
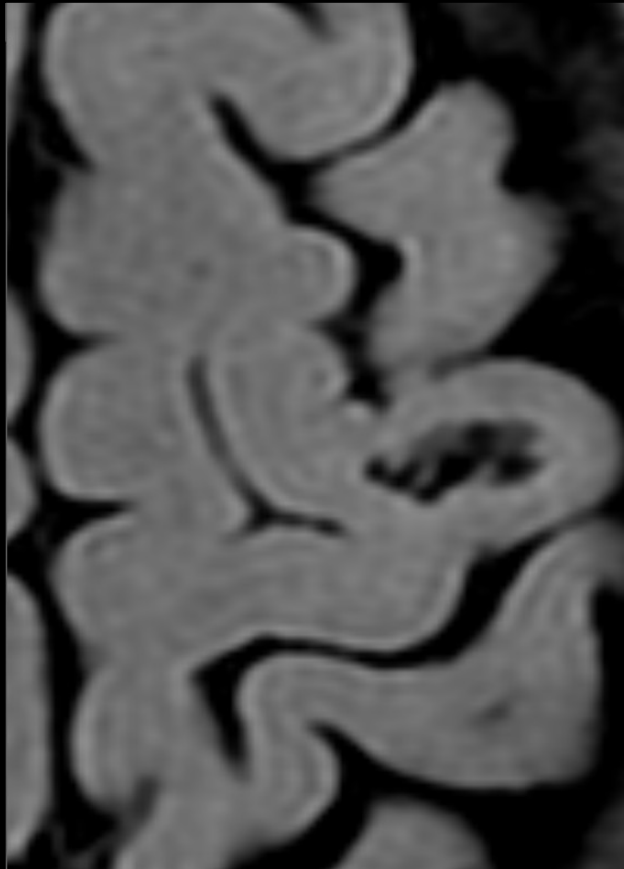
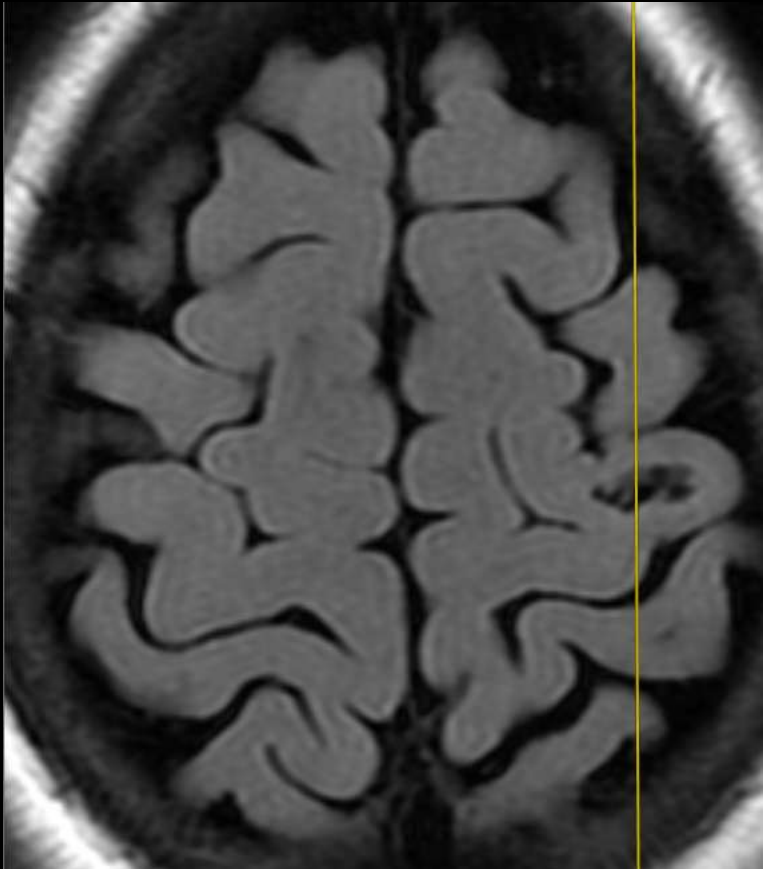
PET-CT

- Hipometabolismo subcortical prefrontal izquierdo

IRM



IRM



DIAGNÓSTICO CLÍNICO



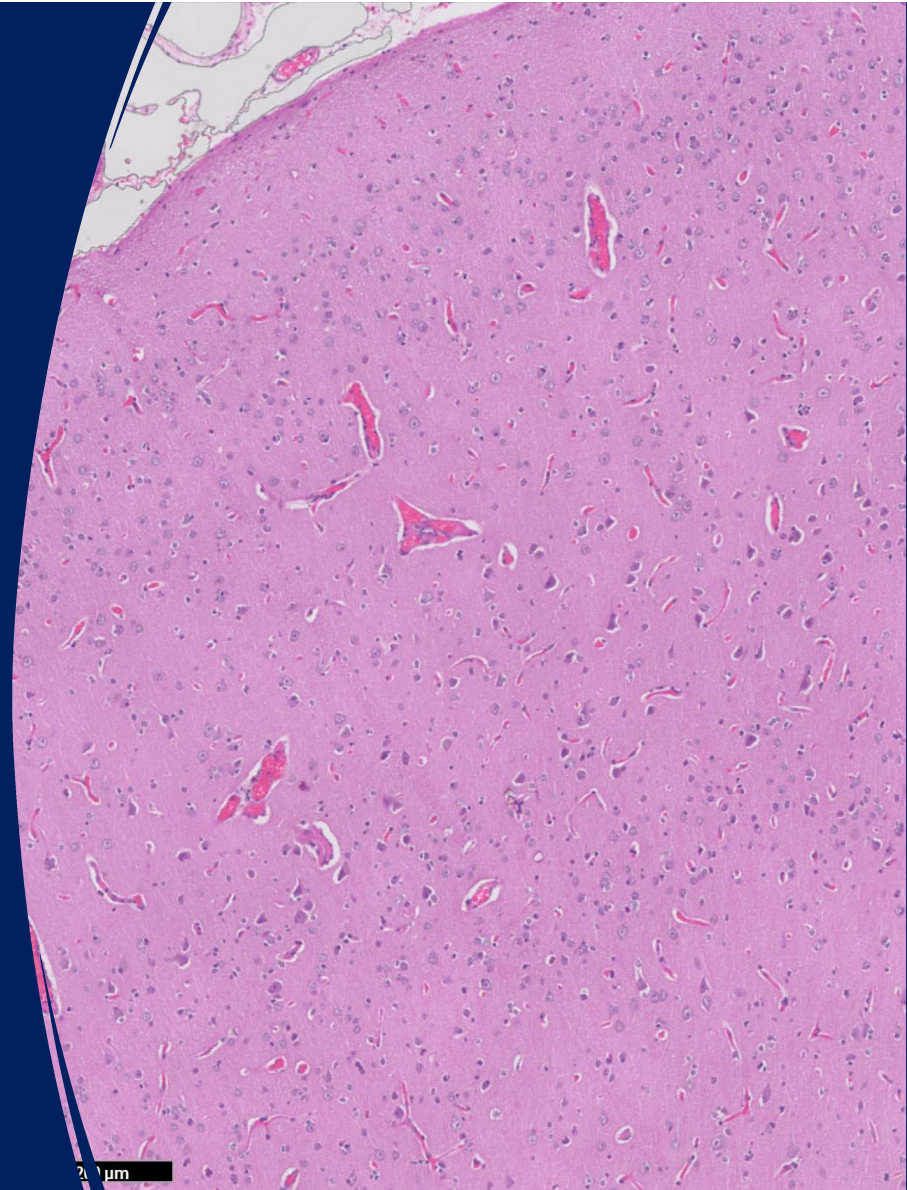
DISPLASIA CORTICAL
FOCAL



NEUROCIRUGÍA EN
DICIEMBRE, 2021

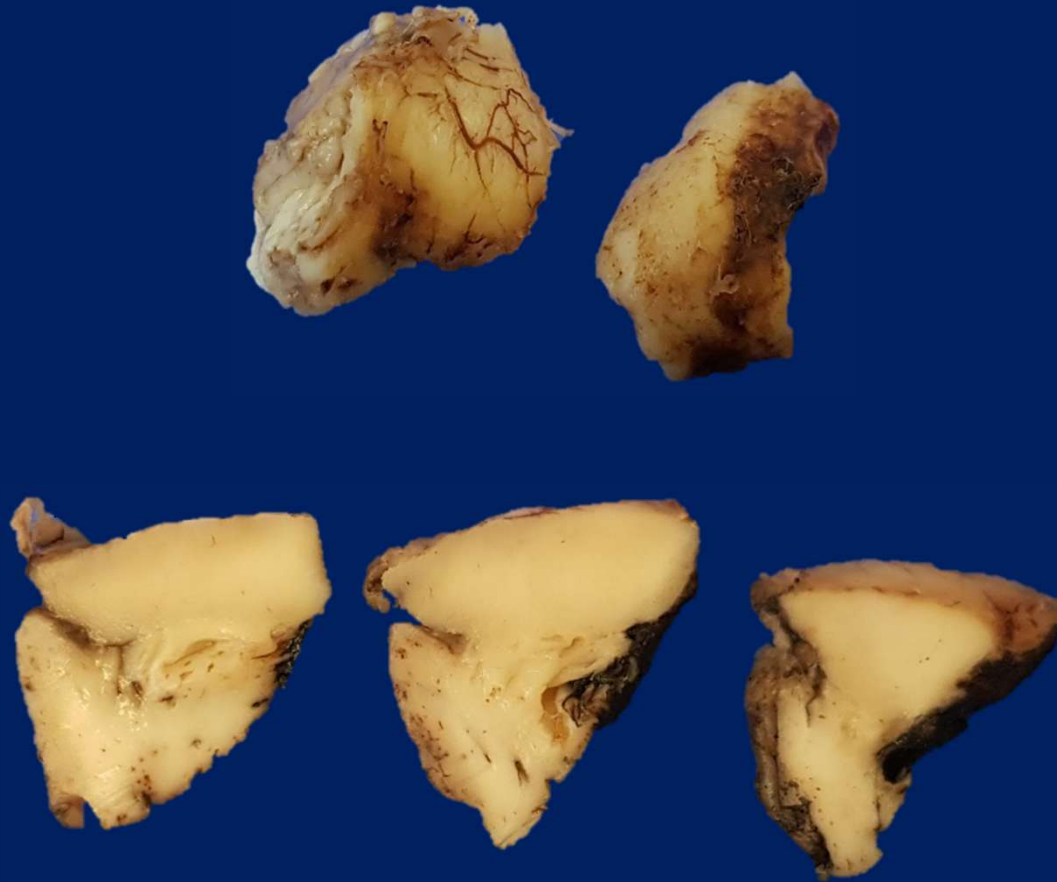
PREGUNTAS

NEUROPATHOLOGÍA



MACROSCOPÍA

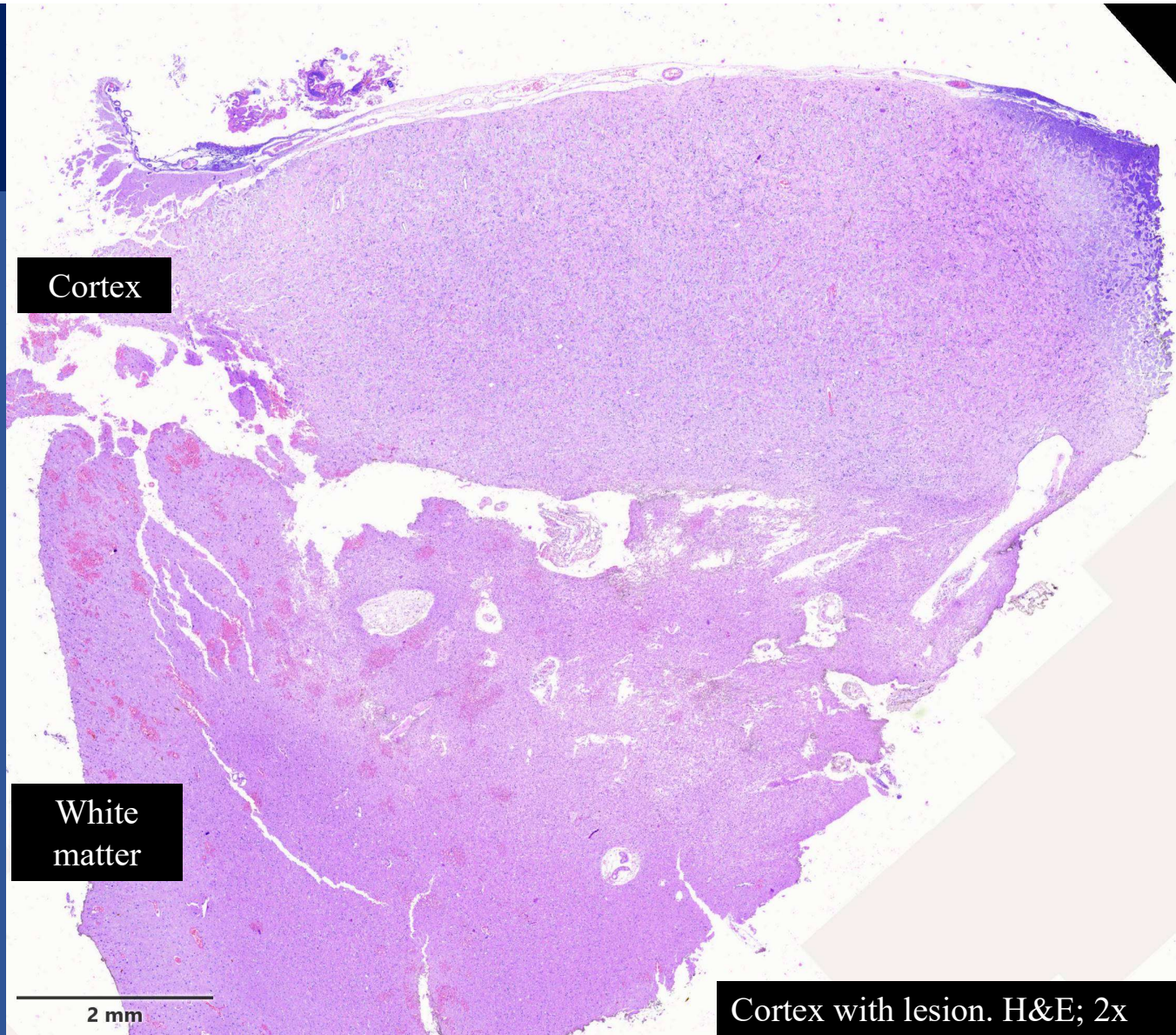
2.0 x 1.5 x 1.0 cm
1.8 x 1.1 x 0.6 cm



1.0 cm

Superficie de corte
del fragmento
mayor

MICROSCOPIA



Cortex

White
matter

2 mm

Cortex with lesion. H&E; 2x

ESTUDIOS ESPECIALES

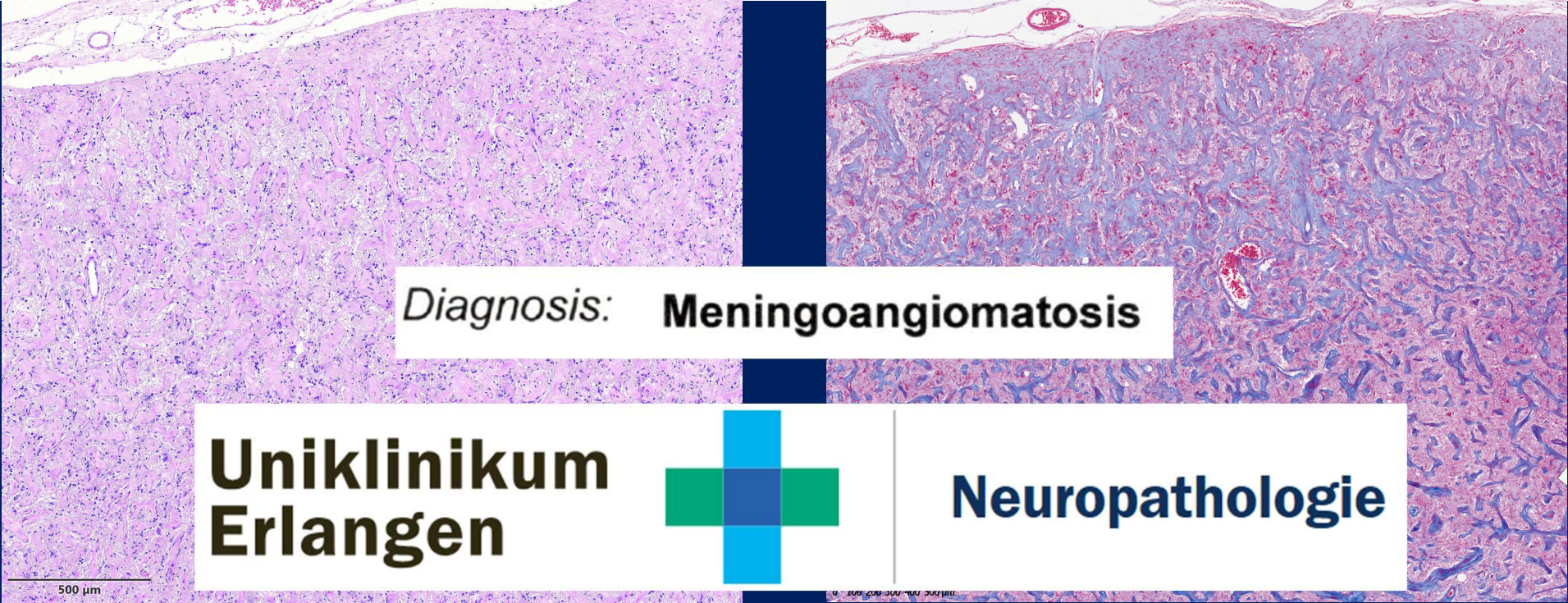
Anticuerpo	Interpretación
GFAP	Gliosis cortico-subcortical
CD34	Positivo en endotelio de vasos hialinizados
MAP2c	Positivo en axones
NeuN	Positivo en núcleo neuronal
Vimentina	Gliosis cortico-subcortical
Ki-67	Negativo (0%)
Masson	Vasos colagenizados
Retículo	Fibras reticulares densas en vasos hialinizados

¿DIAGNÓSTICO?

- 1) GANGLIOGLIOMA DESMOPLÁSICO INFANTIL
- 2) GLIOMA ANGIOCÉNTRICO
- 3) DISPLASIA CORTICAL FOCAL TIPO 3
- 4) MENINGIOMA
- 5) MENINGIOANGIOMATOSIS

DIAGNÓSTICO

- MENINGIOANGIOMATOSIS
- INFARTO ANTIGUO SUBCORTICAL CAVITADO
- GLIOSIS



Diagnosis: **Meningoangiomatosis**

**Uniklinikum
Erlangen**



Neuropathologie

500 µm

0 100 200 300 400 500 µm

Lesiones asociadas con epilepsia

n= 9523 pacientes

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

36 centros europeos
12 países

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Histopathological Findings in Brain Tissue Obtained during Epilepsy Surgery

I. Blumcke, R. Spreafico, G. Haaker, R. Coras, K. Kobow, C.G. Bien, M. Pfäfflin, C. Elger, G. Widman, J. Schramm, A. Becker, K.P. Braun, F. Leijten, J.C. Baayen, E. Aronica, F. Chassoux, H. Hamer, H. Stefan, K. Rössler, M. Thom, M.C. Walker, S.M. Sisodiya, J.S. Duncan, A.W. McEvoy, T. Pieper, H. Holthausen, M. Kudernatsch, H.J. Meencke, P. Kahane, A. Schulze-Bonhage, J. Zentner, D.H. Heiland, H. Urbach, B.J. Steinhoff, T. Bast, L. Tassi, G. Lo Russo, C. Özkara, B. Oz, P. Krsek, S. Vogelgesang, U. Runge, H. Lerche, Y. Weber, M. Honavar, J. Pimentel, A. Arzimanoglou, A. Ulate-Campos, S. Noachtar, E. Hartl, O. Schijns, R. Guerrini, C. Barba, T.S. Jacques, J.H. Cross, M. Feucht, A. Mühlebner, T. Grunwald, E. Trinka, P.A. Winkler, A. Gil-Nagel, R. Toledano Delgado, T. Mayer, M. Lutz, B. Zountsas, K. Garganis, F. Rosenow, A. Hermesen, T.J. von Oertzen, T.L. Diepgen, and G. Avanzini, for the EEBB Consortium*

- 1^{er} principio de la Neuropatología de Epilepsia

Blumcke et al. *NEJM*, 2017

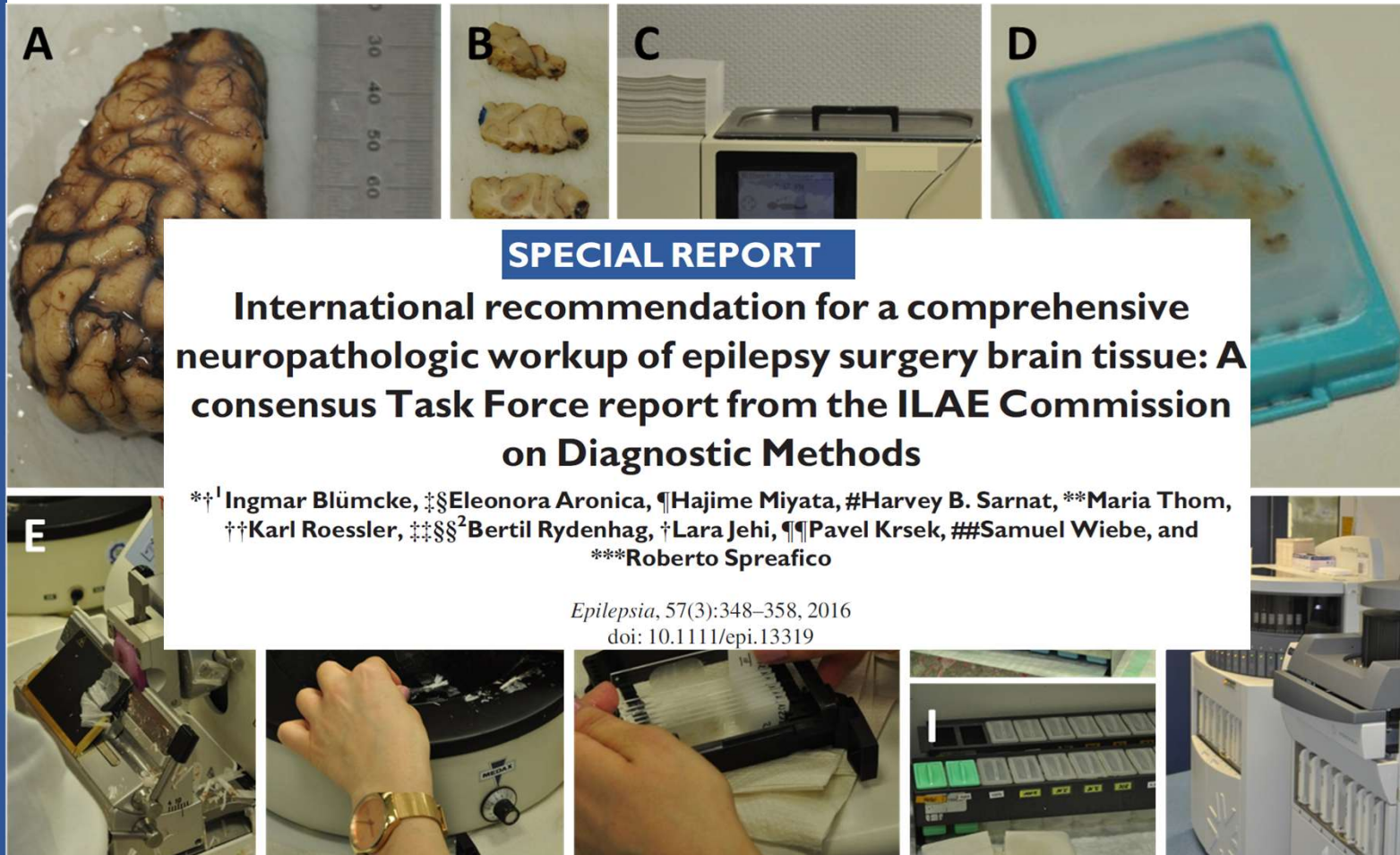
Table 3. Major Histopathological Disease Categories, Age at Onset of Seizures, and Duration of Epilepsy before Surgery among Adults and Children.*

Disease Category	Patients with Condition (N = 9523) <i>no. (%)</i>	Age at Onset of Seizures <i>years</i>	Duration of Epilepsy
All patients			
Hippocampal sclerosis	3463 (36.4)	11.3±10.1	22.5±12.7
Tumor	2244 (23.6)	15.1±12.6	11.4±10.5
Cortical malformations	1888 (19.8)	6.2±8.0	12.2±11.1
No lesion	738 (7.7)	13.0±10.6	15.4±10.6
Vascular malformations	581 (6.1)	22.2±14.3	12.3±11.2
Glial scar†	464 (4.9)	10.6±10.3	14.8±11.1
Encephalitis	145 (1.5)	10.1±11.2	7.8±9.1
Total	9523	11.9±11.4	16.0±12.6

- 1^{er} principio de la Neuropatología de Epilepsia

Tejido cerebral de cirugía de epilepsia

- 2^{do} principio de la Neuropatología de Epilepsia

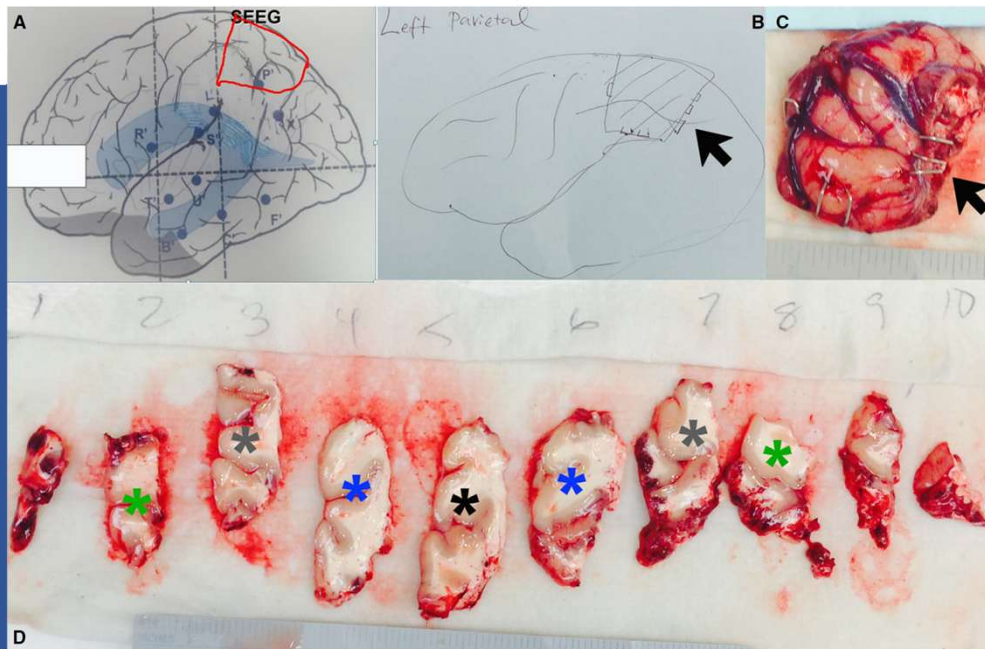


Tejido cerebral de cirugía de epilepsia

SPECIAL REPORT

International recommendation for a comprehensive neuropathologic workup of epilepsy surgery brain tissue: A consensus Task Force report from the ILAE Commission on Diagnostic Methods

*¹Ingmar Blümcke, ‡§Eleonora Aronica, ¶Hajime Miyata, #Harvey B. Sarnat, **Maria Thom, ††Karl Roessler, ‡‡§§Bertil Rydenhag, †Lara Jehi, ¶¶Pavel Krsek, ##Samuel Wiebe, and ***Roberto Spreafico



Inmunohistoquímica

NeuN

MAP2c

SMI32

GFAP

CD34

Olig2

Ki67

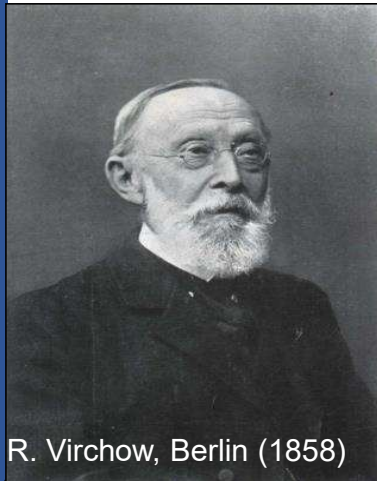
Vimentina

CD68

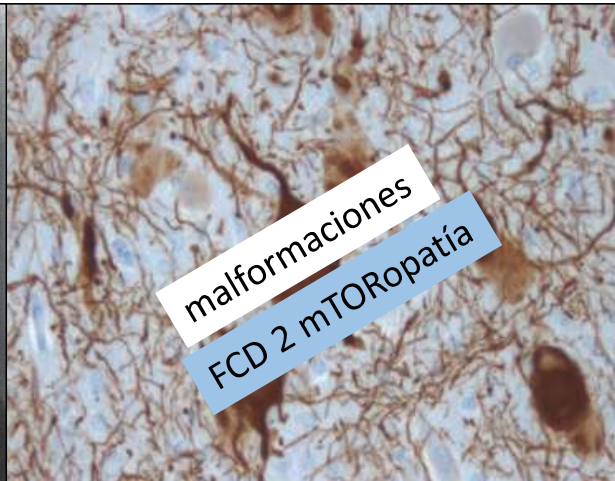
CD3

¡La etiología importa!

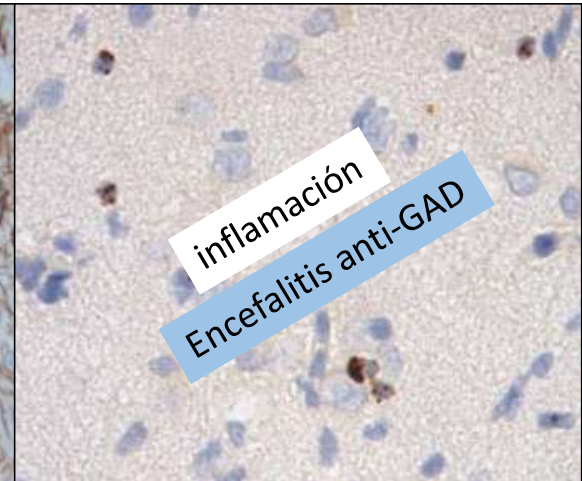
Ahora experimentamos
la transición entre la
patología celular y
molecular y de la
medicina moderna a
personalizada



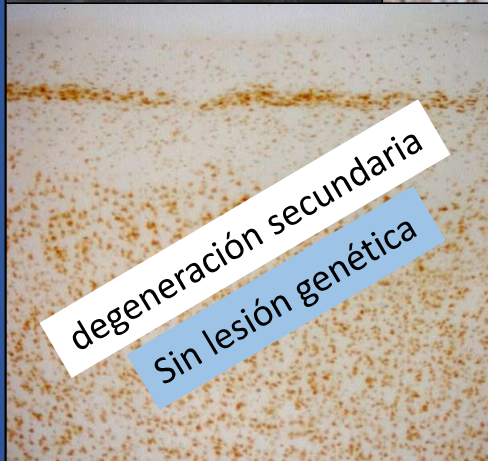
R. Virchow, Berlin (1858)



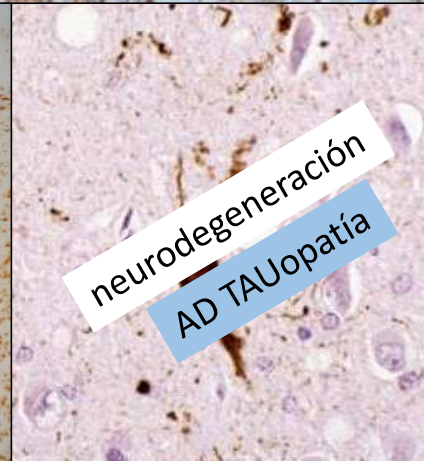
malformaciones
FCD 2 mTORopatía



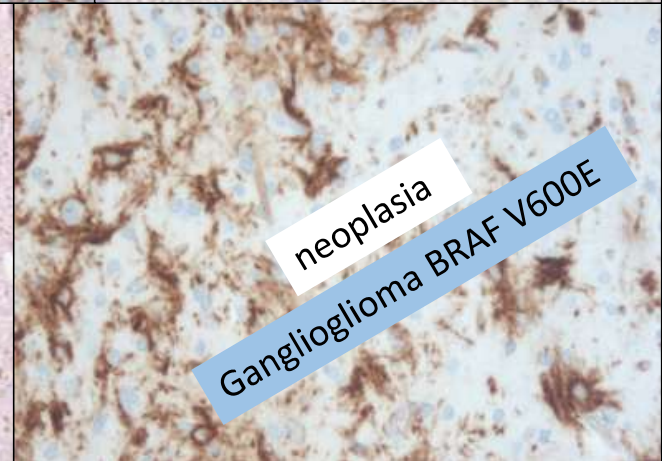
inflamación
Encefalitis anti-GAD



degeneración secundaria
Sin lesión genética



neurodegeneración
AD TAUopatía



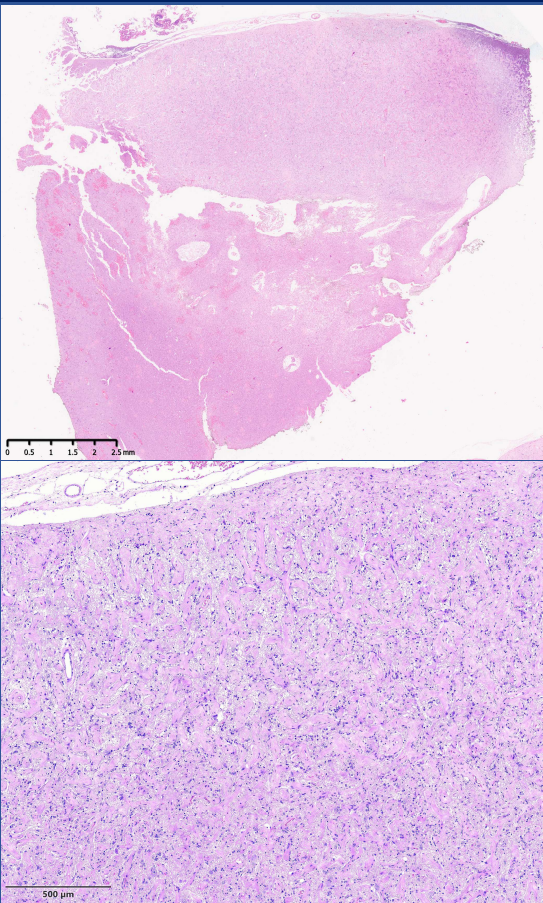
neoplasia
Ganglioglioma BRAF V600E

Revisión

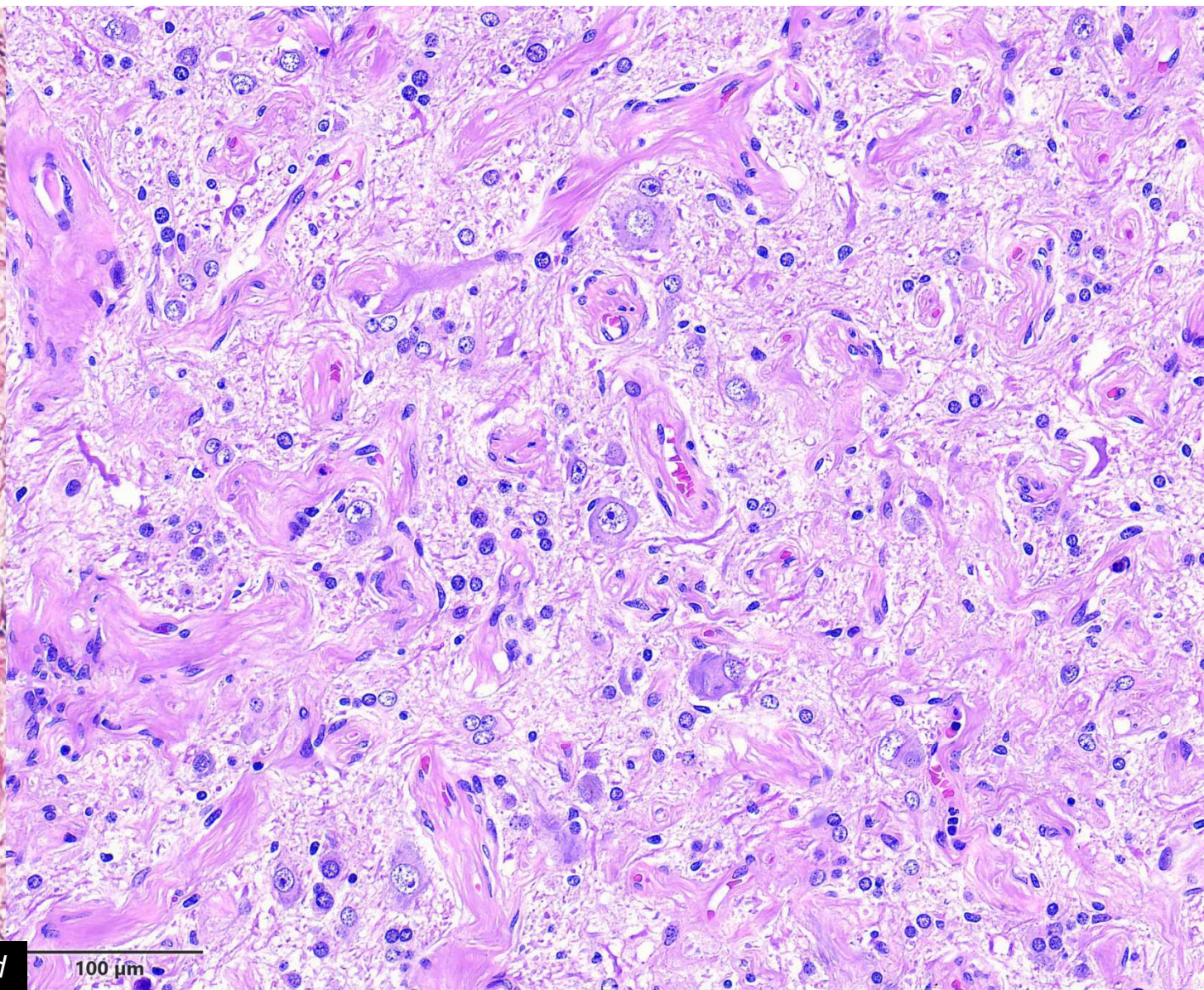
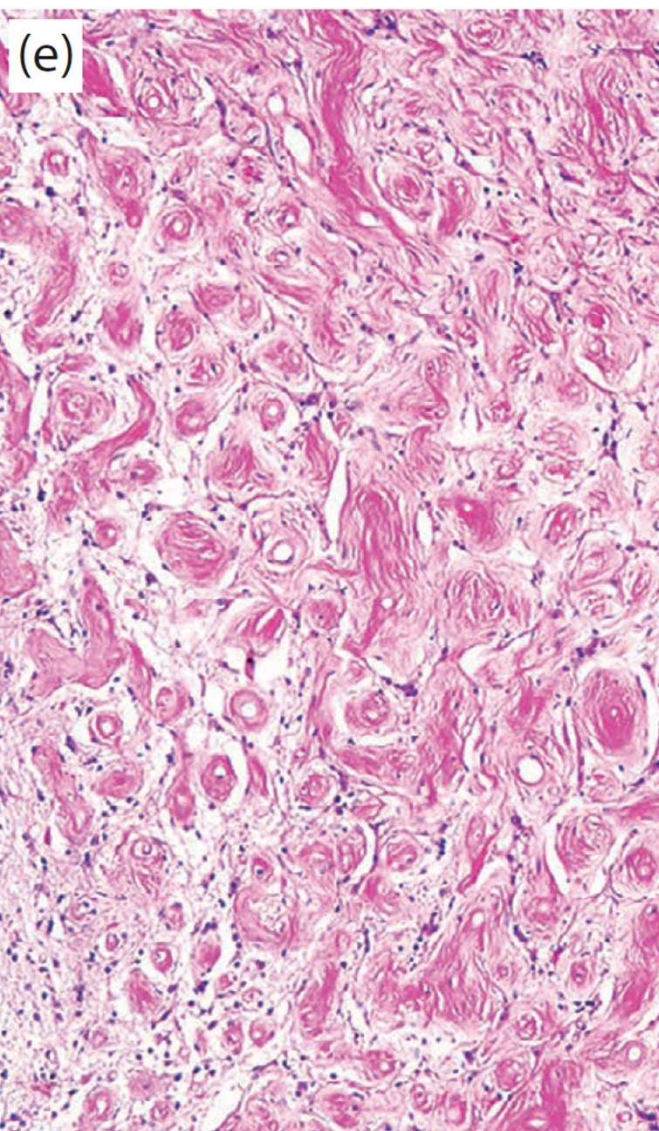
Meningioangiomatosis

¿Neoplasia o hamartoma?

Meningioangiomas



- Lesión benigna, focal, poco frecuente de leptomenínges y corteza cerebral
- Niños, adolescentes y adultos jóvenes
- Esporádica o asociada con NF2
- Se caracteriza por:
 - Proliferación meningovascular cortical
 - Proliferación leptomeníngea con calcificaciones
- Lesiones en placa que involucran leptomenínges, corteza o ambos



100 μ m

Meningioangiomatosis

- Forma esporádica: Crisis epilépticas de difícil control (80%)
 - Representa el 0.6% de los casos de cirugía de epilepsia
- Forma asociada con NF2: Asintomáticos

Gen	Localización	Proteína y función	SNC	Otros órganos
<i>NF2</i>	22q12	Merlina: mediador de señalización entre membrana celular y citoesqueleto de actina	Schwannomas vestibulares bilaterales, schwannomas no vestibulares, meningioma, meningioangiomatosis , ependimoma espinal, microhamartomas gliales, calcificaciones cerebrales	Hamartomas retinianos, opacidad del cristalino, cataratas, máculas Café-au-lait leche (raro)

Pregunta 3

¿Cuál lesión se asocia con neurofibromatosis tipo 2?

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1) Neurofibromas | - <i>NF1</i> |
| 2) Hemangioblastoma | - <i>VHL</i> |
| 3) Meningioangiomatosis | - <i>NF2</i> |
| 4) Hamartoma cortical | - <i>TSC</i> |
| 5) Ganglioglioma desmoplásico infantil | - <i>MAPK</i> |

Meningioangiomas

Brain (1999), 122, 709–726

Forma esporádica

- Lesión única
- Epileptogenicidad proviene de la corteza adyacente

Meningioangiomas

A comprehensive analysis of clinical and laboratory features

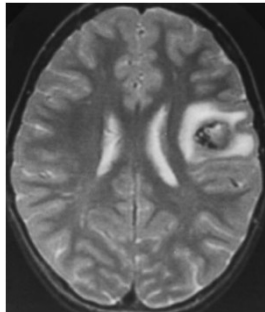
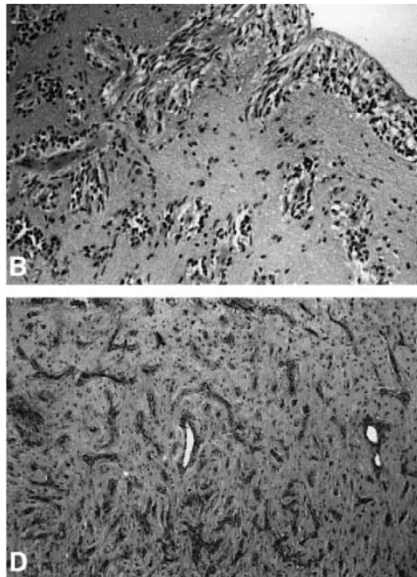
Samuel Wiebe,¹ David G. Munoz,^{1,2} Sharyn Smith² and Donald H. Lee^{1,3}

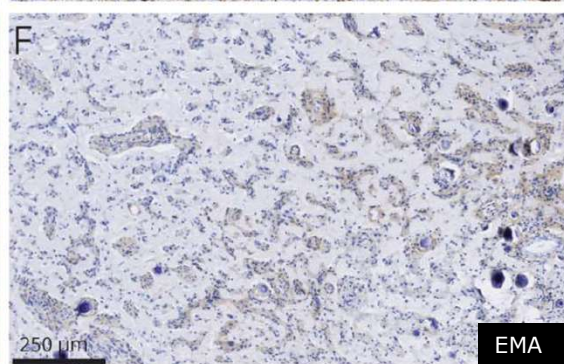
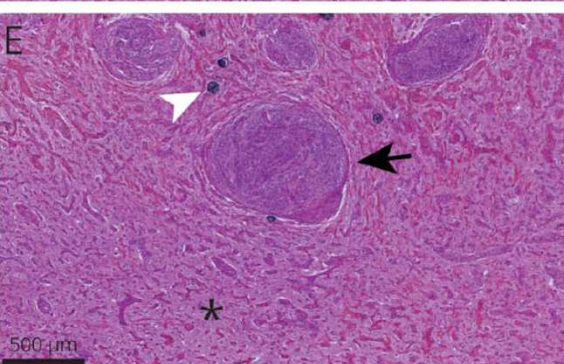
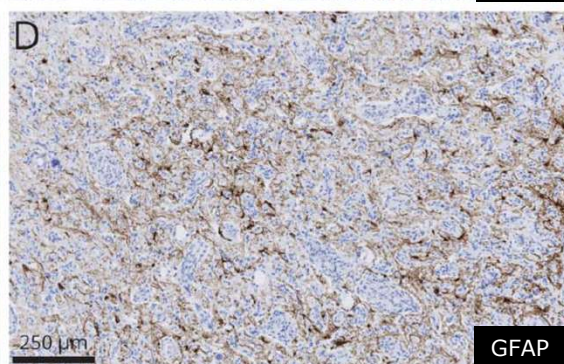
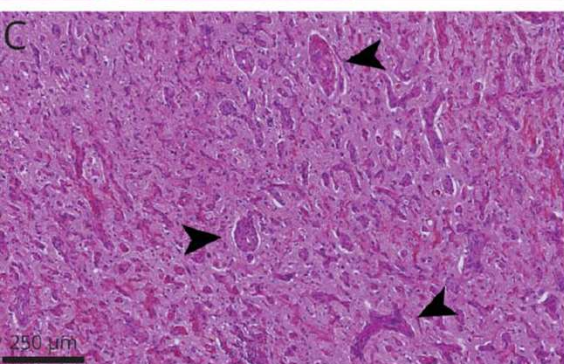
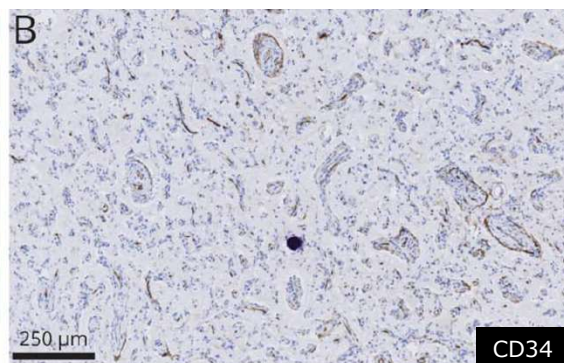
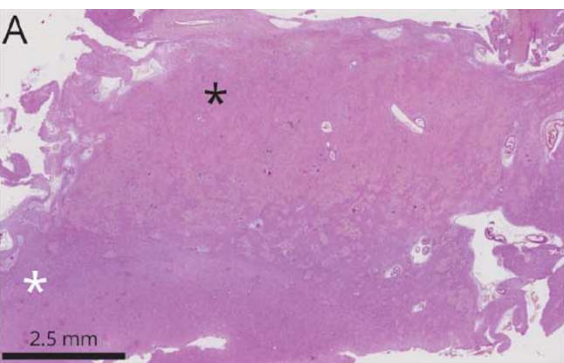
Table 1 *Present series: clinical features and surgical outcome*

Case	Age (years) /sex	Duration of illness (years)	Clinical presentation	Neurological examination	Location (size cm)	Surgical treatment	Seizure outcome (time)	AEDs
1	18/F	10	Refractory seizures: SP, visual	Normal	R occipital-parietal mesial (3 × 5 cm)	Partial resection	Seizure-free (7 years)	No
2	10/F	2	Haemorrhagic stroke-angioma. Refractory seizures: SP, Rolandic	Normal	L Rolandic (2 × 2 cm)	Partial resection	Seizures continue (6 years)	Yes
3	31/M	15	Refractory seizures: CP, GTC	Normal	L temporal inferior lateral (4 cm)	(i) Lesionectomy (ii) Corticectomy (iii) AH resection	Seizure-free after third surgery (10 years)	No
4	17/M	1	Refractory seizures: SP, CP	Normal	R temporal convexity (2 cm)	Total resection of temporal insular lesion	Seizures continue (7 years)	Yes
5	37/F	18	Refractory seizures: CP, GTC, status epilepticus	Normal	R temporal pole (2.5 cm)	Total resection Partial AH resection	Improved seizures (5 years)	Yes
6	33/F	7	Refractory seizures: CP	Normal	L temporal mesial (3 × 3 cm)	Total resection, temporal lobectomy	Sporadic seizures (4 years)	Yes
7	12/M	6	Refractory seizures: CP, SP	Normal	L mesial occipital (1.5 cm)	Total resection	Seizure-free (1 year)	Yes

All cases presented with refractory, localization-related epilepsy. No case was associated with phakomatosis. CP = complex partial; SP = simple partial; GTC = generalized tonic-clonic; L = left; R = right; M = male; F = female; AEDs = antiepileptic drugs; AH = amygdala–hippocampus

Brain, 1999





VIEWS & REVIEWS

Meningioangiomatosis

Multimodal Analysis and Insights From a Systematic Review

Alexandre Roux, MD, MSc, Marc Zanello, MD, MSc, Rossella Letizia Mancusi, MD, PhD, Megan E.H. Still, BS,

Parámetro	Pacientes (n=207) no. (%) [95%IC]
Proliferación meningovascular	124 (100)
Infiltración al espacio de Virchow-Robin	48 (100)
Células fusiformes	138 (100)
Infiltración a sustancia gris	139 (98.6)[97.2-100.0]
Infiltración a sustancia blanca	30 (66.7)[55.6-77.8]
Calcificaciones	107 (81.7)[74.8-88.3]
Cuerpos de psammomma	81 (94.2)[90.7-97.7]
Fibrosis	44 (89.8)[81.6-95.9]
Microquistes	20 (87.0)[78.3-95.7]
Gliosis	88 (100)
Ovillos neurofibrilares	26 (44.1)[33.9-54.2]
Neuronas dismórficas	27 (77.1)[65.7-88.6]

Neurology, 2021

Lesiones asociadas

Table 1
Clinical, radiological, and pathological features of meningoangiomas.

Variant [selected references]	Frequency	Association
NF2-associated MA [3, 7, 26]	13–35%	NF2
MA associated with meningioma [5, 12, 15, 28]	Roughly 42 cases reported	Usually transitional or fibrous meningiomas
MA with FCD [[17]; Fig. 1]	Up to 83% of MA lesions	None
MA with other neurological diseases [7, 12, 34–36]	9 cases reported	Schwannomas in NF-associated MA; other tumors, encephalocele, vascular malformations
MA involving WM [12, 17]	Frequent, most sporadic cases	Occasionally associated with meningiomas, meningeal hyperplasia, or focal cortical dysplasia
Cystic MA [4, 44–47]	Roughly 9 reported cases	Occasionally NF2 with schwannomas and meningiomas
MA associated neurodegenerative changes [17, 22, 25]	Varying from the minority to majority of sporadic MA, in patients younger than 38 years	None
MA following radiation [49–51]	3–4 reported cases	None
Multifocal MA [7, 20, 52]	10% or less of MA; roughly ½ NF2-associated MA	Commonly NF2
Cerebellar MA [7, 53]	2 reported cases	None in one case; NF2 in one case

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Molecular Alterations in Meningioangiomatosis Causing Epilepsy

Antonio Dono , MD, Azim Z. Pothiwala , BS, Cole T. Lewis , MD, Meenakshi B. Bhattacharjee , MD, Leomar Y. Ballester , MD, PhD, and Nitin Tandon , MD

TABLE 2. Genomic Alterations in Meningioangiomatosis

Biomarker	19p	22q	5q	7q	COL6A3	TSC2	IRS4	DGKZ	LAMA5	TRAF2	TRAF5	CDC25A
Location	p13.3	q12.1–q13.33	q14.3–q35.3	q32.1–q36.3	2q37.3	16p13.3	xq22.3	11p11.2	20q13.33	9q34.3	1q32	3p21.31
Pt	Component											
1	MA					p.S494F	p.P819S					
2	MA	Loss	Loss					p.R613H	p.G2895S	p.K196I	p.N186fs	
	M		Loss							p.K196I	p.N186fs	
3	MA											
4	MA											
5	MA	Gain	Loss	Loss	Gain	p.R59*						p.A366P
	M					p.R59*						

Pt, patient; MA, meningoangiomatosis; M, meningioma.

- La forma esporádica y la asociada con NF2 son clínica e histológicamente distintos
- La forma esporádica no muestra características neoplásicas
- La asociación con meningioma favorece origen neoplásico

Brain Pathol, 2006; J Neurol Sci, 2018; J Neuropathol Exp Neurol, 2021

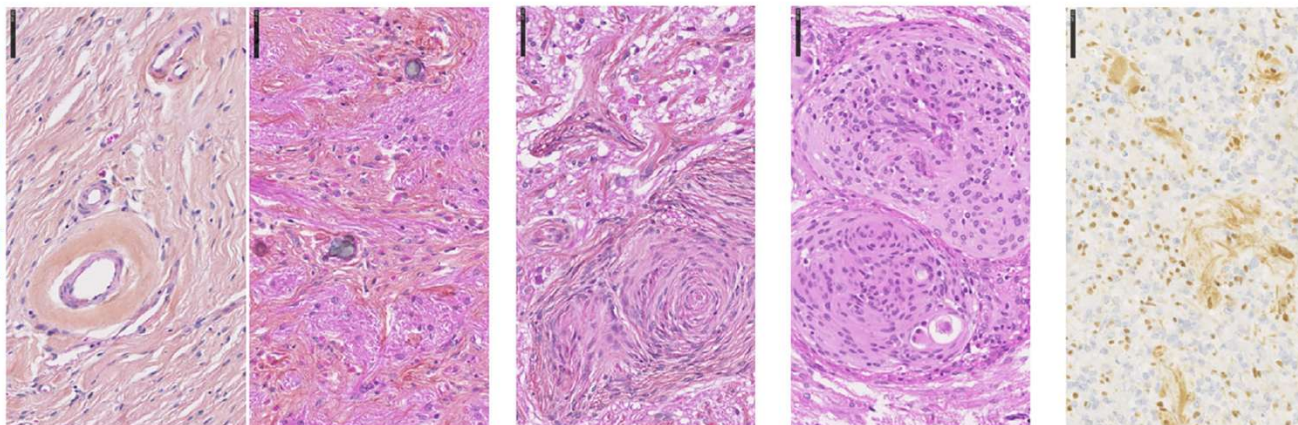
A comprehensive histomolecular characterization of meningoangiomatosis: Further evidence for a precursor neoplastic lesion

Arnault Tauziède-Espariat¹ | Julien Masliah-Planchon² | Philipp Sievers^{3,4} | Felix Sahm^{3,4} | Volodia Dangouloff-Ros^{5,6} | Nathalie Boddaert^{5,6} | Lauren Hasty¹ | Oumaima Aboubakr¹ | Alice Métais^{1,7} | Fabrice Chrétien¹ | Alexandre Roux^{7,8} | Johan Pallud^{7,8} | Thomas Blauwblomme⁹ | Kévin Beccaria⁹ | Franck Bourdeaut¹⁰ | Stéphanie Puget¹¹ | Pascale Varlet^{1,7}

n=11 (7 MA / 4 MAM)

- Patrón fibroblástico
- Patrón celular
- Deleción hemicigota de Cr 22q
- Metilación del ADN
 - Diferente de meningiomas pediátricos

Histopathology



Genetic alterations

Hemizygous deletion *NF2* ± *SMARCB1*

Additional CNV alterations

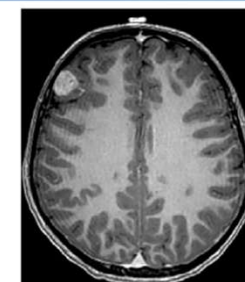
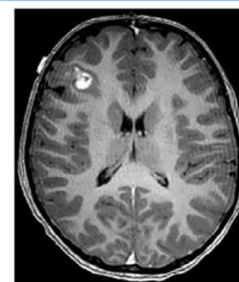
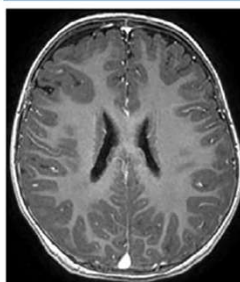
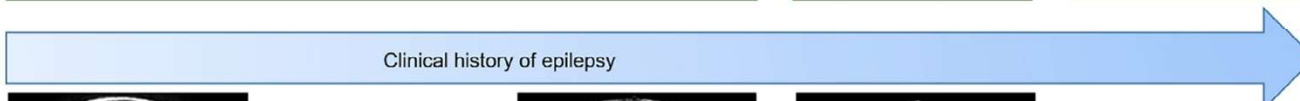
Homozygous deletion *SMARCB1*

Epigenetic profile

MAM

pedMeningioma

AT/RT component

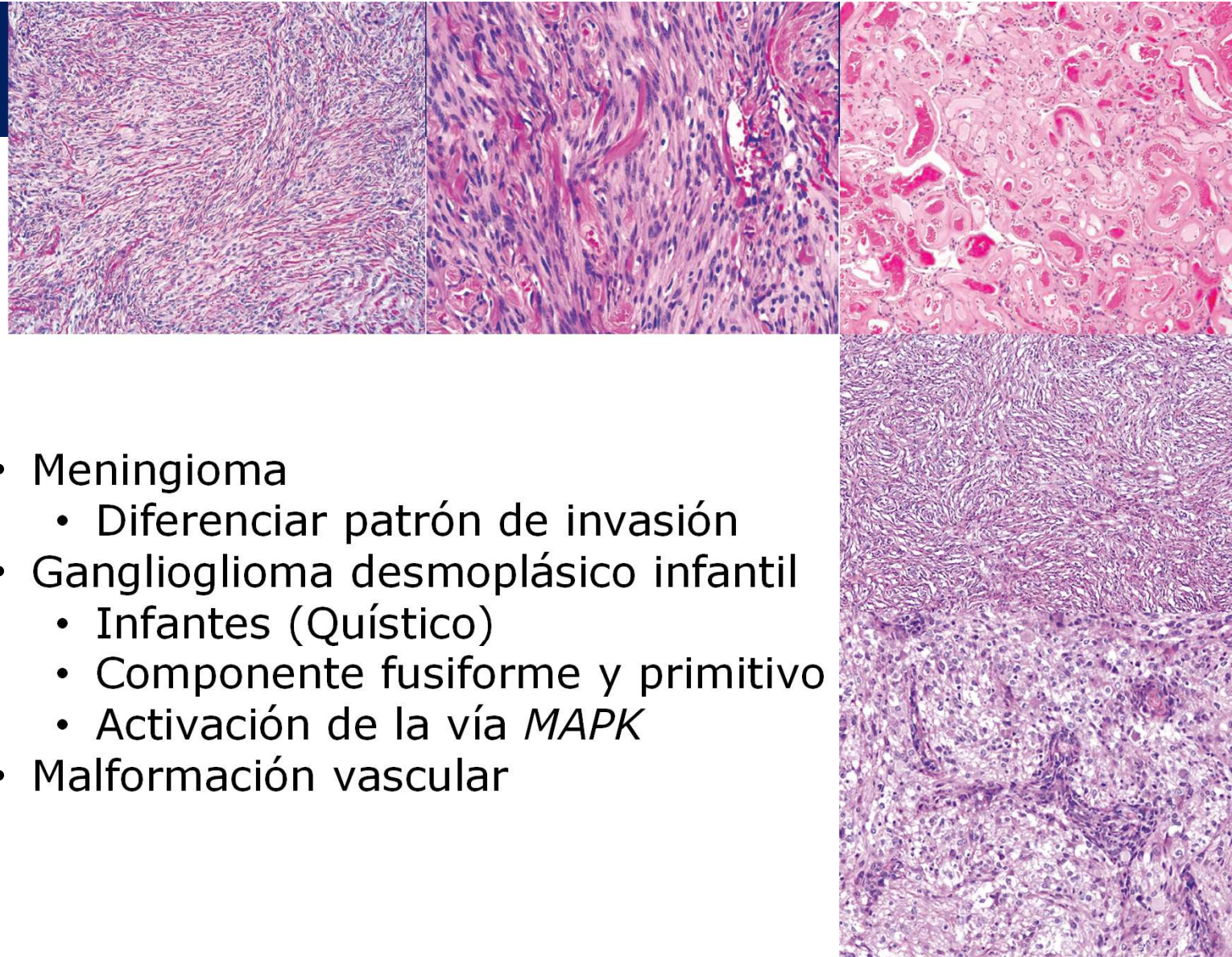


Sesión mensual
Academia Mexicana de
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Meningioangiomatosis

Diagnóstico diferencial

- Meningioma
 - Diferenciar patrón de invasión
- Ganglioglioma desmoplásico infantil
 - Infantes (Quístico)
 - Componente fusiforme y primitivo
 - Activación de la vía *MAPK*
- Malformación vascular



Greenfield's Neuropathology, 2016
Brain, 1999

Conclusiones

Sesión mensual
Academia Mexicana de
Neuropatología, A.C.

Caso clínico

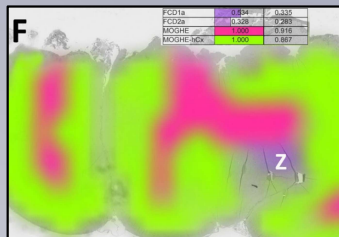
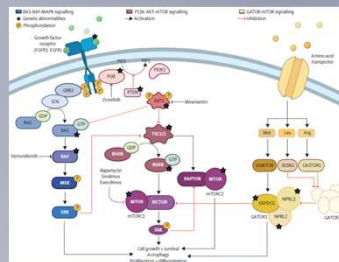
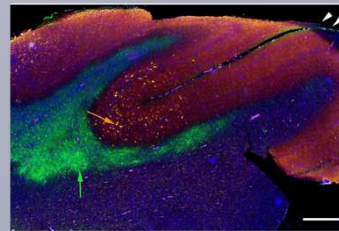
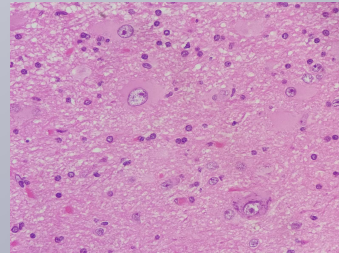
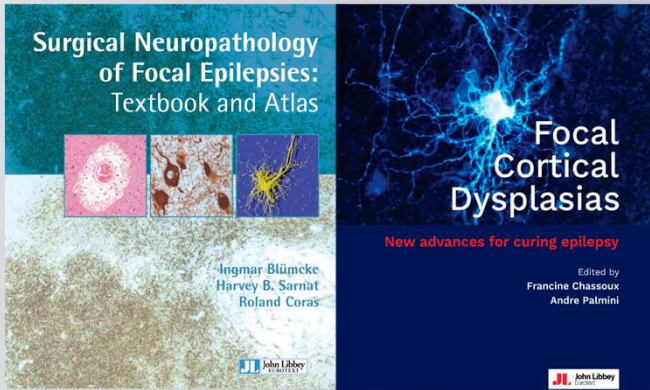


- ❑ **En cirugía de epilepsia la etiología importa**

- ❑ La meningioangiomatosis es una lesión poco frecuente

- ❑ Puede asociarse con *NF2* y meningiomas

- ❑ Su origen aún no está definido
¿Malformación o neoplasia?



GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN

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