We read with great interest the paper of Sillero-Filho et al., entitled “Cerebellar cryptococcoma simulating metastatic neoplasm”, published recently in Arquivos de Neuropsiquiatria. The authors described a 46 year-old male patient with left cerebellar hemispheric tumor-like lesion who had an initial diagnostic hypothesis of cerebellar metastatic lesion or even piogenic cerebellar abscess. After the surgical removal of the mass lesion, pathological examination revealed a cerebellar cryptococcoma. The authors emphasized that this was the first case of a solid cryptococcal mass lesion reported in Brazil. In truth, Sion et al. presented in 1988 during the 13th Brazilian Congress of Neurology, a case report of a young female patient, with posterior fossa cryptococcomas, particularly in the cerebellum. The diagnosis was confirmed after necropsy examination. On the other hand, there are several reports in the world literature of infectious granulomas, simulating posterior fossa tumor, besides cerebellar cryptococcoma, such as paracoccidioidomycosis granuloma, cerebellar aspergiloma, and cerebellar tuberculoma. Then, the differential diagnosis of posterior fossa tumoral lesion should be expanded and include several other infectious granulomas, particularly fungal granulomas.

REFERENCES