

## THESES

### CEREBELLAR CAVERNOUS MALFORMATIONS: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE (ABSTRACT)\* THESIS. SÃO PAULO, 2004.

JEAN GONÇALVES DE OLIVEIRA\*\*

*Introduction:* Cerebellar cavernous malformations are rarely described in largest series ranging 1,2 to 11,8% of all intracranial cases and 9,3 to 52,9% of infratentorial cases. However, cavernous malformations localized in the cerebellum are limited to case reports and percentage citations of this location among all localizations and infratentorial cavernous malformations. Consequently, epidemiological, clinical, radiological and therapeutical data about cerebellar cavernous malformations are unpublished since these lesions are analyzed together with others infratentorial cavernous malformations which have specific features and, therefore, can not be reference for all infratentorial cavernous malformations.

*Objective:* To analyze the epidemiological, clinical, radiological and therapeutical features of the cerebellar cavernous malformations and compare it with the intracranial cavernous malformations features, so as to define their specificities.

*Method:* A systematic review of the literature on cerebellar cavernous malformations, starting from 1950, identified 92 bibliographical references, adding a total of 270 cases. Of these, 94 cases had their data clearly described. They were analyzed together with 6 new cases from a retrospective review of cavernous malformations surgically treated at the Division of Neurosurgery of UNIFESP-EPM, resulting in a total of 100 cases of cerebellar cavernous malformations, which were considered to the following aspects: gender, age, clinical presentation, image diagnosis, treatment and evolution.

*Results:* No relation to gender was found; incidence was lower from the age of 61; 87% of the cases were

symptomatic; the lesion Type II of Zabramski et al (1994) was the most frequent occurring in 60% of the cases; the location at cerebellar hemispheres was more frequent than in the vermis, without side preference; the lesions were reclassified as small (40%), medium (30%) and large (30%); the treatment was conservative (20%), surgery (74%) and radiosurgery (6%); the evolution after treatment was good in 66% of the cases, regular in 17%, bad in 12% and mortality was 5%.

*Conclusion:* The factors that presented association with bad evolution or death were: year of publication between 1981 and 1989 and age group between 0 to 10 and 61 to 80 years. No difference regarding treatment type and evolution of these cases was found, since its distribution did not show a statistic significance ( $p=0,351$ ).

**KEY WORDS:** cerebellum, cavernous malformations, cavernomas and systematic review.

\*Cavernomas de cerebelo: revisão sistemática da literatura. (Resumo). Tese de Mestrado, Universidade Federal de São Paulo (UNIFESP-EPM) (Área: Neurocirurgia). Orientador: Fernando Menezes Braga.

\*\*Address: Rua Sena Madureira 1123 / 61, 04021-051 São Paulo SP, Brasil. E-mail: jeangol@uol.com.br