Vestibular schwannoma

Latest news

- Metformin Reduces Tumor Growth in a Murine Flank Schwannoma Model
- Primary large B-cell lymphoma involving the cerebellopontine angle mimic acoustic schwannoma: Role of MR Spectroscopy in differential diagnosis. A case report
- Round Window Niche Veil is Visible on High-Resolution Computed Tomography and a Predictor of Local Drug Efficacy to Inner Ear
- Premorbid Psychological Factors Associated with Long-Term Postoperative Headache after Microsurgery in Vestibular Schwannoma-A Retrospective Pilot Study
- Metastasis Associated in Colorectal Cancer 1 (MACC1) mRNA Expression Is Enhanced in Sporadic Vestibular Schwannoma and Correlates to Deafness
- Incidence of Vestibular Schwannoma in Patients with Unilateral Tinnitus: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
- Hearing Aid in Vestibular-Schwannoma-Related Hearing Loss: A Review
- Automated, fast, robust brain extraction on contrast-enhanced T1-weighted MRI in presence of brain tumors: an optimized model based on multi-center datasets

Definition

A vestibular schwannoma (also known as acoustic neuroma, acoustic neurinoma, or acoustic neurilemoma) is a benign, usually slow-growing cerebellopontine angle tumor that develops from the balance and hearing nerves supplying the inner ear. The tumor comes from an overproduction of Schwann cells.

They usually originate in the internal acoustic meatus, and gradually extend into the cerebellopontine cistern. Invasive growth into the petrous bone is extremely rare. This may have arisen because of an unusually peripheral site of origin on the vestibular nerve.

Epidemiology

see Vestibular schwannoma epidemiology.

Etiology

see Vestibular schwannoma etiology.

Classification

see Vestibular schwannoma classification.
Natural history

see Vestibular schwannoma natural history.

Pathology

Tumors are composed of Antoni A fibers (narrow elongated bipolar cells) and Antoni B fibers (loose reticulated). Verocay bodies are also seen, and consist of acellular eosinophilic areas surrounded by parallel arrangement of spindle shaped schwann cells (they are not a cell type).

Clinical Features

see Vestibular schwannoma clinical features.

Diagnosis

see Vestibular schwannoma diagnosis.

Scores

see Vestibular schwannoma scores.

Differential diagnosis

Cerebellopontine angle meningioma.

Cerebellopontine hemangioblastoma.

Gao S et al., reported a cerebellar glioblastoma multiforme patient, with his clinical presentations and imaging characteristics mimicking a vestibular schwannoma. To the best of authors knowledge, this is the first reported patient with cGlioblastoma mimicking a vestibular schwannoma.\textsuperscript{2}

Guidelines

see Vestibular schwannoma guidelines.
Treatment

see Vestibular schwannoma treatment.

Outcome

see Vestibular schwannoma outcome.

Meta-analysis

see Vestibular Schwannoma Meta-analysis

Case series

see Vestibular schwannoma case series.

Case reports

see Vestibular schwannoma case reports.

Books

Vestibular Schwannoma Books.

