



Case Report

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Brachial Plexus Neurofibroma Treated with Volumetrically Modulated Arc Therapy (VMAT): A Case Report.

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Abstract

Neurofibromatosis was first described in 1882 by Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen, a German pathologist. Neurofibroma is a benign peripheral nerve sheath tumor that consists of Schwann cells, associated or unassociated with axons, perineural cells, and fibroblasts. Whenever possible, the treatment of choice should be surgical, but the management depends on the location and growth pattern. We present the case of a patient with left axillary neurofibroma without neurofibromatosis (NF) in whom surgery was delayed due to involvement of the brachial plexus, so was sent to radiotherapy, planned and treated with volumetrically modulated arc therapy (VMAT).

Keywords: Neurofibroma; VMAT; Radiotherapy; Axillary Tumor; INCART

Abbreviations: NF: Neurofibromatosis; VMAT: Volumetrically Modulated Arc Therapy; CRO: Radiation Oncology Center; INCART: Institute Rosa Emilia Sánchez Pérez de Tavares; CW: Clockwise; NTO: Normal Tissue Objective; OAR: Organ at Risk

Introduction

Neurofibromas are benign tumors that arise from nerves and are composed of Schwann cells, perineural cells, and fibroblasts [1]; typically arise in the setting of neurofibromatosis type I (NF I) [2], but may also occur independently, when it comes to multiple tumors is the main clinical manifestation of the different types of neurofibromatosis and are processes that are transmitted with autosomal dominant inheritance with variable penetrance. In most cases are treated by surgery, especially when they are symptomatic or with evident anatomical changes [3,4], but when a neurofibroma involves a particularly long segment of nerve or nerves, are generally impossible to remove without removing the entire nerve, causing a major neurological deficit, therefore, these variants are not usually subjected to surgery. In this report, we describe an axillary neurofibroma in a patient without NF I, which was treated with radiotherapy using volumetrically modulated arc therapy (VMAT).

Case Summary

Female patient, 55 years old, who had previously presented to an external surgery department was remitted to the Radiation

Oncology Center (CRO) at National Cancer Institute Rosa Emilia Sánchez Pérez de Tavares (INCART), in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, with history of pain and volume increase in left armpit, diagnosed as non-surgical axillar neurofibroma. Medical record, including MRI, CT and pathologic specimen, were reviewed. The patient was considered initially for surgery like standard treatment, but during process evidenced brachial plexus commitment, because of this was omitted the surgery and was referred to radiation oncology. The Physical exam reported: Karnofsky (KPS) 100%, ECOG 0, in the left axillary region was felt a mass about 10 cm in diameter (Figure 1), mobile, painful, hard consistency with left arm weakness. A shoulder MRI with gadolinium reported: oval image 8.5 x 5.3 cm anteroposterior, anterior to the subclavian neurovascular bundle located in the anatomical path of the brachial plexus, highly suggestive of neural image type neurofibroma. Described image shows a bottom center 1.9 cm cystic degeneration, in turn shows an intense post gadolinium enhancement and heterogeneous accordance with important vascularization (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Physical Exam on July 2016.

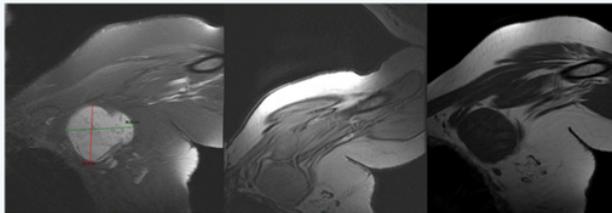


Figure 2: Shoulder MRI.

Simulation Ct and delineation

The patient was positioned in supine using a table for breast carbon fiber of the CIVCO® brand. Package tumor localization (TumorLOC®) Brilliance CT was used for the location of tumor tomography simulation. This tool allows you to place the isocenter manually depending on the selected organs and can create orthogonal beams associated with that default position of isocenter. Tomographic scanning technique was 120kV, axial cut, over 200,3 mm apart.

Field arrangement and treatment plan

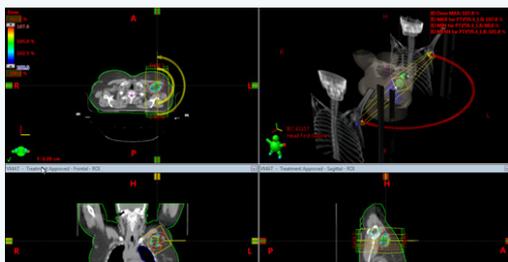


Figure 3: Delineation and 100% dose prescription treatment.

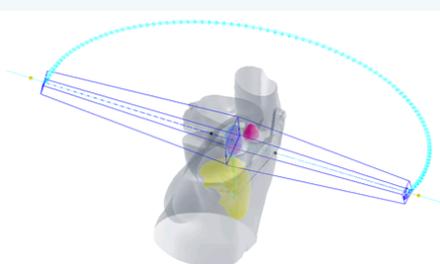


Figure 4: VMAT start - end grade.

The treatment technique corresponded to volumetrically modulated arc therapy (VMAT) for this, two semi-arcs were

used. The first from 0° to 179° towards the direction of clockwise (CW) and the second reverse direction arc (179° to 0°). They were established for each arc 98 control points with maximum speed of gantry 4.8 deg / s. Each semi-arc lasted 48 seconds (0.8min) (Figure 3 & 4). The bodies' risks were considered for planning spinal cord, left lung, left humeral head and left mammary gland. As establishment of an NTO (normal tissue objective) use the automatic option. Resolutions (mm) and priorities (%) planning for OAR (organ at risk) were, respectively: spinal cord 2 mm and 35%, humeral head 2.65 mm and 25%, left lung 3 mm and 30%, left breast 3 mm and 25%.

Assessment treatment plan

Evaluating different plane cuts ensure that 100% of the prescribe dose is within the volume of total dose planning 5940 cGy. The bodies assessed risks are below the limits set by Quantec / RTOG (Figure 5).

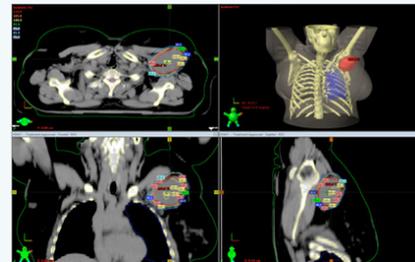


Figure 5: 3D reconstruction and Isodoses lines.

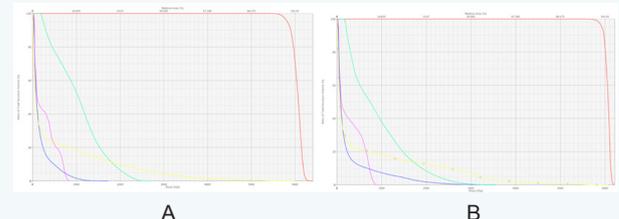


Figure 6: Dose - Volume Histograms (DVH) VMAT (a) vs. IMRT (b).

One of the benefits of this proposal lies among other things in the runtime patient treatment compared to some other CRT3D or IMRT technique. The maxim and average doses to OAR were: 27.3 Gy / 10.5 Gy (VMAT) and 36 Gy / 9.12 Gy (IMRT) for left humeral head (green); 60.0 Gy / 5.2 Gy (VMAT) and 60.5 Gy / 5.7 Gy (IMRT) for left breast (yellow); 8.5 Gy / 2.7 Gy (VMAT) and 9.6 Gy / 2.9 Gy (IMRT) for spinal cord (purple) and finally 17.3 Gy / 1.77 Gy (VMAT) and 35.5 Gy / 2.5 Gy (IMRT) for left lung (blue) (Figure 6)

QA

The two semi-arcs were evaluated for creep refers using an amorphous silicon system to perform dosimetry portal. Descriptors parameters for evaluation were the index gamma 3% and distance agreement (DTA) 3mm. Predicted doses vs. the portals doses obtained successfully passed the evaluation

criteria (Figure 7).

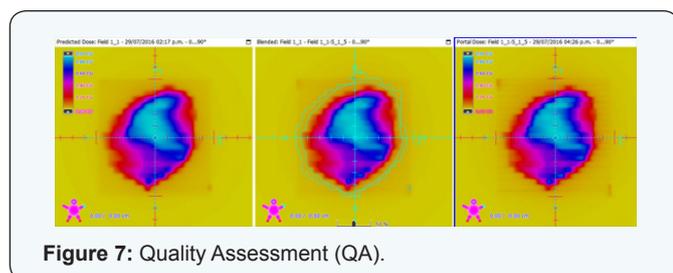


Figure 7: Quality Assessment (QA).

Diagnosis

Left axillary neurofibroma. The microscopic biopsy description reported: sections showed mesenchymal neoplasm, partially encapsulated, constituted by the proliferation of spindle cells, elongated nuclei arranged in swirling pattern and fibrillar collagenous stroma storiform on congestive vessels with thickened walls and areas of bleeding. Differential diagnoses included: schwannoma, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor and desmoid tumor [5].

Discussion

Neurofibromatosis was first described in 1882 by Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen, a German pathologist. It is a disease caused by an abnormality in a gene on chromosome 17. The diagnosis of Neurofibromatosis type I (NF1) is confirmed if 2 or more of these criteria are met in an individual: six or more café-au-lait spots greater than 5 mm in prepubertal patients and over 15 mm in postpubertal patients; two or more neurofibromas of any type or one plexiform neurofibroma; sign of Crowe (axillary or inguinal freckling); [6-9] Glioma optic nerve; two or more Lisch nodules (iris hamartomas); typical bone lesions (dysplasia of the sphenoid dysplasia or thinning of long bone cortex with or without pseudoarthrosis); history of neurofibromatosis type I in parents or siblings [10]. Meanwhile, to make the diagnosis of NF 2 is necessary to have the following criteria: bilateral masses in the eighth cranial demonstrated techniques by appropriate images or first-degree relative with NF2 and one of the following: unilateral mass the eighth cranial nerve, or two of the following: neurofibroma, meningioma, glioma, schwannoma, subcapsular lenticular opacity youth back [10].

In the case of our patient, it has none of the criteria for NF1 or 2. Neurofibroma is a benign peripheral nerve sheath tumor that consists of Schwann cells, associated or unassociated with axons, perineural cells, and fibroblasts. The tumor routinely expresses S-100 protein. Benign neurofibromas most often occur in association with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) but may also occur sporadically [1,2], like in our case report.

The biological behavior of neurofibromas is usually benign, but it is not rare sarcomatous degeneration in plexiform. Neurofibromas occur in multiple locations, exhibit different

growth patterns and morphologies at highly variable rates, a classification system stratifies these tumors into 5 types: localized cutaneous, diffuse cutaneous, localized intraneural, plexiform, and massive soft tissue neurofibromas [4].

The management depends on the location and growth pattern. Whenever possible, the treatment of choice should be surgical, especially when they produce functional or cosmetic deficits, ideally with complete removal of the tumor, but some tumors diffusely involve adjacent normal tissues such as nerves and blood vessels, making complete removal of the tumor most impossible [1,3,4,6,8,9]. Medical therapies have been investigated, most are still investigational [4] and Radiotherapy has been rarely used like initial treatment, but by default in patients with incomplete resection [1,4]. Needle et al. [6] reported 121 children with plexiform neurofibromas who underwent resection and were followed for over 20 years. Those that were entirely removed were less likely to recur and had a longer median time to failure. Near-total and subtotal resections demonstrated recurrence rates of 39.5% and 44%, respectively.

Conclusion

We must emphasize team work and multi-disciplinary approach to tackling the disease. The commitment caused by neurofibromas depends in much of their location, skin lesions usually cause deformity, while more injuries shallow tend to generate functional compromise. Despite being mostly benign, some cause destruction secondary to the pressure exerted, so the symptoms are depend on the size of the lesion. The therapeutic approach should be multidisciplinary, with the initial treatment recommended surgery, but in case of not being able to perform or partial resection, radiotherapy with doses between 54-60 Gy can achieve adequate local control. In reviewing the literature an extensive description of the disease and epidemiological data was found are scarce, so studies to know the disease more accurately are needed.

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