CrossMark

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Three-dimensional computed tomography angiographic study of the vertebral artery in patients with congenital craniovertebral junction anomalies

Laxminadh Sivaraju $^1\cdot$ Sunithi Mani $^2\cdot$ Krishna Prabhu $^1\cdot$ Roy Thomas Daniel $^1\cdot$ Ari George Chacko 1

Neurosurg Rev DOI 10.1007/s10143-017-0831-2



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Routine placement of subdural drain after burr hole evacuation of chronic and subacute subdural hematoma: a contrarian evidence based approach

Laxminadh Sivaraju ¹ • Ranjith K Moorthy ¹ • Visalakshi Jeyaseelan ² • Vedantam Rajshekhar ¹



Clinicopathological and imaging features of lipoastrocytoma: Case report

Laxminadh Sivaraju¹, Saritha Aryan¹, Nandita Ghosal² and Alangar S Hegde¹

The Neuroradiology Journal
0(00) 1-7
© The Author(s) 2017
Reprints and permissions:
sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1971400917710667
journals.sagepub.com/home/neu



Abstract

Lipidized tumors of the central nervous system are very uncommon, with only a few cases described. We report a case of a 25-year-old woman with a tumor involving the left premotor area. She underwent gross total excision. Histologically, the tumor was composed of glial fibrillary acidic protein-positive glial cells with areas of lipidization. A diagnosis of lipoastrocytoma was rendered. At three-year follow-up she was doing well, supporting the presumed favorable prognosis of these uncommon tumors. Absence of xanthochromic appearance, mitotic activity, necrosis and poor reticulin activity are the differentiating features from the pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma. We highlighted that these tumors involve the adult and pediatric population and distribute in both supratentorial and infratentorial compartments as well as in the spinal cord.

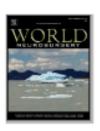
Keywords

Lipoastrocytoma, motor cortex, low-grade astrocytoma, lipidization, glioma



World Neurosurgery

Volume 108, December 2017, Pages 994.e7-994.e10



Case Report

Cervical En-Plaque Extradural Meningioma Involving Brachial Plexus

Laxminadh Sivaraju 1 × ™, Sumit Thakar 1, Nandita Ghosal 2, Alangar S. Hegde 1

⊞ Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wneu.2017.09.004

Get rights and content



A points-based algorithm for prognosticating clinical outcome of Chiari malformation Type I with syringomyelia: results from a predictive model analysis of 82 surgically managed adult patients

Sumit Thakar, MCh,¹ Laxminadh Sivaraju, MCh,¹ Kuruthukulangara S. Jacob, MD, PhD,² Aditya Atal Arun, MBBS,¹ Saritha Aryan, MS, MCh,¹ Dilip Mohan, MS, MCh, DNB,¹ Narayanam Anantha Sai Kiran, MCh,¹ and Alangar S. Hegde, MCh, PhD¹

¹Department of Neurological Sciences, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Bangalore; and ²Department of Psychiatry, Christian Medical College, Vellore, India

Neurosurgical Review https://doi.org/10.1007/s10143-018-1054-x

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Intradural "limited drill" technique of anterior clinoidectomy and optic canal unroofing for microneurosurgical management of ophthalmic segment and PCOM aneurysms—review of surgical results

Narayanam Anantha Sai Kiran 1 • Laxminadh Sivaraju 1 • Kanneganti Vidyasagar 1 • Vivek Raj 1 • Arun Sadashiva Rao 1 • Dilip Mohan 1 • Sumit Thakar 1 • Sarita Aryan 1 • Alangar S. Hegde 1



Aggressive solitary intracranial metastatic malignant melanoma from a primary mediastinal tumour

The Neuroradiology Journal 0(00) 1-4
© The Author(s) 2016
Reprints and permissions: sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/1971400916648337 neu.sagepub.com



Laxminadh Sivaraju¹, Saritha Aryan¹, Vinay S Hegde², Nandita Ghosal³ and Alangar S Hegde¹

Abstract

Malignant melanoma is the third most common tumour to cause cerebral metastases, following breast and lung cancer. Central nervous system metastases occur in 10-40% of patients with melanoma. Intracranial metastasis from a primary malignant melanoma of the anterior mediastinum is uncommon. We report a case of solitary intracranial metastatic melanoma arising from a primary mediastinal tumour. We then discuss the clinico-radiological features and treatment options.

Case Report

Aggressive Primary Pediatric Intracranial Malignant Melanoma: Sphinx of the tissue diagnosis

Abstract

It is often intriguing to suspect and confirm the diagnosis of primary malignant melanoma (PMM) in the brain without any evidence of neurocutaneous melanosis. We report a 16-year-old male patient with malignant melanoma which intraoperatively was small sized, soft, fleshy, hemorrhagic in appearance resembling hematoma. Interestingly, the histopathology showed prominent papillary architecture with a differential diagnosis of papillary meningioma and ependymoma and perplexed the tissue diagnosis. This case is discussed in light of very uncommon occurrence of intracranial PMM in pediatric age group, enigmatic histological features, and aggressive nature of lesion with rapid progression despite complete excision following radiation therapy.

Keywords: Immunohistochemistry, intracranial, paediatric, primary malignant melanoma, prognosis

Laxminadh Sivaraju, Nandita Ghosal¹, Anita Mahadevan², A. S. Uday Krishna³, Shilpa Rao², Alangar S Hegde

Departments of Neurosurgery and ¹Pathology and Transfusion Medicine, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, ²Department of Neuropathology, National