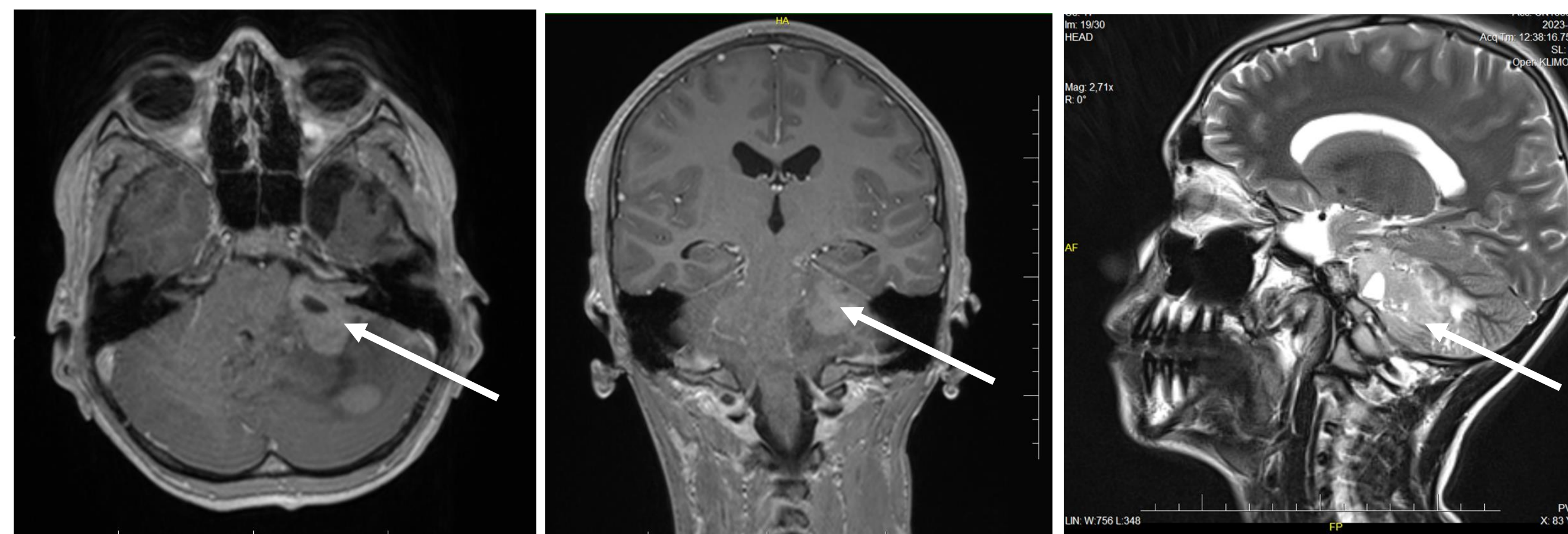


Abstract

Medulloblastoma accounts for 1.1% of all primary central nervous system tumors in all ages and up to 11.9% of those in adolescents under the age of 15 years. It originates in the cerebellum, in the posterior fossa. Anaplastic medulloblastoma is a variant characterized by aggressive behavior. The standard therapeutic management of medulloblastoma is surgery accompanied by cranio-spinal radiotherapy and multi-modal chemotherapy. Neurological signs of increased intracranial pressure and ataxia are known presentations of posterior fossa tumors. Medulloblastomas typically are associated with headaches, nausea, balance issues. Sudden sensorineural hearing loss (SSHL) as a sole symptom caused by medulloblastoma is extremely rare.

MRI with contrast (February 2023): Extensive nodular lesion - dimensions approx. 57x42x28mm, located in the left cerebellar hemisphere, encompassing the left cerebellopontine angle, entering the canal of the internal auditory nerve, causing a reduction of the fluid space around the VII/VIII nerve complex and a reduction of the cerebellopontine angle cistern and tightening of the pericerebral fluid space at the level of the left cerebellar hemisphere



Aims

We present a rare case of medulloblastoma in 13-year-old boy with unilateral left-sided SSHL with tinnitus. Patient did not exhibit any additional neurological manifestations during admission and did not report any other complaints. His illness may have begun two years previously when the patient was consulted neurologically due to weakness of the lower limbs, falls and periodic headaches after exertion (the symptoms disappeared spontaneously in 2021 and were diagnosed as psychosomatic).

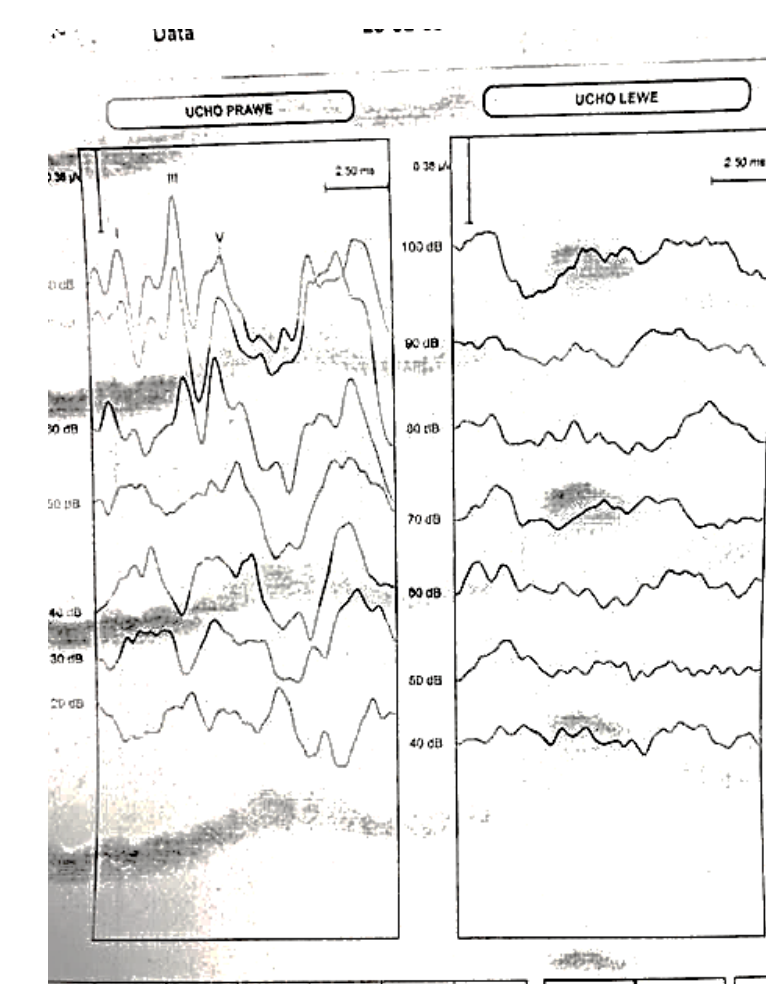
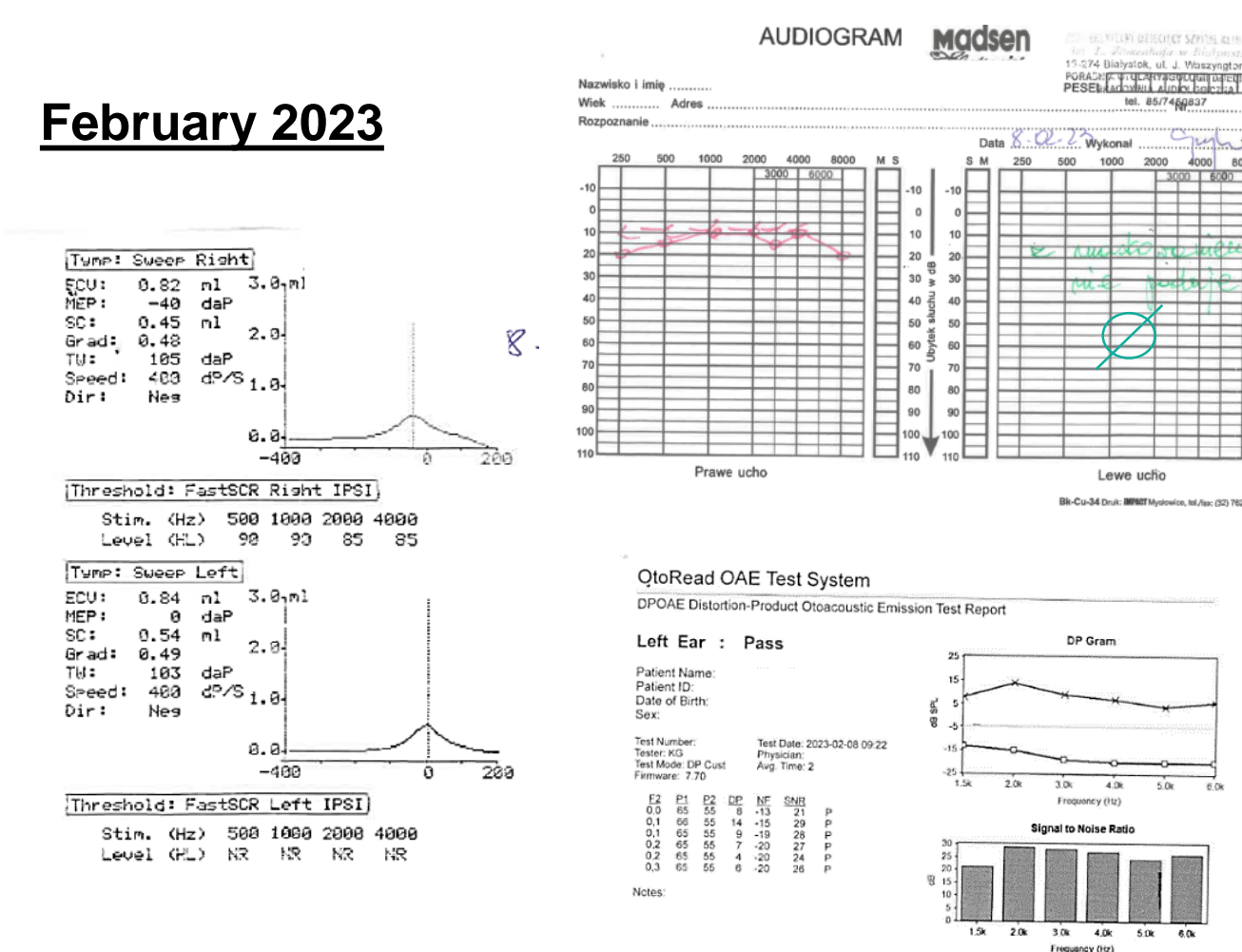
Methods and Materials

- Audiological Evaluation:** the boy underwent a comprehensive audiological evaluation: pure-tone audiometry, DPOAE otoacoustic emissions, Impedance audiometry, Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) test
- ENT Consultation:** possible middle ear pathology was excluded
- Consideration of Viral/Bacterial Infections:** viral/bacterial infections were excluded
- A neurological and ophthalmologic consultation:** without neurological symptoms, bilateral papilledema
- Imaging studies (Contrast-enhanced MRI):** the posterior fossa tumor was diagnosed

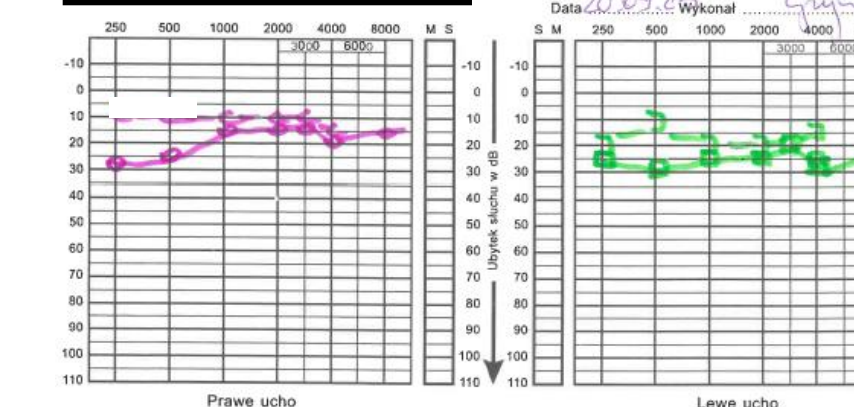
Results

- Surgery:** The primary treatment was surgical resection (complete resection was not feasible)
- Histopathological Examination:** Diagnosis was confirmed through surgical resection, followed by microscopic examination: Anaplastic medulloblastoma - Sonic Hedgehog (SHH) subtype p53 wild type
- Radiation Therapy:** Post-surgical radiation was used to target remaining tumor cells and prevent recurrence
- Chemotherapy:** Chemotherapy was used to September 2024
- Prognosis:** The progression of the remaining tumor and its spread to critical areas like the spinal cord (tumor spread to the pia mater) are associated with a poor overall prognosis

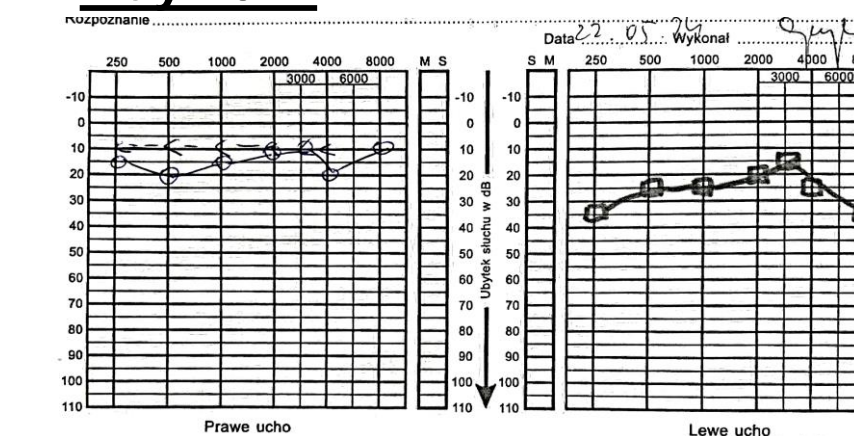
February 2023



September 2023



May 2024



Conclusion

Recognizing the cause of SSHL and determining whether it is cochlear or retrocochlear in origin is crucial for guiding appropriate management and treatment. Intracranial brain tumor should be considered as a potential cause of unilateral sudden sensorineural hearing loss, as it may be easily missed leading to a delay in appropriate treatment. Urgent radiological diagnostic is crucial for identifying and managing conditions that can lead to life-threatening neurological sequelae. Treatment of CNS tumor may lead to improvement in hearing if the auditory nerve is preserved.

References

Terakawa Y, Tsuyuguchi N, Takami T, Ohata K. Medulloblastoma manifesting as sudden sensorineural hearing loss. J Korean Neurosurg Soc. 2011 Jul;50(1):51-3.
 Roy CF, Yang L, Daniel SJ. A pediatric medulloblastoma presenting as isolated sensorineural hearing loss: Case report and review of the literature. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol. 2019 Nov;126:109640. doi: 10.1016/j.ijporl.2019.109640.
 Jackson, K., Packer, R.J. Recent Advances in Pediatric Medulloblastoma. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep 23, 841–848 (2023).