A lipomyelocele is an intraspinal lipoma that is tightly attached to the dorsal surface of an open spinal cord. The spinal cord remains within the spinal canal unlike a lipomyelomeningocele, in which the thecal sac herniates through the spina bifida. Lipomyelocoeles are associated with tethering of the cord but not with malignancy.

Case Report
A spinal sonography was performed on the first day of life in a full-term neonate with a complex hemangioma over the sacrum (Fig 1). This showed the spinal cord ending in a sacral lipoma. The diagnosis of a lipomyelocele was confirmed by MR imaging at 3 months of age (Fig 2). The baby was managed conservatively with frequent neurosurgical assessment. At 3 years of age, he presented with an unwillingness to walk and general malaise. He had developed a large sacral bulge with a superimposed hematoma. Spinal MR imaging demonstrated a new large mass arising from the lipoma and distal spinal cord within the sacral canal (Fig 3A). There was surface enhancement of the cord (Fig 3B) and brain stem (Fig 3C) consistent with meningeal seeding of the tumor. These findings were confirmed at surgery, and pathologic examination of the partly excised tumor revealed a rhabdomyosarcoma. Histology showed a pleomorphic malignant spindle cell tumor (Fig 4) positive for muscle markers.

Discussion
The clinical finding of sacrococcygeal cutaneous stigmata, such as that seen in this baby, has been clearly linked with occult spinal dysraphism. Screening spinal sonography is indicated in these babies, and positive findings can be confirmed by MR imaging. Management is usually conservative. Follow-up assessments are focused on the detection of any possible evidence of neurologic complications of the tethered cord and, in particular, of any sign of neurologic deterioration. Such findings may be indications for surgical untethering of the cord and resection of the lipoma.

The possibility of development of tumors in neural tube defects has been described. Lipomyeloceles are not, however, considered premalignant conditions. To our knowledge, the development of a rhabdomyosarcoma within a lipomyelocele has not been previously described. It has, however, been described originating from the central nervous system (CNS).

There are no skeletal muscle cells in a lipomyelocele, but it is tightly attached to the dorsal aspect of the open spinal cord. Primary intracranial rhabdomyosarcoma is a rare tumor in infancy and childhood, which is found in various locations in the CNS. The clinical course worsens rapidly, and the final outcome is poor, with a median survival time of 8–10 months. Invasion of the meninges, spontaneous intratumoral bleeding, spinal leptomeningeal CSF spreading of tumor cells, and early recurrence of the mass are the distinctive features of rhabdomyosarcoma.

Intracranial rhabdomyosarcoma has also been described in association with subdural hematoma. The authors propose the possibility of sarcoma development secondary to chronic inflammation and proliferation in subdural collection. The coexistence in this instance seems coincidental, however, and subdural hematoma was known to be secondary to a fall.

The development of a rhabdomyosarcoma in this case report is likely embryonal. Although originating from a benign lesion...
such as a lipomyelocele has not been described previously, to our knowledge, unlike CNS origin, it may represent a very rare transformation.

The possibility of development of such a tumor, however rare, presents another reason for close neurologic follow-up of children with spinal dysraphism. It emphasizes the importance of early neuroimaging of the spinal canal when any new neurologic signs or symptoms develop.

References