

Surgical Approaches to Pineal Gland Tumors

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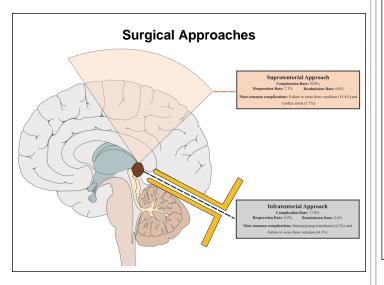


Introduction

To compare risk factors, outcomes, and complications for adult patients undergoing pineal gland tumor resections using infratentorial and supratentorial approaches.

Methods

- The 2005-2016 American College of Surgeons National Quality Improvement Program (ACS-NSQIP) was queried for patients undergoing supratentorial or infratentorial pineal gland tumor resections.
- Risk factors and comorbid conditions were compared between approaches.
- Thirty-day readmission, reoperation, and complication were calculated and compared between approaches.



Results

- 60 patients from 2005-2016 were identified undergoing pineal gland surgery, with 13 representing the supratentorial approach and 47 representing the infratentorial approach.
- Patient demographics were similar between groups.
- Overall complication rates for the supratentorial and infratentorial approaches were 30.8% and 17.0% respectively. This difference was not statistically significant.
- The most common medical complications encountered respiratory and hematologic.

| | | Total | Supratentorial | Infratentorial | p-value |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Total patients | | 60 | 13 | 47 | |
| | Male | 30 (50.0%) | 10 (76.9%) | 20 (42.6%) | .058 |
| | Female | 30 (50.0%) | 3 (23.1%) | 27 (57.4%) | |
| Race | Black | 6 (10.0%) | 3 (23.1%) | 3 (6.4%) | 0.363 |
| | White | 45 (75.0%) | 8 (61.5%) | 37 (78.7%) | |
| | Asian | 2 (3.3%) | 1 (7.7%) | 1 (2.1%) | |
| | Unknown | 7 (11.7%) | 1 (7.7%) | 6 (12.8%) | |
| Age ^a | Mean \pm SD | $\textbf{36.4} \pm \textbf{13.7}$ | 29.7 ± 13.6 | $\textbf{38.2} \pm \textbf{13.1}$ | 0.168 |
| | 16-35 | 31 (54.4%) | 9 (75.0%) | 22 (48.9%) | |
| | 35-55 | 18 (31.6%) | 2 (16.7%) | 16 (35.6%) | |
| | 55-75 | 8 (14.0%) | 1 (8.3%) | 7 (15.6%) | |
| | >75 | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | |
| BMI ^b | Mean ± SD | 28.5 ± 6.0 | 27.0 ± 4.7 | 28.9 ± 6.3 | 0.060 |
| | <25 | 17 (28.8%) | 5 (38.5%) | 12 (26.1%) | |
| | 25-30 | 23 (39.0%) | 4 (30.8%) | 19 (41.3%) | |
| | 30-35 | 10 (16.9%) | 3 (23.1%) | 7 (15.2%) | |
| | 35-40 | 6 (10.2%) | 1 (7.7%) | 5 (10.9%) | |
| | >40 | 3 (5.1%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (6.5%) | |
| Obesity ^b | Not Obese | 40 (67.8%) | 9 (69.2%) | 31 (67.4%) | 1.0 |
| | Obese | 19 (32.2%) | 4 (30.8%) | 15 (32.6%) | |
| Smoker | | 16 (26.7%) | 6 (46.2%) | 10 (21.3%) | 0.088 |
| Hypertension | | 14 (23.3%) | 2 (15.4%) | 12 (25.5%) | 0.713 |
| Diabetes | | 5 (8.3%) | 2 (15.4%) | 3 (6.5%) | 0.295 |
| ASA Class | 1-2 | 24 (40.0%) | 5 (38.5%) | 19 (40.4%) | 1.0 |
| | 3-5 | 36 (60.0%) | 8 (61.5%) | 28 (59.6%) | |
| Functional Status | Independent | 59 (98.3%) | 12 (92.3%) | 47 (100.0%) | 0.217 |
| | Partially/Totally Dependent | 1 (1.7%) | 1 (7.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | |

| Operative Outcome | | Total | Supratentorial | Infratentorial | p-value |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Total Complications | | 12 (20.0%) | 4 (30.8%) | 8 (17.0%) | 0.271 |
| Readmission ^a | | 1 (2.1%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (2.6%) | 1.0 |
| Return to OR | | 5 (8.3%) | 1 (7.7%) | 4 (8.5%) | 1.0 |
| Complications: Infection | | 1 (1.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1.0 |
| | Deep incisional surgical site | 1 (1.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1.0 |
| Complications: Respiratory | | 5 (8.3%) | 2 (15.4%) | 3 (6.4%) | 0.295 |
| | Unplanned re-intubation | 1 (1.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1.0 |
| | Failure to wean from ventilator | 4 (6.7%) | 2 (15.4%) | 2 (4.3%) | 0.202 |
| Complications: Hematologic | | 4 (6.7%) | 1 (7.7%) | 3 (6.4%) | 1.0 |
| | Pulmonary embolism | 1 (1.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1.0 |
| | Intraop/postop transfusion | 3 (5.0%) | 1 (7.7%) | 2 (4.3%) | 1.0 |
| Complications: Cardiovascular | | 2 (3.3%) | 1 (7.7%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1.0 |
| | Cardiac arrest | 1 (1.7%) | 1 (7.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1.0 |
| | Myocardial infarction | 1 (1.7%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (2.1%) | 1.0 |
| Hospital Length of stay (days) ^b | 0-5 | 36 (75.0%) | 6 (46.2%) | 30 (66.7%) | |
| | 5-10 | 13 (27.1%) | 4 (30.8%) | 9 (20.0%) | |
| | >10 | 9 (18.8%) | 3 (23.1%) | 6 (13.3%) | |
| Mean Hospital Length of stay ± SD | | 6.8 ± 8.4 | 8.5 ± 9.2 | 6.3 ± 8.1 | 0.4124 |

e: Of available data (n=58: 13 supratentorial, 45 infratentorial)

Conclusions

- Supratentorial approaches to pineal gland surgery are less common than infratentorial approaches.
- Readmission, reoperation, overall complication rates, and total length of stay is similar between the two approaches.
- Clinical decisions regarding which approach to use should depend upon anatomical considerations and physician preference.