

# **ANGIOBLASTOMA IN THE CERVICAL SEGMENT OF THE SPINAL CORD IN A 50-YEAR OLD PATIENT WITH PERIPHERAL SYMPTOMS – CASE REPORT. REHABILITATION RISK IN CARDIAC IMPLANTABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICES.**

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Abstract:

Introduction:

Angioblastoma is a rare, slowly growing benign tumor developing usually in the posterior cranial cavity and spinal cord, most commonly in children. The very slow expansion angioblastoma causes long-term compensation of neurological deficits. Surgical treatment is usually enough. Von Hippel-Landau syndrome should be excluded.

Purpose:

The aim of the study is to present how dangerous rehabilitation of a poorly diagnosed patient could be.

Method:

The report presents a 50-year old female patient with an implanted cardiac pacemaker, with a 1-year history of aggravation of symptoms seemingly linked to peripheral nervous system injury. In accordance with procedures foreseen for CIED (cardiac implantable electronic devices) patients, an MRI was performed as the CT examination of the cervical segment did not contribute much to the diagnostics and neurophysiological examinations results were contradictory.

Results:

The MRI revealed the presence of a tumor in the cervical region of the spinal cord. An anatomopathomorphological examination confirmed the presence of angioblastoma.

Conclusions:

The patient's case shows what variable an array of symptoms and signs intraspinal changes angioblastoma can generate, what great a role MRI can play in the diagnostic procedure and in planning a surgical intervention, also in the growing number of CIED patients. CNS imaging examinations with the use of the electromagnetic field in patients with a cardiac pacemaker still generate controversies in Poland though these examinations are routinely performed in the USA. The case discussed also raises the question of the safety of CIED patients' rehabilitation.

Key words: spinal tumours, angioblastoma, cardiac pacemaker, von Hippel-Lindau syndrome.