Case Report

A rare cystic lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma: A case report and review of the literature

Muhammad Firdaus¹, Arwinder S. Gill¹, Rini Andriani², Dian Cahyanti³, Maria R. Yunti¹, Ahmad Faried⁴

Departments of ¹Neurosurgery, ¹Neurology, ²Anatomical Pathology, Dharmais National Cancer Hospital, West Jakarta, Indonesia, ³Department of Neurosurgery, Universitas Padjadjaran Facultas Kedokteran, Jawa Barat, Indonesia.

E-mail: Muhammad Firdaus - firdausoenarya@gmail.com; Arwinder S. Gill - arwinsingh@hotmail.com; Rini Andriani - andrianirini13@yahoo.com; Dian Cahyanti - diancahyanti@gmail.com; Maria R. Yunti - maria.yunti@gmail.com; *Ahmad Faried - faried.fkup@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Meningioma is a common neoplasm of the central nervous system, accounting for 30% of all primary intracranial neoplasms.[⁵] According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2016 classification of tumors, there are three grades and 15 subtypes of meningiomas.[¹⁰] The incidence of meningioma with cystic lesions is an exceptionally rare. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma (LPRM) is a rare pathological entity belong to the World Health Organization Grade I meningiomas. LPRM is characterized by abundant lymphoplasmacytic infiltrates which over-shadow the underlying meningothelial component.

Case Description: A 42-year-old male was admitted to our hospital with a chronic headache for about 3 weeks prior to admission. His symptoms worsen, and subsequently, he experienced left extremities weakness about 1 week before admission. His brain magnetic resonance imaging revealed an irregular and heterogeneously enhancing solid lesion with intratumoral cystic changes at the temporal lobe. A gross total resection was performed; pathological examination revealed a cystic LPRM.

Conclusion: This rare variant of meningioma is a benign tumor entity featured with massive inflammatory cell infiltration and often less proportion of meningothelial elements. Surgical resection remains the treatment of choice. This is the first report regarding cystic LPRM from Indonesia; we also summarized relevant literature up-to-date, May 2020, reported LPRM cases.

Keywords: Cystic lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma, Extremely rare meningioma variant case, Histopathology, Treatment, Up-date literature review

ABSTRACT

**Background:** Meningiomas are common central nervous system neoplasms, account for 30% of all primary intracranial neoplasms; the occurrence of meningiomas with cystic lesions is an exceptionally rare. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma (LPRM) is a rare pathological entity belong to the World Health Organization Grade I meningiomas. LPRM is characterized by abundant lymphoplasmacytic infiltrates which over-shadow the underlying meningothelial component.

**Case Description:** A 42-year-old male was admitted to our hospital with a chronic headache for about 3 weeks prior to admission. His symptoms worsen, and subsequently, he experienced left extremities weakness about 1 week before admission. His brain magnetic resonance imaging revealed an irregular and heterogeneously enhancing solid lesion with intratumoral cystic changes at the temporal lobe. A gross total resection was performed; pathological examination revealed a cystic LPRM.

**Conclusion:** This rare variant of meningioma is a benign tumor entity featured with massive inflammatory cell infiltration and often less proportion of meningothelial elements. Surgical resection remains the treatment of choice. This is the first report regarding cystic LPRM from Indonesia; we also summarized relevant literature up-to-date, May 2020, reported LPRM cases.

**Keywords:** Cystic lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma, Extremely rare meningioma variant case, Histopathology, Treatment, Up-date literature review

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

©2020 Published by Scientific Scholar on behalf of Surgical Neurology International
most commonly over cerebral convexities. Other sites include sphenoid ridges, olfactory groove, parasellar region, petrous ridge, tentorium, and posterior fossa.\[3\]

**CASE REPORT**

A 42-year-old male was admitted to our hospital with chronic headache since 3 weeks before admission. His headache progressively worsened and accompanied with weakness on his left side since 1 week before admission. His weakness was not associated with sensory deficits. He denied any history of trauma, seizures, vomiting, fever, or other associated symptoms. There was a history of alcohol-tobacco consumption >10 years. Neurological examination revealed a grade 4/5 motor strength on both upper- and lower-limb, other examinations were within normal limits. A complete blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), coagulation profile, liver-kidney chemistries, and urinalysis were within normal limits.

Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed an irregular and heterogeneously enhancing solid lesion at the right temporoparietal region, with intratumoral cystic changes, a broad attachment on the dura, and perifocal brain edema resulting in midline shift to the contralateral side [Figure 1a and b]. The enhancing portion exhibited hypointense to isointense signal on T1-weighted sequences and hypointense signal on T2-weighted sequences. There was no destruction of bone structure [Figure 1c]. A standard right-sided pterional craniotomy was performed. The dura mater was incised in a cruciate fashion, the tumor was exposed meticulously. The tumor was observed to adhere tightly with the dura mater along the sphenoid wing. They appeared grayish with ill-defined margins. There was also yellowish cystic fluid filling the surgical field. After debulking the tumor using an ultrasonic aspirator, the margins of the tumor and cerebral cortex were carefully dissected using microsurgical technique. The surgical field was irrigated copiously, and any residual bleeding was cauterized. The temporal fascia was used to replace the dura mater and bone flap was fixed with titanium plates; a gross total resection of Simpson Grade 1 tumor removal was achieved.

The pathological examination revealed the proliferation of neoplastic epithelial cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm within solid nests, with surrounding inflammatory infiltrates, rich in lymphocytes, and plasma cells. The pathological examination also revealed the formation of lymphoid follicles and foci of fibrosis. The tumor tissue was positively stained for vimentin, but negative for glial fibrillary acidic protein. The inflammatory infiltrates were mostly stained with CD3 [Figure 2]. Our intraoperative finding consistent with WHO Grade I; the diagnosis of cystic LPRM was established. The postoperative period was uneventful. The patient muscle strength was gradually improved. His postoperative MRI 6 months after surgery showed no residual nor recurrence of the tumor [Figure 3].

**DISCUSSION**

LRPM, a rare WHO grade I subtype, usually occurs in young and middle-aged patients without sex predominance; in our case, it is even extremely rare since it occurred with a cystic lesion that has been only ten reported in the literature (became 11 with our case).\[6,10,11,15,16,20,25,28\] LRPM can occur in a various locations,\[28\] while, in our case, the lesion was located in the right temporal lobe behind the sphenoid wing extending to parietal lobe. Radiologically, these tumors usually show unclear borders with marked edema and also an invasion of adjacent brain tissue. These features suggest a high degree of malignancy, but histological examination revealed that these features were due to extensive inflammatory cell infiltration rather than tumor cell invasion.\[16,28\] Lee et al. suggested that the perifocal brain edema is probably related

---

**Figure 1:** Axial (a) and coronal T1-contrast (b) image shows contrast enhancement dural-based tumor with cystic component size 7 × 5 cm resulting in midline shift of approximately 1.6 cm and third ventricular obliteration. Axial T2 image showing hypointense cystic component (c).
to the amount of inflammatory infiltrates within the tumor, blood supply, and pathological type. Cystic components can also be encountered, as in our case. The imaging findings of LPRM are different from other types of common meningioma; the differential diagnosis may be extensive, ranging from neoplastic to reactive disorders.

Here, we reported – to the best of our knowledge – the first LPRM case from Indonesia and reviewed relevant up-date literatures summarized LPRM cases (using pathological examination methods); the summary of previously documented LPRM cases [Table 1, except serial cases been reported previously]. Among 21 patients [included our case, Table 1], the age of diagnosis ranged from 9 to 63 years old (39.2 ± 15.6 years old), and the male-to-female ratio was 10:11. The most common locations were convexity (10/21; frontal 2, parietal 2, occipital 2, frontotemporal 1, frontoparietal 2, and temporoparietal 1), cranial base (4/21; anterior 2, middle fossa 2), falx (1/21), and tentorium cerebelli (1/21). Occasionally, the lesions located at ventricle (4/21; lateral ventricle 1, 3rd ventricle 1, and trigone 2) and cerebellopontine angle (1/21). Multiple or diffuse lesions were found in three cases (Case #8, #9 and #17), which were more severe and tended to recur. From all 21 patients, MRI and computed tomography scan images were available in all patients. Most of the lesions exhibited hypo-to-isointense signal on T1-weighted images and hypo-iso- to high-intense signal on T2-weighted images, usually with homogenous enhancement after gadolinium administration; a classical dural tail sign was observed in some case. Most cases were diagnosed as meningiomas but not LPRM before surgery. In addition, 71.4% (15/21; slightly, edema 1, moderate-edema 3, and severe-edema 11) of the lesions exhibited peritumoral edema with peritumoral or intratumoral cystic changes were observed in 52.4% (11/21) of the patients. Preoperative MRI diagnosis of meningioma was made in seven cases, an aggressive meningioma was in three cases, inflammatory granuloma in two cases, malignant brain tumor in two cases, metastatic tumor in two cases, lymphoma in one case, sinus thrombosis in one case, craniopharyngioma in one case, and glioma in one case. One case had an extensive left tentorial-petroclival extra-axial tumor that was irregular in shape and compressed the brain stem; subtotal resection was then performed followed by gamma knife surgery (GKS) at first to treat the residual tumor.

There are various of differential diagnoses for these types of cortical mass and biological abnormalities such as idiopathic hypertrophic pachymeningitis, giant lymph node hyperplasia, plasma cell granuloma, multiple myeloma, chordoid meningioma, solitary plasmacytoma, sinus histiocytes, and lymphomatoid granulomatosis. The epithelial membrane antigen and vimentin-staining are reportedly useful in identifying the meningothelial origin of the tumor and differentiating it from other lesions. Various hypotheses have been proposed to explain the lymphoplasmacyte infiltration. The question arises as to whether the lesion is indeed primarily neoplastic or granulomatous change with a secondary meningeal reaction. Bruno et al. suggest that the LPRM can be considered intracranial inflammatory masses rather than neoplasms due to their biological behavior, immunoprofile, and clinical course. At present, it is not possible to determine whether the interspersed meningothelial cells are reactive/neoplastic, whether they are primary/secondary to

Figure 2: Microscopic examination revealed the proliferation of neoplastic meningothelial cells with pale eosinophilic cytoplasm forming solid nests, associated with a dense chronic inflammatory infiltrate rich in lymphocytes and some plasma cells (a) (H&E, ×20). Both tumor cells and lymphocytes are positive with vimentin (b) (×20). Negative glial fibrillary acidic protein in tumor cells excludes the diagnosis of glioma with xanthomatous changes (c) (×40). CD3 staining in lymphocytes dispersed between tumor cells (d) (×20).

Figure 3: Immediate postoperative computed tomography scan showing total removal of tumor with some certain extent of midline shift (a). Magnetic resonance imaging axial T1-contrast scan 6 months after operation showing no recurrence (b).
| No | Reference               | Sex/Age | Location                  | Edema | Peripheral blood abnormalities | Treatment          | MIB-1 (%) | Outcome                                                                 |
|----|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Cambruzzi et al., 2012[3]| F/17    | Right parietal            | –     | N/A                           | Total resection    | 1         | Resolution of neurological symptoms                                     |
| 2  | Liu et al., 2012[16]     | M/52    | Occipital sagittal sinus  | +++   | 2 cases had been found to have hematopoietic abnormalities, with polyclonal gammopathy and high blood serum IgA | Total resection N/A | N/A       | In follow-up over 1-4 years, only one case of recurrence in the 1st year after surgery was noted |
| 3  | Out of 7 cases: 4        | F/39    | Left frontal              | ++    | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       | One recurred case above: no recurrence was found in the 2 years following the second surgery |
| 4  | cases were men, and      | M/30    | Ventricle lateral         | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       |                                                                           |
| 5  | 3 cases women, with      | ?       | Frontotemporal            | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       |                                                                           |
| 6  | an age range of 9–63     | ?       | Cerebral falx             | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       |                                                                           |
| 7  | years with average of    | ?       | Sphenoid ridge            | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       |                                                                           |
| 8  | 38 years                 | ?       | Cerebropontine angle      | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       |                                                                           |
| 9  | Majumdar et al., 2013[9] | M/50    | Right sphenoid wing       | –     | Mild elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate | Total resection    | N/A       | No recurrence after 9 month follow-up                                   |
| 10 | Wang et al., 2013[23]    | F/60    | Left tentorial-chvopetrosal | –     | N/A                           | Subtotal resection | N/A       | 2 months → residual tumor (tentorial and cavernous sinus). One year → tumor in the cavernous sinus and suprasellar area |
| 11 | Wang et al., 2014[25]    | F/37    | Intraventricular trigone  | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       | No residual tumor or recurrence 3 months after surgery                  |
| 12 | Lee et al., 2015[15]     | F/35    | Left occipital            | +++   | Normal                        | Total resection    | 2         | No residual tumor or recurrence 1 year after surgery                    |
| 13 | Cha et al., 2016[4]      | M/55    | Left tentorium cerebelli  | ++    | Normal                        | Subtotal resection | 20        | Resolution of ataxia symptoms but experienced mild residual visual defects |
| 14 | Kaur et al., 2016[11]    | M/21    | Right frontoparietal      | +++   | N/A                           | Total resection    | N/A       | Resolution of neurological symptoms                                     |
| 15 | Kurmi et al., 2016[12]   | M/32    | Right parietal involving scalp | +++   | Normal                        | Total resection    | <1        | No residual tumor or recurrence 3 months after surgery                  |
| 16 | Kashyap, 2017[9]         | F/27    | Right frontoparietal      | ++    | Normal                        | Total resection    | N/A       | Resolution of neurological symptoms                                     |
| 17 | Son, 2018[20]            | F/56    | The odontoid process and clivus | –     | Normal                        | Subtotal resection and biopsy | 15        | In follow-up (7 years, 3 years and 3 years) recurrence happen x3 after surgery, respectively, was noted |
| 18 | Wang et al., 2018[24]    | F/51    | Left frontal process      | –     | N/A                           | Total resection    | 3         | No residual tumor or recurrence 1 year after surgery                    |
| 19 | Yang et al., 2018[26]    | F/47    | Intracranial duramater and the right trigone area involving the third ventricle | +     | N/A                           | Subtotal resection | N/A       | The patient received radiotherapy and postsurgery MRI at 3 months demonstrated no progression of residual tumor |
| 20 | Ferreira et al., 2020[6] | M/21    | The third ventricle       | –     | N/A                           | Total resection    | 0.1       | No residual tumor or recurrence 6 months after surgery                  |
| 21 | Present case, 2020       | M/42    | Right temporooccipital    | +++   | Normal                        | Total resection    | <1        | No residual tumor or recurrence 6 months after surgery                  |

F: Female, M: Male, –: Negative, +: Slightly, ++: Moderate, +++: Severe, N/A: Not available
inflammation due to the various amount of inflammatory and meningothelial component among reported cases.\textsuperscript{[28]}

The significance of blood abnormalities found in LPRM remains elusive. Stam et al. concluded that the plasma cell infiltrates were not tumoral in origin due to the abundant production of almost all classes of immunoglobulins.\textsuperscript{[21]} Preoperative laboratory tests disclosed hematopoietic abnormalities in two cases (2/21), with polyclonal gammopathy and high blood serum IgA and IgM [Table 1]. Most of the cases had normal peripheral blood (11/21; including ours) except one with mildly elevated ESR and there were seven cases not available (7/21).

Based on the Simpson grading criteria, 17 of 21 cases had total tumor resection (Simpson Grade I or II), while four cases had subtotal resection or biopsy (Simpson Grade III or IV) since a complete resection was not possible.\textsuperscript{[4,20,23,26]} After subtotal resection, in one case, treated with GSK after tumor biopsy, the tumor slightly reduced 7 months after GKS, significant tumor shrinkage was noted (postGKS: average 32% reduction by 3 years follow-up) without any adverse radiation effects.\textsuperscript{[23]} The prognosis of LPRM is favorable, according to previous reports with little recurrence.\textsuperscript{[22,28]} In this study, recurrence rate is 14.3% (3/21).

To date, 164 LPRM cases, including 11 cystic LPRM from previous case reports and retrospective case series, have been reported. Zhu et al.\textsuperscript{[28]} reviewed all published literature on LPRM from 1971 to 2012 and reported 62 LPRM cases; Yongjun et al.\textsuperscript{[27]} published case series on LPRM from 2002 to 2013 in the Second Hospital of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, China and reported 9 LPRM cases; Lal et al.\textsuperscript{[11]} published case series on LPRM in 2014 and reported 16 LPRM cases; and Tao et al.\textsuperscript{[13]} published a large case series on LPRM from 2009 to 2016 in Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China and reported 56 LPRM cases and this study reviewed published literature on LPRM from 2013 to 2020 and reported 21 LPRM cases, as summarized in [Table 2].

LPRM occurs at a higher rate in young and middle-aged patients without sex predominance, which differs from other types of meningiomas.\textsuperscript{[27]} Consistent with previous reports, LPRM was commonly located in the convexity.\textsuperscript{[13,22,27,28]} From published literature, the characteristic of LPRM includes: (i) the mean of age is 44.6 ± 15.5 with a range from 9 to 79 years old, (ii) a slight female predominant, with the male and female ratio is 0.9:1, (iii) the imaging of severe peritumoral brain edema 40.24% (66/164), (iv) gross total resection achieved up to 72.56% (119/164), and (v) the recurrence rate is 12.20% (20/164).

**CONCLUSION**

Cystic LPRM is an extremely rare benign variant of intracranial meningioma that occurs at a higher rate in young and middle-aged patients without sex predominance with a low tendency of recurrence, mainly in the convexity, featured with a massive inflammatory cells infiltration and often a less proportion of meningothelial components. A definitive diagnosis was possible only through a histopathological examination, along with a good communication between the surgeon and the pathologist. Total surgical resection remains a primary goal of treatment.

**Declaration of patient consent**

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

**Financial support and sponsorship**

Dr. Ahmad Faried received a research grant from Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung and supported by the Grants-in-Aid from Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology (National Research and Innovation Agency) 16/E1/KPT/2020 for basic research.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts of interest.

---

**Table 2: Comparison of clinical features of lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma cases until 2020.**

| Parameter                  | Zhu et al., 1971–2012 | Yongjun et al., 2002–2013 | Lal et al., 2014 | Tao et al., 2009–2016 | 2013–2020* | Accumulative |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| No. of cases               | 62                     | 9                         | 16               | 56                     | 21         | 164         |
| Patients age*              | 40.7 ± 18.3; 9–79      | 43 ± 16.9; 99–63          | 55.3 ± 14.7; 229–78 | 44.6 ± 12.0; 159–66   | 39.2 ± 15.6; 99–63 | 4.6 ± 15.5; 99–79 |
| Male/female ratio          | 0.9:1                  | 1.0:79                    | 0.45:1           | 1:1                    | 0.91:1     | 0.9:1       |
| Severe peritumoral brain edema | 44.7% (21/47)       | 55.6% (5/9)               | 43.75% (7/16)    | 40% (22/55)            | 52.4% (11/21) | 40.24% (66/164) |
| Gross total resection      | 61.3% (38/62)          | 77.8% (7/9)               | 75% (12/16)      | 80.4% (45/56)          | 81% (17/21) | 72.56% (119/164) |
| Recurrence                 | 11.3% (7/62)           | 11% (1/9)                 | 25% (4/16)       | 8.9% (5/56)            | 14.3% (3/21) | 12.20% (20/164) |

*Published paper of LPRM other than serial case report by Zhu et al., 1971–2012;\textsuperscript{[28]} Yongjun et al., 2002–2013;\textsuperscript{[22]} Lal et al., 2014;\textsuperscript{[15]} and Tao et al., 2009–2016.\textsuperscript{[16]} In years (mean±SD; range)
REFERENCES

1. Banerjee AK, Blackwood W. A subfrontal tumour with the features of plasmocytoma and meningioma. Acta Neuropathol 1971;18:84-8.
2. Bruno MC, Ginguène C, Santangelo M, Panagiotopoulos K, Piscopo GA, Tortora F, et al. Lymphoplasmacyte rich meningioma: A case report and review of the literature. J Neurosurg Sci 2004;48:117-24; discussion 124.
3. Cambruzei E, da Costa de Souza TA, Silveira LC, dos Santos Moreira CF. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma: A case report of a rare neoplasm. J Bras Patol Med Lab 2012;48:223-7.
4. Cha YJ, Lee SK, Chang JH, Kim SH. Report of a rare case of atypical lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma in the tentorium mimicking idiopathic hypertrophic pachymeningitis. Brain Tumor Pathol 2016;33:216-21.
5. Claus EB, Bondy ML, Schildkraut JM, Wiemels JL, Wrensch M, Black PM. Epidemiology of intracranial meningiomas. Neurosurgery 2005;57:1088-95.
6. Ferreira MP, Cambruzei E, Martins OG, Gago G, Vial AD. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma of the 3rd ventricle: Case report. Arq Bras Neurocir 2020;39:149-53.
7. Fortuna A, Ferrante L, Acqui M, Guglielmi G, Mastronardi L. Cystic meningiomas. Acta Neurochir (Wien) 1988;90:23-30.
8. Go Ko, Lee K, Heo W, Lee YS, Park YS, Kim SK, et al. Cystic meningiomas: Correlation between radiologic and histopathologic features. Brain Tumor Res Treat 2018;6:13-21.
9. Karshyap A, Mukherjee T, Chauhan RD. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma-a rare case report and review of the literature. World J Surg Med Radiat Oncol 2017;6:17-21.
10. Katayama S, Fukuhara T, Wani T, Namba S, Yamadori I. Cystic lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma-case report. Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo) 1997;37:275-8.
11. Kaur M, Dalal V, Sharma KC, Singh A. Lymphoplasmacyte rich meningioma-a rare morphological variant of meningioma. Br J Med Pract 2016;9:a905.
12. Kurmi DJ, Sharma A, Mittal RS, Singhvi S. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma with invasion of bone: A case report and review of literature. Asian J Neurosurg 2011;6:448.
13. Lal A, Dahiya S, Gonzales M, Hiniker A, Prayson R, Kleinschmidt-DeMasters BK, Perry A. IgG4 overexpression is rare in meningiomas with a prominent inflammatory component: A review of 16 cases. Brain Pathol 2014;24:352-9.
14. Lee KJ, Joo WI, Rha HK, Park HK, Chough JK, Hong YK, et al. Peritumoral brain edema in meningiomas: Correlations between magnetic resonance imaging, angiography, and pathology. Surg Neurol 2008;69:350-5.
15. Lee MY, Ahn K, Lee YS, Jeun SS. Neuroimaging and clinicopathologic findings of lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma, mimicking malignancy: Case report. Investig Magn Reson Imaging 2015;19:62-6.
16. Liu JL, Zhou J, Ma YH, Dong C. An analysis of the magnetic resonance imaging and pathology of intracranial lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma. Eur J Radiol 2012;81:968-73.
17. Loh JK, Hwang SL, Tsai KB, Kwan AL, Howng SL. Sphenoid ridge lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma. J Formos Med Assoc 2006;105:594-8.
18. Louis DN, Perry A, Reifenberger G, von Deimling A, Branger DF, Cavenee WK, et al. The 2016 World Health Organization classification of tumors of the Central Nervous System: A summary. Acta Neuropathol 2016;131:803-20.
19. Majumdar K, Saran RK, Chaurasia PK, Tyagi I, Singh D. Sphenoid wing lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma with occasional emperipolesis closely simulating an intracranial Rosai-Dorfman disease: A diagnostic dilemma. Clin Neuropathol 2013;32:122-7.
20. Son HJ, Yu IK, Kim SM. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma with atypical angiomatous feature and an increased deposition of IgG4-positive plasma cells: An unusual case report. Int J Surg Pathol 2018;26:93-7.
21. Stam FC, van Alphen HS, Boorsma DM. Meningioma with conspicuous plasma cell components. A histopathological and immunohistochemical study. Acta Neuropathol 1980;49:241-3.
22. Tao X, Wang K, Dong J, Hou Z, Wu Z, Zhang J, et al. Clinical, radiologic, and pathologic features of 56 cases of intracranial lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma. World Neurosurg 2017;106:152-64.
23. Wang WH, Lee CC, Lin SC, Guo WY, Ho DM, Chen MH. Gamma knife radiosurgery for lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 2013;115:1110-3.
24. Wang Y, Teng Y, Xu H, Li Y. Primary intraosseous lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma. World Neurosurg 2018;109:291-3.
25. Wang YB, Wang WJ, Xu SB, Xu BF, Yu Y, Ma H, et al. Intraventricular lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma: A case report. Turk Neurosurg 2014;24:958-62.
26. Yang X, Le J, Hu X, Zhang Y, Liu J. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma involving the whole intracranial dura mater. Neurology 2018;90:934-5.
27. Yongjun L, Xin L, Qiu S, Jun-Lin Z. Imaging findings and clinical features of intracranial lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma. J Craniofac Surg 2015;26:e132-7.
28. Zhu HD, Xie Q, Gong Y, Mao Y, Zhong P, Hang FP, et al. Lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma: Our experience with 19 cases and a systematic literature review. Int J Clin Exp Med 2013;6:504-15.

How to cite this article: Firdaus M, Gill AS, Andriani R, Cahyanti D, Yunti MR, Faried A. A rare cystic lymphoplasmacyte-rich meningioma: A case report and review of the literature. Surg Neurol Int 2020;11:391.