



OPINION ARTICLE

Learning from cases: Analysis of two cases of craniopharyngioma from the 19th to the 21st centuries. [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]

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Abstract

This manuscript describes the study of two cases of craniopharyngioma, which have been examined repeatedly over three separate centuries. This includes analysis by Josef Engel in 1839, who sought to uncover the physiological role of the pituitary gland; Jacob Erdheim in 1904, who initially described the disease we now call craniopharyngioma, and recent high resolution MRI and micro-CT imaging and attempted DNA analyses of the tumours. The cases highlight how, rightly or wrongly, our interpretation of data is shaped by the technologies, methodologies and prevailing theories of a given time.

Keywords

Craniopharyngioma, historical, Erdheim, Engel, micro-CT



This article is included in the **UCL Child Health gateway**.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

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version 1 30 Aug 2019	 report	 report

- Ashley Grossman**, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
- Ruth Prieto** , Puerta de Hierro University Hospital, Madrid, Spain
Jose M. Pascual, La Princesa University Hospital, Madrid, Spain

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

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The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

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The acquisition of knowledge from the study of individual cases is a core component of medical curricula across the world; it has been used to learn about and impart knowledge of human physiology, symptomatology, pathology, and clinical therapy for millennia¹ (McLean 2016). Combining cases into series has enabled the definition of diseases, define their natural history and forms an initial level of evidence in the evaluation of therapy² (Sayre, Toklu *et al.* 2017). Here, we present two cases of craniopharyngioma, where separate studies over three centuries have impacted on our understanding of the normal function of the pituitary gland and the classification of its pathology.

1828, in the seat of the Austrian Empire, a 33 year old Viennese waiter (Case 1) has been admitted to hospital complaining of longstanding weakness of his arms and legs, an increased need for sleep, headaches, intermittent vomiting, and

a progressive deterioration of vision finally leading to complete blindness. Dying in a state of severe emaciation, post mortem examination identified a large cystic lesion in the region of the pituitary which was subsequently retained for further studies.

This patient's tumour was kept, and next studied by Josef Engel, a pathologist completing his PhD thesis, "Über den Hirnanhang und den Trichter" (*On the pituitary and the infundibulum*) in 1839, working under the guidance of Carl von Rokitansky, one of the fathers of modern scientific pathology. At this time, the function of the pituitary gland was unknown. Through the characterisation of 12 cases of pituitary pathology, Engel proposed that the pituitary was a primitive version of the "small brain", now known as the cerebellum. Remarkably, he postulated that the function of the cerebellum was for walking forwards, whereas the pituitary was for walking backwards. A drawing of the sample from the thesis is shown in [Figure 1a](#).

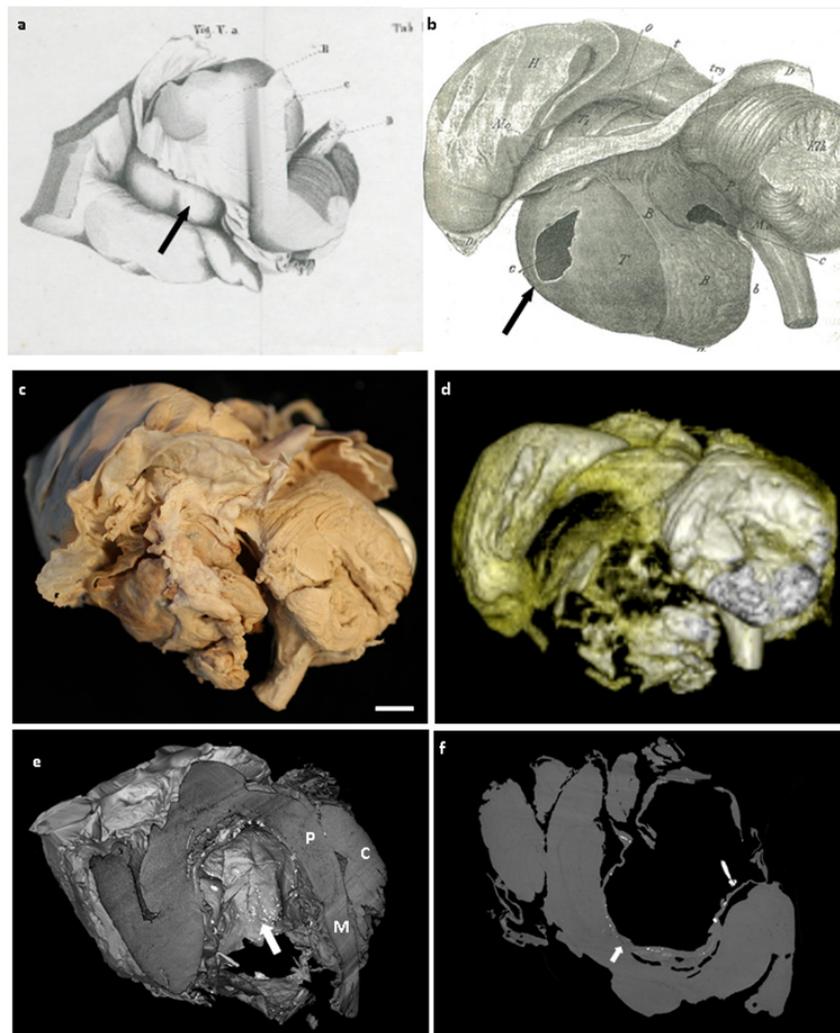


Figure 1. Case 1: Pathological drawing from **a)** Engel's thesis in 1839 (*Über den Hirnanhang und den Trichter*, Medical University Vienna), **b)** Erdheim's 1904 paper³, showing a large infra-tentorial cystic lesion (arrow). **c)** Macroscopic photograph of specimen taken at Great Ormond Street Hospital. scale bar=1cm. **d)** 3T MRI reconstruction of the tumour matching the macroscopic figure. **e)** Micro-CT image showing cut-away of the cystic tumour with speckled hyper-intense areas consistent with calcification. P=Pons, M=Medulla, C=Cerebellum. **f)** Cross-sectional non-contrast micro-CT image showing cyst wall continuous with surrounding structures (arrow).

Whist this seems remarkable today, these conclusions were based on his careful observations. Engel noted several morphological correspondences between the pituitary gland and the cerebellum: both are covered by a tent of dura mater with an opposite semi-circular opening to connect with other parts of the brain, both lie within a bony depression in the midline skull base, both are “kidney-shaped”, both are bordered by a venous ring, the pituitary is surrounded by the arterial circle of Willis, while branches of the vertebral arteries enclose the cerebellum. Thus in some way he considered the pituitary gland a simplified replica of the cerebellum, much as others had considered the relationship between the cerebral hemispheres and the cerebellum. At the same time he also noted important differences; while the pituitary stalk slopes down in an anterior direction towards the gland, the cerebellar peduncle enters the cerebellum in an anterior-posterior direction.

Under the assumption of analogous form suggesting analogous function, observations regarding the influence of disease states of these structures on movement could be presented in a logical way: with malfunction of the cerebellum leading to contractions of the extensors with a tendency to move backwards, while the opposite is true of advanced stages of pituitary malfunction, namely contraction of the flexors with resulting forward movements, an antagonistic effect on the direction of movement of these two structures could be explained.

A review of Engel’s thesis, published in the *Medizinische Jahrbücher des kaiserl. königl. österr. Staates*, (Austrian Annual Medical Journal), reflected that *“This text is a great testament to the author’s honest endeavours and for his talent to work in this field. Even if, over the course of time, the results set out herein, reached through pathological-anatomical examinations and observations, should require modification because of new facts, the methods described and carried out herein as well as the standards of the science still deserve recognition, and in any event, the author has earned lasting credit for sharing such excellent and comprehensive observations”*, a testament any PhD student would still be proud to receive today.

Almost 80 years, two emperors and one unification with Hungary later, the next scientific report of this specimen emerged in the literature in 1904, as part of a large study of pituitary pathology by Jacob Erdheim. In his 200 page paper, *“Über Hypophysenganggeschwulste und Hirncholesteatome”*, Erdheim defined a cohort of lesions he called *“hypophyseal duct tumors”*⁴ (Erdheim 1904). In this paper he describes in detail the pathology of seven such lesions, including that of Josef Ecker. A drawing of the macroscopic pathology of this cases lesion from this paper is shown in [Figure 1b](#). Erdheim hypothesised regarding the existence of two fundamentally different types of pituitary lesions; a “benign” type with a basal papillary morphology and a more aggressive type with histological features resembling those of odontogenic tumours of the jaw, also known as adamantinomas. Following this paper, two of the samples, that described above, and that of a 58-year-old shop keepers widow (Case 2), were stored in Vienna and are

currently housed in the Narrentum, part of the Natural History Museum of Vienna.

Over the next century, these tumours were renamed craniopharyngioma, following the influence of the American neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing, who described them as the “most formidable of intracranial tumours”⁵ (Barkhoudarian and Laws 2013). Craniopharyngiomas are currently classified as either papillary (PCP), predominantly a disease of adults, and adamantinomatous (ACP), the most common tumour of the sellar region in children, based on their histological features and broadly corresponding to the subtypes described by Erdheim⁶ (Louis, Perry *et al.* 2016). Advances in molecular profiling have now confirmed differing genetic bases to these two subtypes, with PCP usually harbouring V600E mutations in *BRAF* and activating mutations in *CTNNB1* in ACP, and with differing DNA methylation and gene expression profiles⁶ (Louis, Perry *et al.* 2016).

In a review of Erdheim’s paper in 2015, Case 1, the cystic tumour was re-classified as having features of adamantinomatous pathology⁷ (Pascual, Rosdolsky *et al.* 2015). In contrast, case 2, showed features of papillary craniopharyngioma. The macroscopic scale of these samples, along with their good state of preservation, anatomically-oriented display and their well characterised clinical histories provided a unique opportunity to study craniopharyngioma using modern techniques ([Figure 1c](#), [Figure 2b](#)).

In 2016, we published the first histological scale high resolution 3D imaging of tumour invasion using micro-focus computed tomography (micro-CT). By imaging small pieces of human ACP we were able to visualise, at the cellular scale, the invasion of tumour into surrounding tissue, giving insight into the mechanisms of tumour invasion, and the challenges of achieving complete surgical resection⁸ (Apps, Hutchinson *et al.* 2016). The samples from these two cases were obtained from Vienna and underwent advanced imaging, initially by 3 Tesla MRI (protocols available on request) then by high resolution micro-CT imaging using a Nikon XT H 225 ST micro-CT scanner, utilising a Molybdenum target to maximise tissue contrast, at 10W scanning power.

Imaging successfully enabled visualisation to a resolution of 61.1µm and 84.6µm respectively for the two cases and facilitated detailed 3D reconstructions of the tumours and the surrounding structures ([Figure 1d-f](#), [Figure 2c,d](#)) (Videos 1–2^{9,10}). Case 1, had speckled hyper-intense foci throughout the cyst wall, consistent with calcification, an imaging feature currently used in making supporting a diagnosis of craniopharyngioma. The cyst, while predominantly separated from local structures, was also focally continuous with the surrounding brain, highlighting the challenges in neurosurgical resection ([Figure 1f](#)). In contrast, in case 2, the tumour was more exophytic and heterogeneous in nature. MRI highlighted how the tumour boundary was close to neuronal tracts ([Figure 2c](#)).

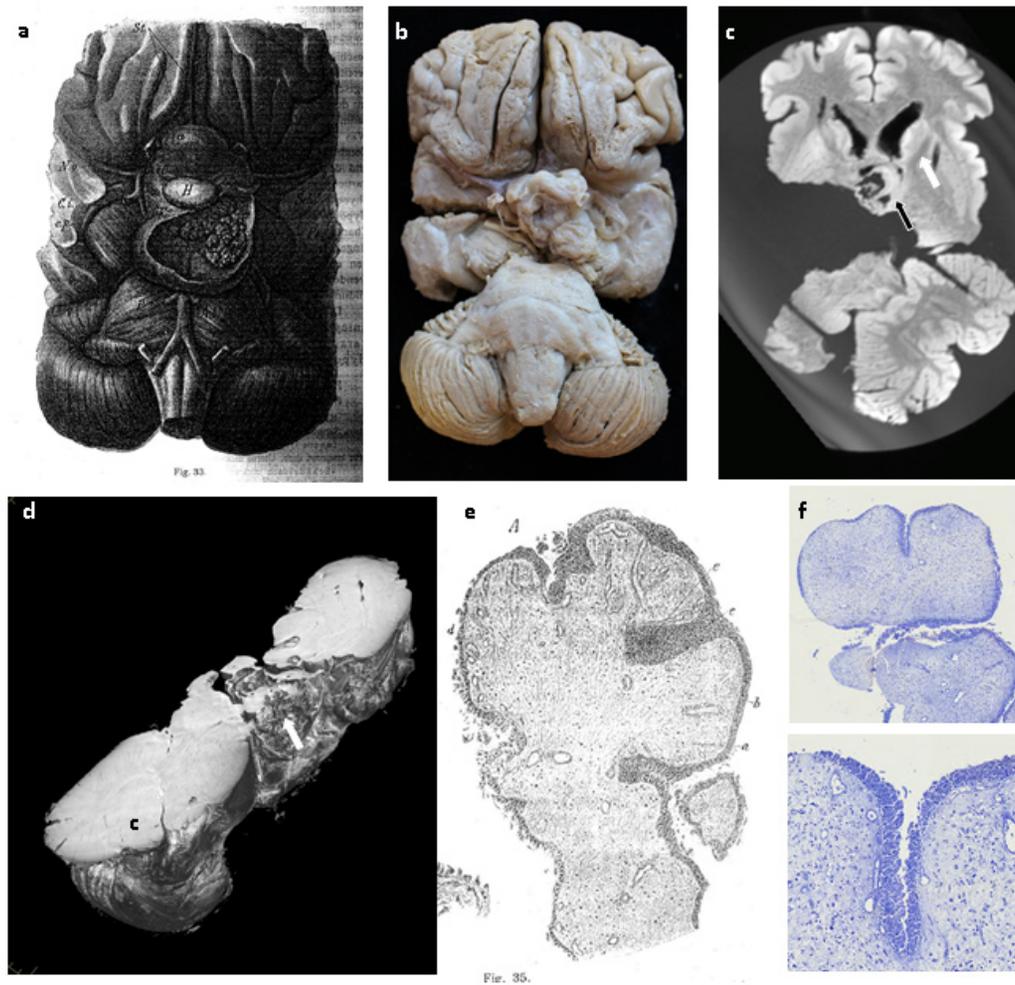


Figure 2. Case 2. **a)** Pathological drawing from Erdheim's 1904 paper, showing a papillary pituitary growth⁴. **b)** Macroscopic photograph of the specimen. Note that the specimen has been divided through right temporal lobe. **c)** 3T MRI image showing close relationship of the tumour (black arrow) to the white matter tracts (white arrow). **d)** Micro-CT image showing complex structure and relations of the tumour. C=Cerebellum. **e)** Histological drawing of the tumour by Erdheim. **f)** Toluidine blue staining of a section of the tumour, showing its papillary epithelial nature.

Virtual dissection of 1828 case of craniopharyngioma described by Josef Engel by micro-CT imaging

1 Data File

Video 1: Virtual dissection of case 1 by micro-CT imaging. Tumour cyst, with overlying tentorium cerebelli, brain stem, cerebellum and mid-brain. Bright foci indicate calcification within the cyst wall.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9724343.v2>

Virtual dissection of 1904 case of craniopharyngioma described by Jacob Erdheim by micro-CT imaging

1 Data File

Video 2: Virtual dissection of case 2 by micro-CT imaging - Tumour with brain stem, cerebellum, midbrain and part of cerebral hemispheres.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9724703.v3>

Tissue sections were also taken for histology. Profiles of Case 1's cyst showed a surrounding fibrous capsule, and Case 2's tumour showed cellular architecture consistent with a diagnosis of papillary craniopharyngioma (Figure 2f). It is likely that the DNA and protein integrity within the tumours suffered due to inadequate fixation over many decades. Although the tumours had been stored in Formalin (Formaldehyde and water) since Erdheim's study at the start of the 20th century, Formaldehyde only became routinely used in biological practice during the last decade of the 19th century, when Dr Ferdinand Blum discovered its properties as a fixative by accidentally fixing his own fingertips whilst investigating Formaldehyde's potential anti-septic properties^{3,11,12} (Blum 1893, Fox, Johnson *et al.* 1985, Simmons 2014). Thus, unfortunately, the DNA within the samples was not well preserved and all attempts at sequencing the *CTNNB1* and *BRAF* genes in these cases failed.

In summary, we show two cases which have been investigated over different eras have provided valuable insight into one of the most challenging types of brain tumour. We see how Engel's interpretation of the function of the pituitary was influenced by the early 19th century theories, and Erdheim's description of hypophyseal duct tumours developed from thorough detailed pathological examination and how combining patients into case series/cohorts facilitates development in medical understanding of diseases. Finally we show how modern, advanced imaging techniques can give remarkable detail as to the macro- and micro- anatomy of tumour growth. Such information is valuable for clinicians treating and researching these tumours, in training those in the field and explaining to patients and relatives the challenges involved in managing these tumours.

The ability to perform such analyses on these cases is a testament to the foresight of the founding fathers of modern pathology and the law makers in Vienna in establishing the collection, storage and detailed annotation of specimens for scientific study. Whilst the fundamental scientific methodology of detailed observation remains unchanged, the conclusions of the separate studies highlight how our interpretation of data is shaped by the technologies, methodologies and prevailing theories of the time. How these samples will be interpreted in the next century remains to be seen.

Ethical approval

This study was performed as part of a larger study, which was approved by a national research ethics committee (REC 13/LO/1494) and all samples handled in accordance with the Human Tissue Act (2004). Routine collection of samples for future analysis was implied under Austrian law at time of collection.

Data availability

Underlying data

No data are associated with this article

Extended data

Figshare: Virtual dissection of 1828 case of craniopharyngioma described by Josef Engel by micro-CT imaging. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9724343.v2>⁹

This project contains the following extended data:

- Video 1.mp4 (Video, Virtual dissection of 1828 case of craniopharyngioma described by Josef Engel by micro-CT imaging)

Figshare: Virtual dissection of 1828 case of craniopharyngioma described by Josef Engel by micro-CT imaging. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.9724703.v3>¹⁰

This project contains the following extended data:

- Video 2.mp4 (Video, Virtual dissection of 1904 case of craniopharyngioma described by Jacob Erdheim by micro-CT imaging)

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#) (CC-BY 4.0).

Grant information

JRA was funded by a Cancer Research UK, Clinical Research Training Fellowship. SCS is supported by a RCUK/UKRI Innovation Fellowship and Medical Research Council (MRC) Clinical Research Training Fellowship [MR/R00218/1]. This award is jointly funded by the Royal College of Radiologists (RCR). NJS is supported by NIHR Senior Investigator award and OJA by NIHR Clinician Scientist fellowship award. NJS receives funding from the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Charity. J.P.M.B. is a Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children's Charity Principal Investigator. Funding was also received from Children with Cancer UK [15/190]. This work was undertaken at GOSH/ICH, UCLH/UCL who received a proportion of funding from the United Kingdom Department of Health's NIHR Biomedical Research Centre funding scheme.

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Reviewer Report 27 January 2020

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Ruth Prieto 

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This paper by Apps JR *et al.* presents the anatomical, histological and molecular studies of two whole craniopharyngioma-brain specimens from autopsies performed in the 19th and 20th Centuries. They are preserved at the *Narrenturm*, the site that holds the historical anatomical-pathological collection of Vienna. These tumor specimens, which were instrumental to Viennese pathologist Jakob Erdheim for defining hypophyseal duct tumors or craniopharyngiomas in 1904, are now analyzed with the aid of modern neuroradiological and pathological technologies. Each case corresponds to one of the two major histological craniopharyngioma variants. Case 1 was first macroscopically studied by Joseph Engel, Rokitsansky's disciple and pioneer pathologist, in his original dissertation, "About the Pituitary Gland and the Infundibulum", published in 1839. This same case was re-examined 65 years later by Jakob Erdheim, who contributed a detailed histological examination of the tumor, which together with 6 additional specimens (including Case 2 in this paper) allowed him to define the new category of hypophyseal duct tumors (*hypophysenganggeschwülste*). For their part, Apps *et al.* analyzed both cases with 3T-MRI and micro-CT imaging. Nevertheless, they were unable to demonstrate mutations in β -catenin/*CTNNB1* and *BRAF* genes, the recently identified molecular markers of adamantinomatous and papillary craniopharyngiomas, respectively, due to the poor DNA preservation of the biological tissue of these two old specimens.

Apps *et al.*'s work supports the importance of historical autopsy specimens, such as these forming the collection of Vienna's anatomical-pathological museum, as a source of valid scientific information now that new technologies are available to further explore complex pathological entities. Moreover, it demonstrates that old individual specimens from museum collections remain useful even over long periods of time. Apps's study confirms that Erdheim's thorough histological studies from the beginning of the 20th Century remain completely reliable today. His classification of these two specimens into different craniopharyngioma histological variants, adamantinomatous in Case 1 and squamous-papillary in Case 2, were totally correct. Despite being quite short, the historical background provided by the authors about

Engel and Erdheim's original reports makes reading Apps's article more pleasant.

There are some points that the authors may wish to revise to improve their manuscript:

- The word "craniopharyngioma" is misspelled in the Keywords section (there are two "o").
- It is advisable to use "Joseph" (instead of "Josef"), as this was how Dr. Engel spelled his name in his own articles.
- Authors should consider adding the dates of birth and death of the doctors mentioned throughout the manuscript, Joseph Engel (1816-1899), Carl von Rokitansky (1804-1878), Jakob Erdheim (1874-1937).
- Page 3 (second column): authors mentioned that Engel studied "12 cases of pituitary pathology", but it is more accurate to say that he studied "12 cases of tumors of the pituitary gland and/or infundibulum". I recommend reading and discussing the recent article focused on Engel's dissertation by Pascual JM *et al.*¹
- Page 4 (first column, last paragraph): authors mentioned "Josef Ecker", which seems to be an incorrect combination of Dr. Engel's name and that of his patient (Ecker Johann).
- The videos of the micro-CT scans taken from the two cases do not provide the resolution necessary to study the tumor-brain relationships. Could the authors provide higher-quality images? On the other hand, despite the authors also obtaining the MR imaging of these cases, they only provide one axial image of Case 2. It would be advisable to provide mid-sagittal and coronal-trans-infundibular images of both cases, as these sections are the most useful ones to accurately show the anatomical relationships between these craniopharyngiomas and the adjacent vital neurovascular structures, including the hypothalamus and third ventricle.
- Specific comments for Case 1:
 - It might be useful for readers wishing to study the original articles to clarify that Apps's Case 1 corresponds to both Case 10 in Engel's dissertation, which analyzed 12 pituitary/infundibulum tumors, and also to Case 5 in Erdheim's 1904 article that reviewed 7 tumors.
 - It is inaccurate to describe Case 1 as a "cystic lesion in the region of the pituitary" (page 3). It would be better described as a cystic tumor at the base of the brain that had replaced the hypophysis and the infundibulum and extended upwards into the third ventricle and downwards into the sphenoid sinus.
 - Figure 1a: the position of the figure is wrong; it should be positioned upside-down (in order to match the tumor views shown in the remaining panels of the figure). In addition, the arrow should point to the same area as the arrow in figure 1b, pointing to an opening at the cyst wall.
 - It would be desirable for the authors to include an image of the histological study performed by Erdheim, as well as their own histological study (as they do in Case 2). On the other hand, since the authors had the chance to take samples of the tumors, if possible, please

provide immunostaining for GFAP. On page 5 they stated that the tumor was surrounded by a “fibrous capsule”, but it probably corresponds to reactive gliosis.

- Specific comments for Case 2:
 - As in the previous case, it might be useful to clarify that Case 2 corresponds to Case 6 in Erdheim’s 1904 article.
 - Legend of Figure 2a: it is not correct to describe this tumor as “a papillar pituitary growth” as Erdheim’s drawing clearly shows that the pituitary gland (“H”) is intact. This tumor would be better defined as “a papillary infundibular growth”.
 - Figure 2c: I do not understand the reason for the arrow pointing to “white matter tracts”. What really matters is the close relationship between the tumor and the hypothalamus, which is the vital structure to consider when planning surgery of these pathological entities.

References

1. Pascual J, Prieto R, Rosdolsky M, Hofecker V, et al.: Joseph Engel (1816–1899), author of a meaningful dissertation on tumors of the pituitary infundibulum: his report on the oldest preserved whole craniopharyngioma specimen. *Virchows Archiv*. 2019. [Publisher Full Text](#)

Is the topic of the opinion article discussed accurately in the context of the current literature?

Partly

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?

Partly

Are arguments sufficiently supported by evidence from the published literature?

Partly

Are the conclusions drawn balanced and justified on the basis of the presented arguments?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: craniopharyngioma

We confirm that we have read this submission and believe that we have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 02 September 2019

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.21523.r53215>

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**Ashley Grossman**

Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism (OCDEM), University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

This is a brief but fascinating study of the original descriptions of craniopharyngiomas as the tumours were able to be re-imaged using contemporaneous techniques.

I have no major criticisms, but feel that the figures, which are the dominant feature of this manuscript, could be more sharp, possibly at a higher resolution. In addition, in many cases there are arrows in the figures which are not alluded to in the Legends.

Finally, a minor point, in the text there is an absence of appropriate apostrophes: Page 3 second column, "This patients's tumour"; Page 4, first column, "shop keeper's widow".

I also note that the references are given at the end numerically but not in the text.

Is the topic of the opinion article discussed accurately in the context of the current literature?

Yes

Are all factual statements correct and adequately supported by citations?

Yes

Are arguments sufficiently supported by evidence from the published literature?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn balanced and justified on the basis of the presented arguments?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Endocrine tumours

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