Submitted by: Lili-Nazna Hazrati, M.D., and William Halliday, M.D., Department of Paediatric Laboratory Medicine, Division of Pathology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1X8, CANADA.

Diagnosis: Desmoplastic infantile ganglioglioma

Comment: In the superficial parts of the tumor, there was reticulin, with only a few cells positive for GFAP, while the deeper portions had many more GFAP-positive cells. On electron microscopy, tumor cells had a basement membrane and intermediate filaments. Most of the reported cases of DIG have been in children less than two years of age, with a smaller number of patients between two and 25 years old. The prognosis is generally good, but several deaths have been reported in the infantile group of cases.

References:


Note: Dr. Hazrati received the second O.T. Bailey-Helena Riggs Award for best presentation by a trainee at the Diagnostic Slide Session, selected by vote of the Charter Members of the Diagnostic Slide Session and presented at the awards ceremony on September 15, 2006.