A patient was admitted to the internal medicine ward because of hypercalcaemia. Additional diagnostic testing led to the diagnosis multiple myeloma. During admission, she gradually developed confusion and a left hemiparesis. Brain imaging revealed a large tumour mass extending into the brain (figure 1). The patient was treated with chemotherapy consisting of melphalan and bortezomib in combination with dexamethasone, because the cognitive condition was too bad to treat the patient with high dose chemotherapy and autologous stem cell reinfusion. Neither could the patient be treated with radiotherapy because of the restlessness. Follow-up imaging 2 months later revealed almost complete disappearance of the intracranial tumour mass (figure 2). The clinical condition also completely recovered. Intracranial tumours in patients with multiple myeloma are rare, especially as the first presentation. An important risk factor for the development of intracranial growth seems to be a p53-deletion in clonal plasma cells. The best way of treatment in case of intracranial tumour mass is not quite known. Few case reports promote systemic chemotherapy as the most important part of treatment. This is supported by our experience in the case presented which showed a complete response. This has not been documented earlier in such a way. Resection or radiation therapy may be possible alternative strategies, but no evidence-based treatment can be advised. Time of survival is comparable to the prognosis of multiple myeloma without intracranial progression. Treatment is not so much aimed at increasing survival, but aimed
at improvement of quality of life. In this respect chemotherapy can be an attractive option as is demonstrated by our patient. The patient is deceased and there are no close relatives, therefore no written consent for the paper could be obtained. For this reason the case is anonymised (no gender, no age).

Competing interests None.

Patient consent Not obtained.

REFERENCES