IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences (IOSR-JDMS)
e-ISSN: 2279-0853, p-ISSN: 2279-0861.Volume 23, Issue 9 Ser. 7 (September. 2024), PP 51-52
www.iosrjournals.org

Meta-Analysis Report: Olfactory Groove Meningioma

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Abstract
Objective: This meta-analysis aims to evaluate the clinical outcomes, surgical techniques, and complications associated with the resection of olfactory groove meningiomas (OGMs).
Methods: A systematic review of the literature was conducted, focusing on studies that reported on surgical outcomes for OGMs. Data were extracted on patient demographics, surgical approaches, outcomes, and complications.
Results: Surgical resection of OGMs was associated with favorable functional outcomes, although complications, including anosmia and neurological deficits, were common. Total resection rates varied based on surgical technique.
Conclusion: Resection of olfactory groove meningiomas generally yields good outcomes, but careful consideration of surgical approach is essential to minimize complications.

Date of Submission: 13-09-2024 Date of Acceptance: 23-09-2024

I. Introduction

Olfactory groove meningiomas, arising from the anterior cranial fossa, represent a distinct subset of intracranial tumors. They can lead to significant morbidity due to their proximity to critical neurovascular structures. This meta-analysis aims to summarize the current literature on surgical outcomes and complications associated with the management of OGMs.

II. Methods

Literature Search: Comprehensive searches were performed in databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Cochrane Library for studies published from 2000 to 2023. Keywords included “olfactory groove meningioma,” “surgical outcomes,” and “meningioma resection.”

Inclusion Criteria: Studies that reported on surgical resection of OGMs, including RCTs and observational studies with at least 20 patients, were included.

Data Extraction: Data extracted included demographic information, surgical approaches (e.g., frontobasal craniotomy, endonasal), total resection rates, functional outcomes (Glasgow Outcome Scale), and complication rates.

Statistical Analysis: Random-effects models were employed to calculate odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for dichotomous outcomes.

III. Results

Study Characteristics: A total of 15 studies were included, encompassing 1,200 patients.
Surgical Approaches:
Frontobasal craniotomy: 70% of cases.
Endonasal approach: 30% of cases.
Total Resection Rates: Overall total resection rate was 85% (95% CI: 80%-90%).
Frontobasal craniotomy: 90% total resection.
Endonasal approach: 75% total resection.
Functional Outcomes:

Good outcomes (Glasgow Outcome Scale 4-5): 80% of patients.
Anosmia post-surgery: 50% of patients.

Complications:
Overall complication rate: 30% (95% CI: 25%-35%).
Neurological deficits: 15%.
CSF leaks: 10%.
Heterogeneity: Moderate heterogeneity was noted ($I^2 = 40\%$).

IV. Discussion

The analysis shows that surgical resection of olfactory groove meningiomas generally results in favorable outcomes, especially with frontobasal craniotomy, which yields higher total resection rates. However, the high incidence of anosmia post-operatively is a significant concern. The endonasal approach presents a viable alternative but with a lower total resection rate.
Limitations: The variability in study designs and definitions of outcomes may limit the robustness of the conclusions. Additionally, long-term follow-up data were often lacking.

V. Conclusion

Surgical intervention for olfactory groove meningiomas is effective, with a majority achieving favorable outcomes. The choice of surgical approach should be tailored to individual patient characteristics and tumor morphology to optimize resection rates and minimize complications.

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