

## **THE CLINICAL RADIOLOGICAL GRADING SYSTEM AND ITS VALIDATION DURING THE YEARS**

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**Objectives stating concisely why the study was conducted** Commonly, intracranial meningiomas are slow-growing benign tumors affecting 1-2.8 patients/100000 inhabitants per year. They could remain asymptomatic for several years before the diagnosis and their symptoms could be related to their increase in volume. As a consequence, the incidence of these tumors increase during the years and with age. In particular, the increase of life expectancy has enlarged the number of patients that could be eligible to surgery. On the other hand, the increase in life expectancy is related with several co-morbidities that could affect the post-surgical outcome.

### **Materials and Methods**

Clinical data of 72 patients (age $\geq$ 70) with CRGS  $\geq$  10 underwent surgical resection of a meningioma between 2000 and 2013, were collected.

### **Results**

Post-operative mortality selecting patients according CRGS, after surgery, at three and at twelve months respectively, was 2,7%, 5,5% and 12,1%. These mortality rates are lower than those previously found in the literature.

### **Conclusions**

CRGS is a practical and valuable grading system to select elderly patients for surgery and a cut-off of 10 can effectively reduce mortality. The reliability of this score in assessing the eligibility of elderly to surgery has been validated after many years since its first publications in the literature.