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Intracranial tumors: Correlation of Ki-67 proliferation index, biological behavior and survival rate

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The biological behavior and survival rate of primary intracranial tumors are associated with different influences and tissue characteristics including Ki-67 proliferative index. Two hypotheses have been put forward: Ki-67 proliferation index indicates the recurrence tendency in benign intracranial extrinsic tumors after radical microsurgical resection and Ki-67 proliferation index is an indicator of survival rate for the patients with malignant intracranial intrinsic tumors. The retrospective study was performed from November 2015 to May 2016. A total of 40 patients with intracranial tumors were included which had been operated by senior author. It was established the immune-histological profile and percentage of Ki-67 in all cases. The Ki-67 immune-reactivity was recorded as continuous variable, based on the proportion of positive tumor cells (0-100%) regardless of staining intensity. Associations between clinic-pathologic parameters and laboratory data were studied using Chi-square test. Survival analysis was performed by the method of statistical significance ($P \leq 0.05$) evaluated by long-rank testing. The Ki-67 labeling index higher than 5% indicates the recurrence tendency of benign meningioma after radical microsurgical resection. Malignant gliomas with proliferative index less than 25% showed better outcome and longer survival.

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