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| SYMPTOMATOLOGY |
|  | ..#..  |
| Papilledema  | 85 |
| Headache | 81 |
| Vomiting | 80 |
| Trunkal ataxia  | 74 |
| Limb ataxia | 70 |
| Abducence palsy | 35 |

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| INCIDENCE |
|  |  # |
| * Kasr Alainy Hospital, Cairo University, Egypt
 |  64 |
| * Children’s Memorial Hospital, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA
 |  36\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |
| SEX |
| * Male
 |  67 |
| * Female
 |  33\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |
| AGE |
| * 0 - 3 Years
 |  13 |
| * 4 - 6 Years
 |  22 |
| * 7 - 9 Years
 |  25 |
| * 10 - 12 Years
 |  16 |
| * 13 - 15 Years
 |  24\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |

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| PATHOLOGY |
|  | # |
| Astrocytoma | 40 |
| Medulloblastoma | 37 |
| Ependymoma | 6 |
| Others | 11 |
| Unverified | 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |

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| Imaging Of Tumors  |
|  | # |
| * Tumor Locations:
 |  |
| * Midline
 | 71 |
| * Hemispheric
 | 27 |
| * Brain Stem
 | 2\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |
| * Tumor Sizes: \*
 |  |
| * Small
 | 2 |
| * Medium
 | 53 |
| * Large
 | 45\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |
| * Degree Of Hydrocephalus: \*\*
 |  |
| * None
 | 8 |
| * Moderate
 | 41 |
| * Marked
 | 51\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | Total:- 100 |
| \* Small = Up to 20% of the posterior fossa Medium = 20 – 40% of the size of the posterior fossa Large = More than 40% of the size of the posterior fossa\*\*Moderate = Up to 50% of the calvarium Marked = More than 50% of the calvarium |

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| SHUNT VS. NO SHUNT |
|  | Shunted (Group A) | Non-Shunted (Group B) |
|  | # | % | # | % |
| 1. No. of patients
 | 52 | - | 48 | - |
| 1. Preoperative use of corticosteroids
 | 37 | 71.1% | 48 | 100.0% |
| 1. Position during posterior fossa surgery
 |  |  |  |  |
| * Sitting
 | 36 | 78.2% | 42 | 87.5% |
| * Prone
 | 10\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 21.8%\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 12.5%\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Total | 46\* | 100.0% | 48 | 100.0% |
| 1. Intraoperative ventriculostomy
 | 3 | 6.5% | 36 | 75.0% |
| 1. Approach
 |  |  |  |  |
| * Craniectomy
 | 28 | 60.9% | 30 | 62.5% |
| * Craniotomy
 | 18\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 39.1%\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 18\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 37.5%\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Total | 46 | 100.0% | 48 | 100.0% |
| 1. Extent of tumor resection
 |  |  |  |  |
| * Partial
 | 23 | 50.0% | 12 | 25.0% |
| * Total
 | 23\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 50.0%\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 36\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 75.0%\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Total | 46 | 100.0% | 48 | 100.0% |
| 1. Surgical mortality
 | 4 | 7.7% | 2 | 4.1% |
| 1. Postoperative pseudomeningocele
 | 6 | 11.5% | 7 | 14.6% |
| 1. Postcraniotomy shunting or shunt revision
 | 9 | 17.3% | 3 | 6.3% |
| 1. Postcraniotomy shunt removal
 | 5 | 9.6% | -- | --- |
| \*Six Patients expired before craniotomy |

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| COMPLICATION OF PRECRANIOTOMY SHUNTING |
| Type of complications | # | % |
| 1. Death:
 |  |  |
| 1. Upward herniation
 | 4 | 7.7% |
| 1. Intratumoral hemorrhage
 | 2\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 3.8%\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Total | 6 | 11.5% |
| 1. Coma:
 |  |  |
| 1. Upward herniation
 | 1 | 1.9% |
| 1. Intratumoral hemorrhage
 | 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1.9%\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Total | 2 | 3.8% |
| 1. Subdural hemorrhage
 | 2 | 3.8% |
| 1. New cranial nerve signs
 | 5 | 9.6% |
| 1. Hemiparesis
 | 8 | 15.3% |
| 1. Shunt infection
 | 1 | 1.9% |
| 1. Shunt related metastasis
 | -- | -- |