Aus dieser Glia-dysplasie oder Glia-malformation entwickelt sich durch diffuse Gliomatose der Gliom (Benedekt u.a.). Nach Stein u.a. ist eine Pluriopotenzen der Neurozyten anzunehmen, die in Richtung auf gliöse, ganglionäre, Schwannsche oder chromaffine Zellen zielen kann. Aus diesen Gründen scheint die Kombination von 3 Tumoren uns nicht zufällig zu sein.

46. Experience of an Epipharynx Tumor in which Disturbance of Cranial Nerves were Initial and Main Symptoms

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47. A Case of Colloid Cyst in Third Ventricle

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We have reported a case of successful removal of a colloid cyst in third ventricle. This 31-year-old male was admitted to hospital on May 29 to August 18, 1971, because of suddenly increased intracranial pressure with unconsciousness. Pneumoencephalography showed a 2.5 cm in diameter rounded tumor-shadow in the anterior-superior part of the third ventricle. Adding the right-sided frontal craniotomy, we have done successful subtotal removal of cystic wall. Postoperative clinicopathological diagnosis revealed a colloid cyst with ependymal-like wall. Postoperative recovery was uneventful. Statistically colloid cyst in the third ventricle (Monro cyst) is comparatively rare; choroidal cyst (including Monro cyst) represents about one per-cent of all intracranial neoplasms verified by autopsy in Japan (Ueki, Katsura 1959) and 0.3% in the world (Gruber 1935).

48. Note on Antibiotic Therapy in Craniotomy

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