21. **5 Cases of Stenosis of Aquaeductus Mesencephali**

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We have diagnosed and treated 5 cases with inflammatory or congenital obstruction and stenosis of aquaeductus mesencephali which represented symptoms resembling brain tumors.

In all cases, diagnosis was confirmed on the Iodine-oil ventriculography (on two of them, autopsy was also done).

An 11-month-old baby with congenital stenosis of aquaeductus mesencephali showed same findings with hydrocephalus. A surgical decompression was performed but he died on the 11th post-operative day.

4 cases of inflammatory stenosis were all admitted under suspicion of brain tumor, and the ultimate diagnosis was made on Iodine-oil ventriculography.

A subtemporal decompression or ventricular drainage was performed on each case. Although one died postoperatively, the rest were discharged from the hospital in good condition. At present, they are enjoying a normal social life without complaints, especially, one of them is alive more than 10 years after the operation.

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22. **Obstructive Internal Hydrocephalus as a Complication of Meningitis**

(A report of two cases)

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The recent advancement of antibiotic treatment greatly improved the prognosis of meningitis. However, there seem to be an increasing number of cases of post-meningitic complication, which require surgical treatment.

Lately, two children in comatose state were admitted to our clinic, suffering from persistent severe headaches, attacks of projectile vomiting and progressive failure of vision; they were almost blind from secondary optic nerve atrophy. Against our clinical impression of late stadium of posterior cranial fossa tumor, it was found, at the time of surgery, that posterior fossa was covered entirely with dense fibrous discolored arachnoid membrane which caused complete obstructive internal hydrocephalus. As soon as the Foramen Magendi was opened, a large amount of c. s. f. rushed out of the markedly dilated fourth ventricle.