S27. Evacuating Operation for Intracranial Hematoma

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The indication of neurosurgical operation for cerebral disease became widespread in recent days. It is confirmed that the operative treatment is best method for the cerebral aneurysm, arteriovenous malformation and traumatic hematoma.

The recent works show the well result by evacuating operation for cerebral hemorrhage. In this paper four cases of spontaneous cerebral hemorrhage, which treated by evacuating operation was reported.

The patients were 30, 39, 44, and 57 year old females. Chief symptoms were hemiparesis and consciousness disturbance in certain degree. The indication for operation was decided upon the anisocoric phenomenon, and craniotomy was performed. The burr hole formation might be enough for the patient in the first one week. Three patients among four were recovered with spastic hemiplegia.

S28. Experience of Surgical Operation for Spontaneous Cerebral Massive Hemorrhage

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In Japan the treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage is performed routinely by physician, especially at initial stage. Consequently, neurosurgeons have no or very few chance of performing surgical evacuation of intracerebral hematoma at present. It is thought to be due to the fact that the following problems are not yet solved.

1) Many patients or their family have a little knowledge about operative treatment for cerebrovascular accident.
2) It is difficult to decide the surgical indication for each case.
3) There is no surgical procedure of preventing rebleeding at present.

The reported case was 33 year old female who had cerebrovascular accident one year previously. She was hemiparetic on the left and not hypertensive. The operation was performed at late stage of the case, on Dec. 4, 1962, four days after onset. The post-operative course was eventless for two weeks, but she died on Dec. 25, 1962, suffering from pulmonary complication. At post-mortem, extensive destruction of left internal capsule, N. lentiformis, Globus