at the time of injury. Lucid interval ranged from none to 15 years, mostly 1 to 3 months. Main complaints were headache (21), sensorium change (20), and personality change (14). Finding of optical fundi reflected the pressure of the spinal fluid faithfully except in acute case. Anisocoria was found in 5 critical cases. There were two death among the operated, and one death among the non-operated two. Prognosis is poor in the acute comatous patient. Simple burrholes-and-irrigation surgery proved satisfactory for the majority of chronic subdural hematoma.

67. Some Consideration about the Operative Procedure for Chronic Subdural Hematoma and our "Skull Trephine Method"

Teruyoshi Hashiba, Yuji Miyazaki, Toyoaki Chiba, Hiroshi Kimura, Hiroki Hirai, Ryoji Hagiwara and Utaka Hachisu

Dept. of Neurosurgery, Sapporo Medical College

At present time 2 methods have been using for operation of chronic subdural Hematoma by neurosurgeon. The one is craniotomy method, that is removal of the hematoma membrane and hematoma contents and the other one is burr hole method, that is washing the hematoma contents out through the 2 or 3 small holes without removal of the hematoma membrane.

We have some experience of temporary emotional and neurological disorders after the craniotomy method in our series of chronic subdural hematoma and we are thinking these temporary disorders are due to either low intracranial pressure or hyperreexpansion after suddenly release from long time compression to cerebral hemisphere by removal of hematoma membrane. On the other hands, in cases of chronic subdural hematoma done the operation by the burr hole method showed recurrence in 15% and that reason is remaining the big solid parts of hematoma contents.

From our own experiences, we are thinking that it is better to remain the hematoma membrane for gradually reexpansion of brain and much bigger hole is need to wash the solid parts out.

The new method has developed and the big skull trephine (5 cm in diameter) was used to make a bony buttom for big hole of skull. The window of dura mater and hematoma membrane is 9 cm² and is considerable larger than burr hole method. All parts of hematoma are able to wash through the big hematoma window out.

We have experienced this operative procedure in 7 cases of chronic subdural hematoma without any disorders postoperatively.