126. Clinical Studies on the Variation in the Cerebral-Ventricular Temperature after Intracranial Operation

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The variations of ventricular temperature have been reported preliminary at the 20th Annual Meeting of the Japan Neurosurgical Society in Niigata City, on June 1st 1961.

The ventricular temperature in 48 cases were measured with thermistors for 6 days postoperatively. The difference between the ventricular temperature and the rectal temperature and its course were investigated. The temperature changes were analysed in relation to operations, anesthesia method and postoperative cares. As remarkable postoperative changes in cerebro-spinal fluid temperature, bleeding and increasing protein and glucose were observed in some of Type 2 or Type 3.

According to the results described above, the measurement and its analysis of ventricular temperature might be a good indicator of diagnosis and prognosis in central hyperthermia after intracranial operation.

127. Ischemic Necrosis of the Skull Following Trephination

Report of a Case

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Epidural or subdural hematoma is not rarely encountered after ventricular puncture in patients with obstructive hydrocephalus or congenital hydrocephalus. But there has been no report on lenticularly shaped skull distension developed adjacent to a burr hole assuming radiologically, chronic ossifying hematoma. The patient was 11-year-old boy with convulsive seizure. Five years previously he gradually developed nausea, vomiting and