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, 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 changings were analysed in relation to operations method, anesthesia method and postoperative cares. As remarkable postoperative changing 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 an
gait disturbance. Diagnosis was cerebellar tumor. Cystic astrocytoma was found and cystic content was evacuated and suboccipital decompression was done. Two years later he complained of the same symptoms and this time the tumor was completely removed. During the following two years and a half he had been fairly well but developed convulsive seizure thereafter. On admission neurological examination was almost normal. Electroencephalographic examination revealed irregular, low amplitude, slow waves on the right hemisphere. X-ray examination of the skull revealed dense shadow protruded inwards in lenticular form, extended from the burr hole in the right occipital region.

Under diagnosis of ossifying epidural hematoma operation was performed. Distension of the skull 3.5 cm in width, lenticular in shape was found. Between the inner and the outer table there was granuloma-like soft tissue which contained yellowish fluid and lime-like substance. On histological examination granulation tissue derived from organized hematoma was ruled out because of scanty cell elements, capillaries and hemosiderin accumulation. It is concluded that this is ischemic necrosis of the skull following trephination.

128. Histological Study of the Brain Stem in Cases of Supratentorial Tumors

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Effect of the brain tumors above the tentorium upon the histological finding of the brain stem below the mid-brain was studied on continuous sections of the brain stem in 6 cases of the hemisphere tumor and 9 cases of interbrain tumor.

As the secondary histological changes of the brain stem below the mid-brain: softening, degeneration, disappearance of nerve cells, reduction in nerve fibres and demyelination, which were chronic manifestations, were indicated, whereas bleeding and necrosis, which were acute phenomenon, were found. Chronic findings in the mid-brain and pons were observed in all of 9 cases of interbrain tumors but acute findings were predominant mainly at the mid-