but after surgery most of them changed normal pattern (N type) (90~70%).

These infants shown "normalizing (N type)" in mecholyl test had nice effect after linear craniectomy.

Therefore, mecholyl test could be emphasized as one of the most important and beneficial methods to study effect of linear craniectomy.

27. Congenital Dermal Sinuses in the Lumbo-Sacral Region

—Report of 2 cases with meningitis—

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Congenital dermal sinuses are dermal tubes which extend inward from the surface for varying distances and frequently connect the central nervous system or its coverings with the surface of the body. Since the first case of congenital dermal sinus as cause of meningitis and epidural and subdural abscesses was reported by Moise in 1926, many reports on the dermal sinus have been published.

Case 1. The patient was a 10 months old boy who was admitted to the hospital because of palsy of his legs. Two months before his admission his mother noticed that the child had a reddened indurated swelling in the lumbosacral region, and then palsy of his legs occurred.

Case 2. The patient was a 2 years old boy who was admitted to the hospital because of fever, vomit, seizure and palsy of legs. When the child aged one year, his legs were palsied after he felt pain in his lower back. Thereafter he has had hospitalization due to meningitis and the others.

They were operated on the day after admission, and dermal sinuses and tracts were removed completely. In the both cases, an epithelium-lined tube passed downward from the opening on the surface between the incompletely fused lamina of the fifth lumbar and first sacral vertebrae and ended beneath the lamina, and the tract which was almost consisted of connective tissue extended from the tip of dermal tube to the spinal cord.

Pathologic microscopic report: The specimen consisted of the wall of a sinus lined on its internal surface by squamous epithelium which was undergoing cornification. A second specimen which was made from a part of the tract consisted of connective tissue which was infiltrated by lymphocytes and plasma cells. There was no epithelial tissue in the specimen.

Treatment. As soon as the diagnosis is made the sinus and the tract should be removed completely.