Cerebroangiography is of value in diagnosis. Avascular zone of anterior-posterior picture in convexity lesion, “Randbildende Gefäße” in parasagittal lesion were shown in cerebroangiographie. Liquor of the lumbar puncture were within normal level except two cases of so called aseptic inflammation.

Therapy and comment will be discussed.

100. Clinical Survey of 153 Consecutive Cases of Cerebral Arachnoiditis; The Effect of Combination of Spinal Tap with Instillation of Air and Steroid Hormon for Ophthalmologic Symptoms

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In the 1st Department of Surgery, Kagoshima University School of Medicine, 153 patients of cerebral arachnoiditis, 115 non-traumatic and 38 traumatic cases, were investigated. Symptoms of eyes which patients complained were as follows; diminution of vision, contraction of the visual fields, diplopia, blepharoptosis, photophobia and pain of eyes.

As the treatment, spinal tap with instillation of air, blocking of stellate ganglion, steroid hormon and their combinations were performed. In general, 75% of these patients seemed to have clinical improvement: visual acuity were improved in 53%, visual fields in 65%, diplopia in 71%, ptosis in 84%, and pain of eyes in 80%. As various methods and combination of treatments as described above have been evaluated, the most effective treatment was combination of all three methods.

101. Two Cases, One with Craniopharyngioma-like Syndrome and the Other with Precocious Puberty, associated with Suprasellar Calcification after Tuberculous Meningitis

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(Case 1): A 15-year-old boy, a victim of tuberculous meningitis in his fourth year, had noted polyuria and a developmental disturbance since around the
age of 10. He was admitted to our department on 8/28/1963. On admission a mental retardation, diabetes insipidus, and Froehlich syndrome were seen.

Neurological examination showed bitemporal inferior quadranopsia, and no papilledema. Other cranial nerves were intact. Thorn test indicated a decrease of 28%. 24-hour urine 17-ketosteroid excretion was 1.5 mg. The spinal fluid was under a pressure of 220 mm. H₂O. A plain skull roentgenogram showed suprasellar calcification. A carotid arteriogram revealed dilated lateral ventricles. Under the diagnosis of craniopharyngioma a right osteoplastic craniotomy was performed, showing neither a tumor nor a cyst. Only calcification was found.

(Case 2): A 9-year-old boy, a victim of tuberculous meningitis at the age of 15 months, came to know acnes on his face, development of his pubic hairs. He was admitted to our department on 6/28/1965. On admission a precocious puberty was seen. Neurological examination disclosed a left homonymous hemianopsia, and bilateral optic atrophy. A 24-hour urine 17-ketosteroid excretion was 1.0 mg. His daily urinal excretion was within normal limits.

A spinal tap showed a pressure of 140 mm. H₂O. Calcification was found on the right suprasellar are on a plain skull roentgenogram. A carotid arteriogram and lumbar pneumogram revealed neither the signs of an intracranial occupying lesion nor of vascular malformations.

Recently Ascherson, et al (1965) reported three developmental anomalies associated with hypothalamic calcification after tuberculous meningitis.

From the clinical signs and the operative findings it is no doubt that calcifications in our cases incriminate the hypothalamus.

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102. Roentgenological Observation of the Regeneration in 103 Cases of Postoperative Skull Defect

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The roentgenological follow-up studies on new bone formation in the bone defect after craniectomy (28 cases), and cranioplasty with acrylic resin (80 cases) for depressed fractures were made.

1) The new bone formation was slightly better after craniectomy than acrylic cranioplasty. In acrylic cranioplasty, the new bone formation was especially less in the central portion of the bone defect.

2) In infants, the new bone formation was better than in elder children.