

**COMPARISON OF ENDOSCOPIC  
THIRD VENTRICULOSTOMY ALONE  
AND COMBINED WITH CHOROID  
PLEXUS CAUTERIZATION**

**NGUYEN THANH DO**

**NGUYEN DUY KHAI**

## Abbreviations

- **CPC** = choroid plexus cauterization;
- **ETV** = endoscopic third ventriculostomy;
- **PIH** = postinfectious hydrocephalus;
- **NPIH** = nonpostinfectious hydrocephalus;
- **PHH** = posthemorrhagic hydrocephalus;

# Introduction

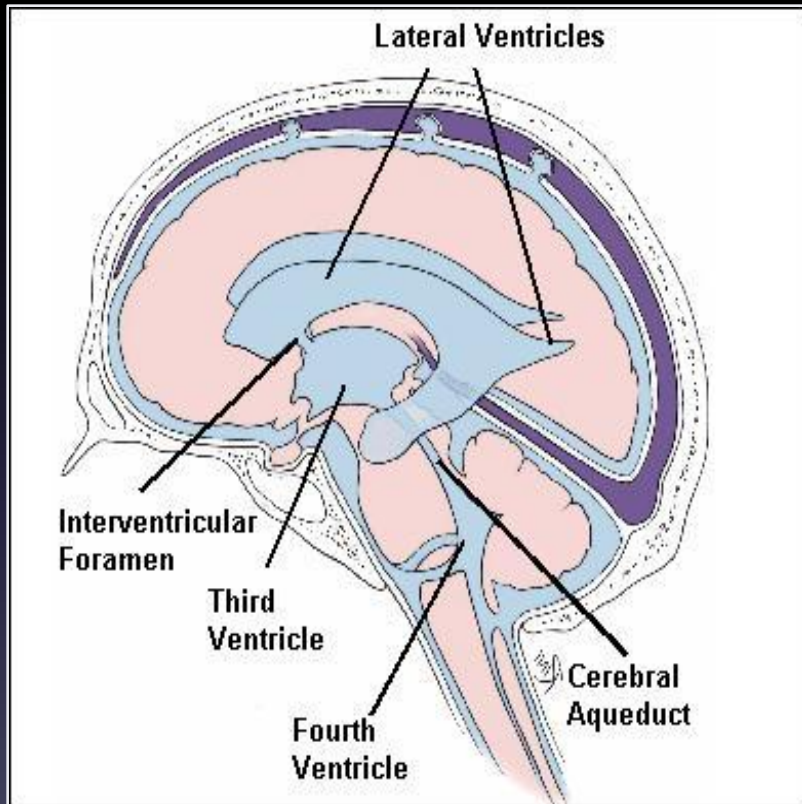
- Sir Walter Dandy (1918): cauterizing of the choroid plexus in 4 children
- 1950s - 1980s: neuroendoscopy was restricted because of high morbidity and mortality
- 1995 : Pople reported 116 children who had CPC between 1973 and 1992

# Warf, MD

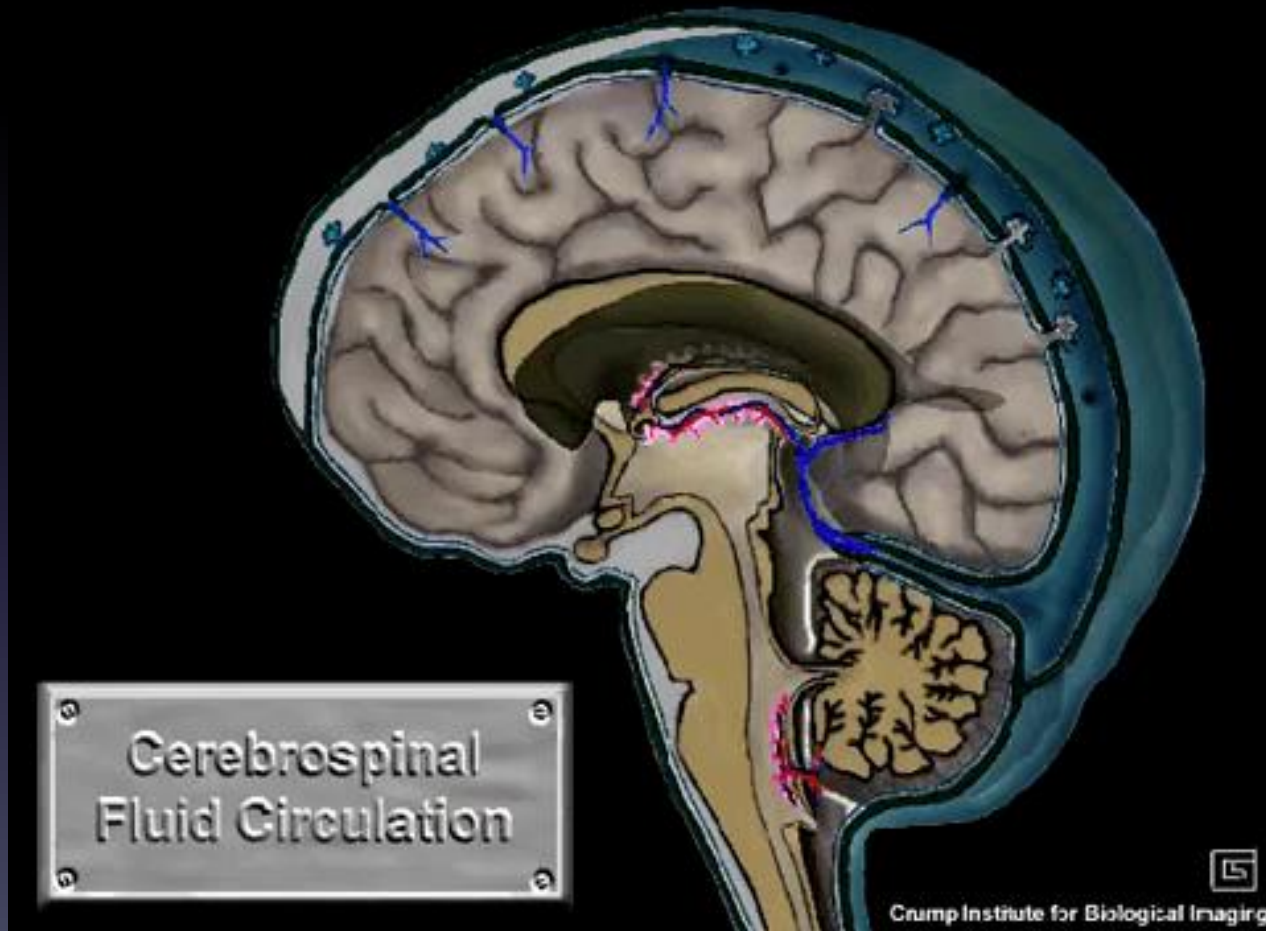


**Benjamin Warf, MD**  
Neurosurgeon, Children's Hospital Boston

# ANATOMY



# PHYSIOLOGY



# HYDROCEPHALUS

CPC

Shunt

obstruction

communication

ETV

age > 1

Obstruction  
age < 1

ETV/CPC

All  
hydrocephalus

# ETV/CPC

- ◆ CURE Children's Hospital of Uganda
- ◆ 550 children treated with ETV or ETV/CPC
- ◆ Classified by age and status of aqueduct
- ◆ ETV alone: 284
  - Mean follow up: 19 months
- ◆ ETV/CPC: 266
  - Mean follow up: 9.2 months

Comparison of endoscopic third ventriculostomy alone and combined with choroid plexus cauterization in infants younger than 1 year of age: a prospective study in 550 African children  
B. C. Warf  
J. Neurosurg., 2005 vol. 103 (6 Suppl),



TABLE 2

*Differences in outcome based on procedure and age*

Procedure & Significance	Patient Age		Total
	< 1 Yr	≥ 1 Yr	
ETV only			
no. of successes (%)	98 (47)	47 (80)	145 (54)
total procedures	209	59	268
ETV-CPC			
no. of successes (%)	141 (66)	33 (80)	174 (68)
total procedures	214	41	255
p value	<0.0001	1.000	0.0012

TABLE 3

*Differences in outcome based on origin of hydrocephalus in patients younger than 1 year of age\**

Procedure & Significance	Origin of Hydrocephalus			
	PIH	NPIH	MM	PHH
ETV only				
no. of successes (%)	70 (52)	21 (38)	7 (35)	—
total procedures	134	55	20	—
ETV-CPC				
no. of successes (%)	72 (62)	32 (70)	34 (76)	2 (40)
total procedures	117	46	45	5
p value	0.1607	0.0025	0.0045	—

\* MM = myelomeningocele; — = not applicable.

*J. Neurosurg: Pediatrics / Volume 103 / December, 2005*

# ETV/CPC for Aqueductal Stenosis

- ◆ 35 patients less than 1 year of age
- ◆ 19 male, 16 female
- ◆ ETV alone
  - 12 infants
  - Mean age 4.7 months
  - Mean follow up 51.6 months
- ◆ ETV/CPC
  - 25 infants
  - Mean age 3.5 months
  - Mean follow up 31.2 months

**Long-term outcome for endoscopic third ventriculostomy alone or in combination with choroid plexus cauterization for congenital aqueductal stenosis in African infants: Clinical article**

Benjamin C Warf, Sarah Tracy, and John Mugamba

J Neurosurg Pediatr, 2012 vol. 10 (2) pp. 108-111

- ◆ Successful treatment of hydrocephalus
  - ETV alone 48.6%
  - ETV/CPC 81.9%
- ◆ All failures occurred by 6 months

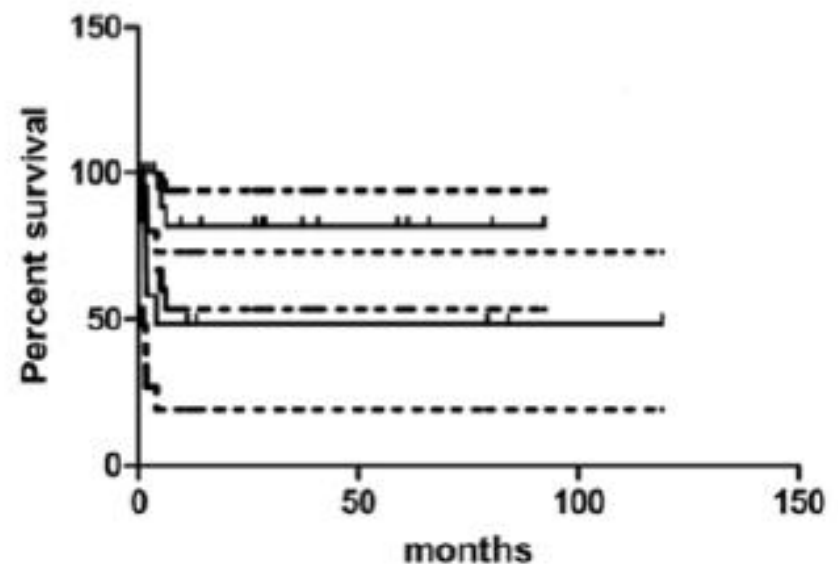


FIG. 1. Graph showing the time to treatment failure for the 2 patient groups. The upper and lower survival curves are for ETV-CPC and ETV alone, respectively. Confidence intervals are denoted by dotted lines.

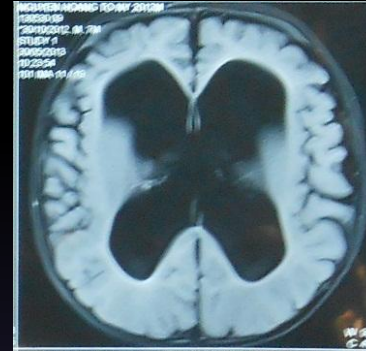
# ETV Complications

- ◆ Systematic review 2672 ETV
- ◆ Overall complication rate 8.8%
- ◆ Permanent morbidity 2.1%
  - 1.2% neurologic
    - ◆ Hemiparesis 0.4%
    - ◆ Gaze palsy 0.3%
    - ◆ Memory disorder 0.1%
    - ◆ Consciousness disorder 0.4%
  - 0.9% Hormonal/Hypothalamic
    - ◆ Diabetes insipidus 0.5%
    - ◆ Weight gain 0.4%
    - ◆ Precocious puberty 0.04%
- ◆ Intraoperative Hemorrhage 0.66%
  - Basilar Artery Injury 0.14% (4 cases)

Complications of endoscopic third ventriculostomy: a systematic review.  
Triantafyllos Bouras and Spyros Sgouros  
Acta Neurochir Suppl, 2012 vol. 113 pp. 149-153

# Case Study

The 7-month –old boy, the largement circumference head (51cm), bulging fontanelle, splitting of the cranial sutures.



# CONCLUSIONS

- The ETV–CPC is more successful than ETV alone in infants younger than 1 year of age
- ETV–CPC may be the best option for treating hydrocephalus in infants

THANKS FOR ATTENTION