P-1 Penetrating traumatic brain injury on the anterior skull base

Agung B. Sutiono\textsuperscript{1}, Muhammad Z. Arifin\textsuperscript{1}, Kazunari Yoshida\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}Department of Neurosurgery, Padjadjaran University, Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Indonesia, \textsuperscript{2}Department of Neurosurgery, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan

Penetrating injury on the anterior skull base due to scissor is rare case. 5 years old boy was admitted to our emergency neurosurgical unit. 7 hours prior to admission, when he was riding bike and holding scissor, suddenly he fell down and the scissors stab on the medial part of his right eye, GCS 13, difficult to be examined on the right eye. Skull x-ray revealed a scissors stab on the right medial part of eye, penetrate to the anterior skull base. CT scan showed a penetrating wound on lateral part of anterior clinoid process. It may injured the optic nerve or ICA.

Therefore he underwent emergency surgery after preparing any possibility occurrences on it. Frontolateral craniotomy was performed and penetrating wound was confirmed extradurally. Bone bleeding was controlled by bone wax. After opening the dura, frontal lobe was retracted superiorly under microscope, and the top of the scissor was seen. It was just 2 mm from optic nerve and 3 mm from ICA. There was lacerated vein on the sphenoid sinus and managed by fibrilary haemostatic agent (surgicel). After confirmed that there was no other injury on the intracranial, the scissor was removed without any neurological deficits.

P-2 Orbitozygomatic approach for an unusual transorbital penetrating brain injury via optic canal- Case report

Irwan B. Immadeoel Haq, Rahadian I. Susilo
Airlangga University, Indonesia

Transorbital penetrating brain injuries via the optic canal is considered extremely rare.

Object: A 23-year-old man having orbito cranial injury caused by penetrating wooden piece after motorcycle accident, light perception was negative on the left site. Noncontras head CT study revealed a linier hypodense lesion running through optic canal continue to basal cistern and stop on the mid brain.

Methods: Patient underwent orbitozygomatic approach and retrieval foreign object done by cutting wooden material into two part.

Result: Post operative no other neurological deficit except loss of visual on the left site.

Conclusion: Surgical approach for orbitocranial injury is determined by the location of the penetration, this case Orbitozygomatic approach was so convenience.

P-3 Optic nerve decompression via trans-SOF approach for traumatic optic neuropathy

Naoki Otani, Satoru Takeuchi, Terushige Toyooka, Kojiro Wada, Kentaro Mori
Department of Neurosurgery, National Defense Medical College, Japan

Objects: We describe our experience of extradural optic nerve decompression via the trans-SOF approach for traumatic optic neuropathy. Methods: We retrospectively review a total of 8 consecutive patients with TON underwent extradural optic canal decompression via the trans-SOF approach. In addition, the surgical technique and procedures are reviewed. Results: Postoperative visual acuity on discharge was improved in 6 patients and unchanged in 2. 2 patients with ophthalmoplegia gradually recovered by 3 months after operation. Postoperative outcome was GR in 7 patients and MD in one patient. There were no complications related to the surgical procedure. Conclusion: The advantage of this approach is easy identification of the optic canal, resulting in fewer surgical complications. We recommend this modified approach with mini-peeling as a safe and reliable procedure in patients with TON.

P-4 Systematic review:
Microvascular decompression for tinnitus

Brenton Nash\textsuperscript{1}, Matthew Carlson\textsuperscript{2,3}, Jamie Van Gompel\textsuperscript{2,3}
\textsuperscript{1}College of Medicine, University of Vermont, USA, \textsuperscript{2}Department of Neurological Surgery, Mayo Clinic School of Medicine, USA, \textsuperscript{3}Department of Otolaryngology, Mayo Clinic School of Medicine, USA

Object: To examine operative outcomes in cases of microvascular decompression (MVD) of cranial nerve VIII for tinnitus through a critical review of the literature.

Methods: Forty-three English-language articles were gathered from PubMed and analyzed. In this review, 2 different case types were distinguished: 1) tinnitus-only symptomatology which is defined as a patient with tinnitus with or without sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL); and 2) mixed-symptomatology which is defined as tinnitus with symptoms of other cranial nerve dysfunction. This review reports outcomes of those with tinnitus-only symptoms.

Results: Forty-three tinnitus-only cases were found in the literature with a 60% positive outcome rate following MVD. Analysis revealed a 5-year cutoff of preoperative symptom duration before which a
progressive high cervical myelopathy.
A 26 years male presented with progressive spastic quadriparesis with respiratory difficulty. His MRI cervical spine showed a vascular lesion at the craniovertebral junction. DSA showed an arteriovenous fistula fed by the intradural vertebral artery. The fistula was surgically excised successfully.
The angiographic findings are compared with similar cases from the literature

P-5 Microvascular decompression with a novel method "Teflon-bridge technique" for hemifacial spasm by vertebral artery

Makoto Ichinose1, Tsutomu Masuda2, Kozo Fukuyama3, Shingo Yamashita4, Shigenari Kin5
1Department of Neurosurgery, Shin-Takeo Hospital, Japan,
2Department of Neurosurgery, Shin-Komonji Hospital, Japan,
3Department of Neurosurgery, Fukuoka Wajiro Hospital, Japan,
4Department of Neurosurgery, Shin-Yukuhashi Hospital, Japan,
5Department of Neurosurgery, Fukuoka Shin-Mizumaki Hospital, Japan

Objective: In cases of Hemifacial spasm (HFS) by vertebral artery (VA) as offending artery, Microvascular decompression (MVD) is considered to be more difficult, and has a higher rate of incomplete cure. The objective of this study was to investigate the outcome of MVD for HFS caused by VA and to evaluate the alternative technique.
Methods: There were 147 patients of HFS treated by MVD from 2001 to 2015. We evaluated the clinical outcomes of the patients treated with the novel technique, "Teflon-Bridge" technique making a bridge between anterior pons and cerebellar flocculus with a stick-like Teflon.
Results: Fifty five patients (37%) were associated with VA. The results of MVD for VA-associated patients were less successful than those of the remaining patients (84% vs 98%). The patients treated with "Teflon-Bridge" technique had more successful rate and less permanent complications rate than the patients treated with conventional methods (successful: 100% vs 78%, complications: 0% vs 20%).
Conclusion: "Teflon-Bridge" technique used in the present study is useful way to perform MVD for HFS by VA effectively and safely.

P-6 High cervical myelopathy caused by arteriovenous fistula fed by the intradural vertebral artery: Case report and review of the literature

Gohar Javed, Ather Enam
Department of Neurosurgery, The Aga Khan University & Hospital, Pakistan

It is rare to find dural arteriovenous fistula fed by the intra dural vertebral artery as the cause of
P-8 Fusion in patients with occipito-atlanto-axial joint instability: Management strategy and results
Hiroki Ohata1,2, Misao Nishikawa1,3,
Thomas H. Milhorat3, Paolo A. Bolognese3,
Seiya Masamura1, Keisuke Shirokawa1,2,
Hiromichi Ikuno1
1Moriguchi-Ikuno Memorial Hospital, Japan, 2Osaka City University, Japan, 3The Chiari Institute, North Shore University Hospital, USA

Object: We reported that patients with hereditary disorders of connective tissue (HDCT) or post-traumatic condition (PTC) may present with lower brain stem symptoms attributable to occipito-atlanto-axial (OAA) hypermobility, or instability. We performed occipito-cervical fusion (OCF) using instrumentation for OAA instability. We examined the factors that influence the outcome and have reported the preliminary results.

Methods: We detected OAA joint instability in 445 patients with HDCT, PTC and so on. Surgical indication for CCF was determined on the basis of cranio-cervical traction test. OCF was performed in 250 patients using VERTEX™ MAX or Synapse™, reconstruction system, human allograft of fibula and INFUSE® (rh-BMP).

Results: Out of 250 patients, 200 patients showed improvement or resolution of signs and symptoms. Complete fusion was confirmed in 212 of 255 surgery cases using reconstructed 2D-CT and dynamic plain cervical X-ray examination.

Conclusions: OCF is effective for improving and stabilizing of symptoms in patients with OAA joint instability. The cranio-cervical traction test was an important pre-operative procedure for selecting the surgical procedure.

P-9 Pathogenesis and management of chiari malformations
Misao Nishikawa1, Thomas Milhorat2, Paolo Bolognese3, Hiromichi Ikuno1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Moriguchi-Ikuno Memorial Hospital, Japan, 2The Chiari Institute, North Shore University Hospital, USA

Objective: We describe subtypes of Chiari malformations (CMs) based on a morphometric and volumetric analyses of the posterior cranial fossa (PCF). We report the preliminary results of treatments for CMs subtypes. Materials and Methods: 500 patients with CMs, calculation of the volume of posterior cranial fossa (PCFV). Out of 500 cases, 115 cases performed expansive suboccipital cranioplasty (ESCP), 185 cases underwent foramen magnum decompression (FMD), and 100 cases were followed without surgery. Results: By multactor analyses, three independent subtypes confirmed. CMs type A: normal PCFV and the volume of surrounding foramen magnum (volume FM). CMs type B: normal PCFV and small FM. CMs type C: small PCFV and FM same as CMII. CM none as CM0 is same as CMs type B. CMs type A: normal occipital bone size, elongation and downward displacement of the brain stem. Both FMD and ESCP had good results, not relating opening arachnoid membrane, or not. The rate of improvement were 87% and 84%, the rate of improvement and stabilization of symptoms were 98% and 99%.

Conclusions: Considering mechanism of cerebellar tonsils based on morphometric analyses of PCF, choose the surgical procedure.

P-10 One-stage reconstruction of the extensive defects involving middle skull base and orbital floor with the combination of temporalis muscle flap and free ALT flap
Kazuya Imai, Kentaro Tanaka, Nobuko Suecada, Tsutomu Homma, Yoshitaka Ishii, Mutsumi Okazaki
Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan

Introduction: Reconstruction of extensive craniofacial defects involving middle skull base and orbital floor in a child is challenging because aesthetic and functional results are required. We report a case where satisfactory result was obtained using the combination of temporalis muscle(TM) flap and free anterolateral thigh (ALT) flap transfer.

Case Report: A 9-year-old male presented with a large nasopharyngeal angiofibroma. Tumor resection was performed preserving left eyeball. The resultant defects involved left middle skull base, orbital floor and lateral wall. We reconstructed the orbital defects allocating TM flap to the orbital defects and middle skull base defect transferring ALT flap. Perioperative course was uneventful. He had slight diplopia in early period but recovered 10 months postoperatively. Two years postoperatively, depression of temporal region and enophthalmos are inconspicuous with adequate eye position.

Discussions: We believe our procedure is one of the good options that guarantee the functional and aesthetic reconstruction for the case with extensive defects involving middle skull base and orbital floor and lateral wall.
はじめに：サルコイドーシスは、全身のあらゆる臓器を侵す原因不明の疾患である。病理組織学的に乾酪壊死を伴わない類上皮肉芽腫性病変を認められる。鼻副鼻腔粘膜病変については比較的まれである。今回、我々は左眼窩が主訴で来院し、画像にて左眼窩先端部に腫瘤性病変を認めた、左眼窩先端部サルコイドーシスの1例を経験した。その臨床症状や治療における経過について文献的考察を含めて報告する。

症例：35歳男性が2週間前からの左眼窩を主訴に、近医眼科受診。その後、左瞳孔が散大しており、精査加療目的に当院眼科紹介受診となった。CT（造影なし）にて左眼窩先端部に10mm×15mmの腫瘤性病変が示唆され、造影MRI施行した。CTと同じ部位に、造影効果を認める腫瘤性病変を認めた。血中にリソソームが見られ、診断に従事していた内視鏡鼻副鼻腔手術を施行した。鼻副鼻腔粘膜、また左眼窩先端部腫瘤にアプローチし、組織を採取して病理組織学的に検査した。結果、鼻副鼻腔粘膜から乾酪壊死を伴わない類上皮肉芽腫性病変を認め、胸部CTにて両側肺門部リンパ節腫大が示し、サルコイドーシスの診断となった。

結果：眼窩先端部へのアプローチにての病理検体では、診断がつきかねたが、鼻副鼻腔粘膜病変での病理にて診断がついた。しかしながら、眼窩先端部への内視鏡下鼻内アプローチは今後、同部位への他疾患においても低侵襲で診断に有用であることが示唆された。
P-16 Meningoencephalocele of the temporal bone: A report of 2 cases
Hiroyuki Yamada¹, Naohito Hato¹, Shiro Oue², Shohei Kono²
¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Ehime University School of Medicine, Japan, ²Department of Neurosurgery, Ehime University School of Medicine, Japan

Meningoencephalocele is a rare condition with potentially dangerous complications. Surgery must take place expeditiously and different surgical techniques were used for treatment. Sanna et al reported that middle ear obliteration represents the safest and most definitive treatment for meningoencephalocele. However, it should be reserved for cases with poor hearing function because a blind sac closure of the external auditory canal and removal of the mastoid and the tympanic cavity mucosa with malleus and incus is required in this operation.

We report two cases of meningoencephalocele who underwent the obliteration of mastoid without removal the tympanic cavity mucosa, malleus and incus to preserve hearing. In both cases, a combined mastoid-middle cranial fossa approach was performed and the bone defect was repaired. The mastoid cavity was obliterated with abdominal fat in the first case and with calcium phosphate cement in the second case. In both cases, hearing loss has not occurred and the recurrence of meningoencephalocele has not been seen after the surgery.

P-15 A case: Skull base osteomyelitis with cholesteatoma
Yewon Lee, Sungil Nam, Hojoon Jang, Minju Park, Hyuk Ki Cho
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Korea

Skull Base inflammatory disease is very rare. Osteomyelitis of skull base is a life threatening disease. This disease may occurs due to contiguous spread of invasive infection from the ear. Severe otalgia and headaches are a typical symptoms, and cranial nerves may also become involved through stylomastoid foramen or jugular foramen.

Most of suffered patients have systemic immunocompromised condition, often diabetes, or history of radiotherapy for head and neck malignancy.

Chronic osteomyelitis is often much more indolent and slowly progressive. It is difficult to diagnose and manage.

Here we present such a case, seen in a 75 years old man who Initially diagnosed as COM with cholesteatoma. open cavity mastoidectomy was performed. 3 months later he suffered from facial palsy and diagnosed skull base osteomyelitis

P-17 Cochlear implantation in deaf patients with eosinophilic otitis media
Hisashi Sugimoto, Tomokazu Yoshizaki
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Kanazawa University Hospital, Japan

We investigated the usefulness and safety of our cochlear implantation method for two deaf patients with eosinophilic otitis media. The surgical approach was a subtotal petrosectomy to remove the theater of eosinophilic infiltration. Then the external auditory canal and Eustachian tube were closed to preventleaching of foreign substances and entry of stimuli which are the cause of eosinophilic inflammations. And the operative cavity was obliterated with abdominal fat to reduce the risk of post-operative complications. During surgery, blood loss were 170 mL and 50mL respectively. There were no complications and recurrent inflammation following surgery in two patients. It was confirmed by CT scan that the Eustachian tube was closed and the operative cavity remained obliterated with abdominal fat. Following the procedure, the hearing threshold
results were 30 dB and 34dB respectively. Our cochlear implantation procedures for deaf patients resulting from eosinophilic otitis media may be effective and safe. From the point of view of the ease of operation and the apparent safety during the procedure, it seems that the use of steroid pulse before operation is the better option.

P-18 Management of facial nerve in removal of petrous bone cholesteatoma

Jong W. Chung, Sang H. Lee, Woo S. Kang, Chan J. Yang
Department of Otorhinolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Korea

Objectives: To analyze the surgical approaches according to the type of petrous bone cholesteatoma (PBC) and the functional preservation of facial nerve function in long-term follow-up cases.

Materials and Methods: Medical records of 31 patients who underwent surgery for PBC were analyzed. Results: Facial nerve manipulation was needed in 5 out of 14 supralabyrinthine and 7 out of 16 massive type of PBCs. Decompression was performed in 3, rerouting in 2, end-to-end (E-to-E) anastomosis in 3, and rerouting and E-to-E anastomosis in 2 patients. Patients who received posterior rerouting showed worse postoperative facial function (average HB grade 4). Patients who received E-to-E anastomosis showed better facial outcome (HB grade 3). Conclusion: Worse prognosis of facial palsy was observed in posterior rerouting and better surgical outcome was observed in E-to-E anastomosis.

P-19 Neuroenteric cyst presenting with atypical radiological features in an adult

Junkoh Yamamoto, Mayu Takahashi, Yoshiteru Nakano, Daisuke Akiba, Kunihiro Ueta, Shigeru Nishizawa
Department of Neurosurgery, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan

A 21-year-old man presented with gait disturbance and hearing loss. MRI revealed a large extra-axial cystic lesion with a solid component in the left CP angle. The cystic component was T1-hyper and T2-hypointensity, but the solid component appeared hemorrhage and a contrast-enhancement. The patient underwent surgery via the transcondylar fossa approach. Intraoperative findings showed a cystic component containing a dark-brown viscous liquid and a solid component that strongly adhered to the surrounding neural structures. Histopathological examination revealed that this was an NC. In particular, the solid component had xanthogranulomatous features. Generally, NCs appear as a non-contrast-enhanced cyst and complete resection of the cyst wall is recommended. Although it is rare, a solid component with contrast enhancement on preoperative MRI indicates the possibility of xanthogranulomatous changes indicative of strong adhesions to the surrounding structure in the NCs. Neurosurgeons should therefore carefully manipulate these lesions during surgery.

P-20 Discovery of facial and trigeminal nerve function: Herbert mayo and charles bell

Matthew L. Carlson1, James Bradley2, Jamie J. Van Gompel1, R. Shane Tubbs3
1Mayo Clinic, Rochester, USA, 2University of Melbourne, Australia, 3Seattle Science Foundation, USA

Object: To clarify the contributions of Herbert Mayo and Charles Bell toward the discovery of the functions of the fifth and seventh cranial nerves.

Methods: Review of Charles Bell's and Herbert Mayo's original publications of 1821 and 1822, respectively and subsequent reports relevant to these primary works.

Results: Bell's original submission to the Royal Society of London in 1821 details the discovery of the 'respiratory nerve of the face' responsible for coordinating facial motion with the organs of respiration. In this account, Bell only peripherally alludes to motor function and often inaccurately comments on the dual fifth-seventh cranial nerve motor innervation of several structures. By contrast, in 1822, Herbert Mayo accurately and unequivocally defined the voluntary motor function of the facial nerve and sensory-motor function of the trigeminal nerve based on his experiments.

Conclusions: Several notable clinicians and anatomists have contributed toward our current understanding of the anatomy and physiology of the facial and trigeminal nerves. Herbert Mayo should be remembered for first providing a more accurate and clear description of their separate functions.

P-21 Middle ear meningoia mimicking otitis media with effusion: A case

Sungil Nam, Juhyung Jeong, Hojoon Jang, Hyukki Cho, Yewon Lee
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University of Keimyung, Korea

Meningiomas are the most common intracranial neoplasm and frequently develop in the parasagittal region. Meningiomas are slow-
growing, benign tumors originating from the arachnoid cap cells. They account for 13 to 26 percent of all intracranial neoplasms. Meningiomas arising in the middle ear are extremely uncommon and only a few cases are reported in the literature. Patients with middle ear meningiomas present with hearing loss, aural fullness, tinnitus, dizziness and facial palsy. Otitis media with effusion (OME) secondary to eustachian tube dysfunction has also been reported. In case of therapy resistant OME, temporal bone computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination should be considered. In this report, we describe a case of intracranial meningioma extending into the middle ear cavity and clinically presenting as a OME with a review of the literatures.

P-22 Superior canal dehiscence syndrome

Wenya L. Bi1, C. Eduardo Corrales2, Ian F. Dunn1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA, 2Division of Otolaryngology, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA

Superior canal dehiscence (SCD) syndrome is an increasingly recognized cause of vestibular and/or auditory symptoms in both adults and children. These symptoms are believed to result from the presence of a pathologic mobile “third window” into the labyrinth due to deficiency in the osseous shell, leading to inadvertent hydroacoustic transmissions through the cochlea and labyrinth. The most common bony defect of the superior canal is found over the arcuate eminence, with rare cases involving the postero-medial limb of the superior canal associated with the superior petrosal sinus. Operative intervention is indicated for intractable or debilitating symptoms that persist despite conservative management and vestibular sedation. Surgical repair of the defect can be accomplished by reconstruction or plugging of the bony defect or reinforcement of the round window through a variety of operative approaches. We present 4 patients with superior canal dehiscence and review the etiology, pathophysiology, presentation, diagnosis, surgical options, and outcomes in treatment of this entity, with a focus on potential pitfalls that may be encountered during clinical management.

P-23 Occipital sinus as the main venous drainage in a case of 4th ventricular mass

Burak Sade1, Ceren Kizmazoglu1, Jong H Lee2
1Department of Neurosurgery, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey, 2Hycey and Howard Neuroscience Institute, Providence St Joseph Medical Center, Burbank, USA

Objective: This paper describes a case of 4th ventricular mass, whose management was modified due to a rare variation of the occipital sinus (OS). Methods: 32 year-old female presented with persistent headache and nausea. MRI showed a 4th ventricular mass and hydrocephalus. Venous sinus anatomy appeared unusual, thus an MRV was performed. Results: MRV revealed the OS as the main drainage pathway for the whole brain, providing the only drainage between the superior sagittal sinus and the jugular veins through the marginal sinus (MS). Both transverse and sigmoid sinuses were atresic/hypoplastic. Flow through the straight sinus was diminished. Thus, endoscopic third ventriculostomy and biopsy were performed as the first step. Postoperatively the nausea persisted and biopsy was inconclusive. Thus, a second surgery was planned. Dural opening was tailored so as not to damage the OS and MS. Tumor was resected subtotally through the limited dural opening. Pathology was low grade glioma. Conclusion: Awareness of rare variations of the venous/sinus anatomy may fundamentally change the surgical management plan and would be crucial in minimizing the risk of potentially fatal complications.

P-24 Intercarotid distance in pituitary macroadenoma: A comparative study

Cristian F. Nunes1, Gustavo A. Porto Sereno Cabral2, José A. Landeiro1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Fluminense Federal University, Brazil, 2Department of Neurosurgery, Galeão Air Force Hospital, Brazil

Object: Evaluate the intercarotid distance (ICD) of patients with pituitary macro adenoma and compare with controls. Methods: We retrospectively reviewed 20 consecutive patients with non-functioning pituitary macroadenoma, compared to twenty paired controls. Contrast-enhanced MRI images were used to measure the ICD at the petrous segment (ICD1) and horizontal cavernous segment (ICD2). Results: There was no statistically significant difference between the mean ICD1 in the case group (21.17 ± 2.49 mm), control group (19.89 ± 2.65 mm), adenoma subgroup (21.26 ± 2.48 mm) or giant subgroup (21.09 ± 2.69 mm). For the ICD2 there was statistically significant...
difference between the case (24.27 ± 5.14 mm), control (19.41 ± 3.00 mm), adenoma subgroup (21.54 ± 3.52 mm) and the control group. In contrast, the giant subgroup ICD2 (25.97 ± 3.63 mm) showed to be statistically significantly higher than the control group (p < 0.0001) and the adenoma subgroup (p = 0.0002). Conclusion: Our results support previous reports, showing a bigger ICD2 in the cases group. In the subgroup analysis, the ICD2 was significantly higher in the giant subgroup compared to the adenoma subgroup and the controls.

P-25 Radiologic analysis of the atlas with special reference to atlas hypoplasia
Hitoshi Yamahata1, Hirofumi Hirano1, Satoshi Yagamuchi2, Masanao Mori3, Tadaaki Niiro1, Hiroshi Tokimura1, Kazunori Arita1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Kagoshima University, Japan.
2Hiroshima University, Japan.

Purpose: As there is little information regarding the useful parameters for defining atlas hypoplasia, we recorded radiological measurements of the atlas in 223 patients for the considering of C1 hypoplasia.

Methods: The inner anteroposterior diameter (IAP) of C1, the space available for the spinal cord (SAC), and the cross-sectional area of the atlas (CSA) were measured on CT images of 223 patients and compared.

Results: The average IAP, SAC, and CSA measurements were 29.7 ± 2.0 mm, 18.0 ± 1.8 mm, and 602.5 ± 74 mm2, respectively. There was a strong correlation between IAP and SAC (r = 0.853) and between IAP and CSA (r = 0.827). SAC was positively correlated with CSA (r = 0.699) although the correlation was weaker than between IAP and CSA. Partial correlation analysis showed that IAP was positively correlated with SAC (r = 0.619) and CSA (r = 0.684) when SAC and CSA were controlled, respectively. SAC was not correlated with CSA when IAP was controlled (r = -0.023).

Conclusion: Our measurement study demonstrates that IAP or CSA are more useful indicators for defining atlas hypoplasia than SAC.

P-26 Microsurgical anatomy of the maxillary artery
Satoshi Matsuo1, Noritaka Komune2, Yoshihiro Natori3, Koji Iihara3, Albert L. Rhoton Jr4
1Department of Neurosurgery, Aso Iizuka Hospital, Japan.
2Department of Otolaryngology, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Japan.
3Department of Neurosurgery, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Japan.
4Department of Neurosurgery, University of Florida, USA.

Objective: The maxillary artery passes through the infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae and its branches have anastomoses with intracranial arteries. Precisely understanding the maxillary artery and its relationships with adjacent neural structures is important for skull base surgeons and endovascular surgeons.

Methods: The relationship and surgical approaches to the maxillary artery were examined in 4 formalin-fixed specimens with a microscope.

Result: The maxillary artery branches off from the external carotid artery behind the mandibular neck and courses anteriorly to enter the infratemporal fossa. It courses along the lateral pterygoid muscle and reaches to the posterior wall of the maxillary sinus. After passing through the pterygomaxillary fissure, the artery courses in the pterygopalatine fossa and emanates terminal branches. As the artery passes through the infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae, it supplies the nerves and muscles in these areas.

Conclusion: Understanding the relationship between the maxillary artery and the surrounding area allows more accurate surgery for lesions involving the infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae.
P-28  Intra-spinosum middle meningeal artery ligation
Shunsuke Shibao¹, Hamid Borghi-Razavi², Kazunari Yoshida¹
¹Department of Neurosurgery, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan, ²Department of Neurosurgery, Clemens Hospital, Münster University, Germany

Objective: To describe the technique of intra-spinosum middle meningeal artery (MMA) ligation, which enables us to control bleeding during the anterior transpetrosal approach (ATPA).

Methods: During epidural dissection, we identified the FS and partially drilled the lateral side of the FS. Next, we cut the convergence site of the neurovascular structures with the periosteal dura within the FS and continued dural detachment epidurally. Bleeding control around the FS and postoperative facial nerve paresis were assessed for 96 patients treated with the ATPA. Next, histological study was performed around the FS using Masson’s trichrome stain.

Results: In all cases in which this technique was used, bleeding from the interdural space was well controlled and no persistent facial nerve paresis was identified. In the histological study, we confirmed that the MMA, the MMV, and the meningeal branch of the mandibular nerve converged into the FS and many venous channels existed in the interdural space around the FS and the FO.

P-29  Microsurgical anatomy of the abducens nerve (cavernous segment)
Wonil Joo¹,², Pilwoo Hur¹,², Shinsoo Jeon¹, Hackwan Park¹
¹Department of Neurosurgery, The Catholic University of Korea, Korea, ²Uijeongbu St. Mary’s Hospital, Korea

Objective: The aim of this study is to define the carotid cave and examine the dural relationships of clinoid segment of the internal carotid artery.

Methods: The paraclinoid region was examined. Information was obtained about the location and depth of the carotid cave. Results: The carotid cave is a dural pouch located along the posteromedial aspect of the internal carotid artery at the level of the distal dural ring. The carotid cave is usually infracavernous and infradural subarachnoid space. The distal dural ring is usually tightly adherent to the anterolateral aspect of the carotid artery just below the origin of the ophthalmic artery. The superior hypophyseal artery accidentally arises from the posteromedial aspect of the carotid artery just below the origin of the ophthalmic artery. The superior hypophyseal artery accidentally arises from the origin of the ophthalmic artery. The superior hypophyseal artery accidentally arises from the origin of the ophthalmic artery. Conclusion: Optimal treatment of the paraclinoid lesions including the aneurysms requires an accurate knowledge of the carotid cave and its relationship to the clinoid segment of the carotid artery and the anterior clinoid process.

P-30  Microsurgical anatomy of the carotid cave
Wonil Joo¹,², Taekyu Lee¹,², Hackwan Park¹, Pilwoo Hur¹,², Dosung Yoo¹,², Albert Jr. Rhoton³
¹Department of Neurosurgery, The Catholic University of Korea, Korea, ²Uijeongbu St. Mary’s Hospital, Korea, ³University of Florida, USA

Objective: The aim of this study is to define the carotid cave and examine the dural relationships of clinoid segment of the internal carotid artery.

Methods: The paraclinoid region was examined. Information was obtained about the location and depth of the carotid cave. Results: The carotid cave is a dural pouch located along the posteromedial aspect of the internal carotid artery at the level of the distal dural ring. The carotid cave is usually infracavernous and infradural subarachnoid space. The distal dural ring is usually tightly adherent to the anterolateral aspect of the carotid artery just below the origin of the ophthalmic artery. The superior hypophyseal artery accidentally arises from the origin of the ophthalmic artery. The superior hypophyseal artery accidentally arises from the origin of the ophthalmic artery. Conclusion: Optimal treatment of the paraclinoid lesions including the aneurysms requires an accurate knowledge of the carotid cave and its relationship to the clinoid segment of the carotid artery and the anterior clinoid process.

P-31  Outcome for neurological deficits due to ICA aneurysms using RA graft with ICO
Fumihiro Matano¹, Takayuki Mizunari¹, Yasuo Murai², Rokuya Tanikawa³, Hiyoyasu Kamiyama¹, Yu Fujiki¹, Asami Kubota¹, Shiro Kobayashi¹, Akio Morita²
¹Department of Neurosurgery, Chiba Hokusoh Hospital, Japan, ²Department of Neurological Surgery, Nippon Medical School, Japan, ³Department of Neurosurgery, Teishinkai Hospital, Japan

Objective: No study has the risk factors for non-improvement in terms of the residual neurological deficit.

Methods: We analyzed the risk factors associated with non-improvement of the cranial nerve palsy.

Results: We identified 35 patients with a mean age at surgery of 63.9 years. Aneurysms ranged in size from 15 to 50 mm (mean, 25.7 mm). Visual disturbance (7 cases, 20%) and external ophthalmoplegia (28 cases, 80%) were the only preoperative cranial nerve palsies. Visual disturbance improved in 28.5% of cases (2/7) and external ophthalmoplegia improved in 85.7% of cases (24/28). Time to therapy was significantly associated with recovery from cranial nerve palsy.
P-33 Treatment of ruptured posterior inferior cerebellar artery aneurysms
Na R. Yang1,2, Seo J. Park1,2, Eui K. Seo1,2
1Department of Neurosurgery, Ewha Womans University Medical Center, Korea. 2Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Korea

Treatment for PICA aneurysm is challenging because of anatomical variations and the narrow space, especially during SAH. Microsurgical and endovascular treatments are possible, with acceptable aneurysm occlusion rates. We describe the outcomes of a series of ruptured PICA aneurysm cases, based on different treatment strategies.

Among 643 ruptured intracranial aneurysm cases, we retrospectively reviewed 15 treated between January 2003 and December 2014. Clinical presentations, radiologic findings, locations, configurations, treatment methods, and clinical outcomes were collected.

Total 15 patients, seven patients underwent surgical treatment, whereas 8 required endovascular treatment. Eight trappings were conducted surgically or endovascularly for fusiform or dissecting aneurysms, while 1 was treated using stent-assisted coil embolization to save the PICA. The 3 deaths reported involved fusiform aneurysms, and 2 had been treated to save the PICA. Twelve patients had good outcomes. Appropriate individualization of treatment enabled us to achieve good outcomes through conventional or endovascular treatment and by choosing to save or sacrifice the PICA, depending on patient condition.

P-34 Paraclinoid aneurysmにおける微手術の意義と当院での手術手技の工夫
谷野 慎, 市川 輝夫, 宮原 宏輔, 岡田 富, 福生 康浩, 田中 悠介, 渡邉 信之, 土屋 雄介, 野田 尚志, 藤沢 和彦

独立行政法人国立病院機構 横浜医療センター 脳神経外科

Paraclinoid aneurysmにおける直接手術の意義と当院での手術手技の工夫

目的:Paraclinoid aneurysm(PCA)は近年の血管内手術の発展に伴って直接手術適応外とする施設も多い。しかし我々は微小の完全閉塞を習得すﮐや式の直視下が可能であると考えて、直接手術も選択肢の1つとしている。またPCAを3つのtypeと8つのsubtypeに分類することで、より安全かつ完全な治療を行っている。各々の症例を手術の工夫と共に提示する。

対象:当院で手術を行った過去10年間、159例のPCAのうち、52例のcarotid cave aneurysm,32例のposteriorPCA,20例のanterolateralPCAの計104例を対象として、分類を提示する。

手技:1.前床突起切除と視神経管の開放に止まず、
optic strutを視神経管下壁まで削除。視神経管も十分に開放し視神経の腹側から視交叉、視索の腹側まで十分に観察する。2. distal dural ringの十分な開放と眼動脈の確認。3. 十分な骨削除により、内頚動脈のanterior loopを露出、クリップ先端の内頚動脈への進入を確認可能にする。4. 海綿静脈洞を意図した範囲まで開放する手技を修得する。5. 安全の為、頸部を同一術野で消毒し頸動脈確保の為の皮切りマークを行っておく。6.症例によりsuction decompressionを併用する。

結論：PCAの直達手術における当院での分類、手技の工夫について述べた。安全かつ完全な治療のためには、上記の詳細な分類と手技のpitfallが重要と考える。

P-35 Unusual cerebral vasospasm after tumor resection; 2 cases report
Jeong-Taik Kwon, Jin-Bum Kim
Department of Neurosurgery, Chung-Ang University Hospital, Korea

A 49-year-old man admitted with hyposmia for 1 year. MRI revealed right olfactory groove meningioma. Tumor was completely removed by resection. Three days after surgery, patient was drowsy and aphasia. Newly developed diffuse T2 high signal intensity in bilateral paramedial frontal lobe and corpus callosal genu that suggest ACA infarction. Cerebral angiography showed marked vasospasm in both ACA, angioplasty was performed at 2 times. Now patient had mild dysarthria and no other neurologic deficit.

A 50-year-old woman admitted with bitemporal hemianopsia for 3 years. MRI revealed well circumscribed cystic mass in sellar and suprasellar space suggested Rathke’s cleft cyst. Tumor resection was performed by transsphenoidal approach. Patients was drowsy after surgery. Five days after surgery, patient was stupor. Two weeks after surgery, CT angiography showed acute infarction of left thalamus and posterior limb of internal capsule.

Conclusion: Cerebral vasospasm after tumor resection is a rare but challenging complication with very high morbidity and mortality. A high index of suspicion is required for early diagnosis and prompt management which are key elements of final outcome.

P-36 Incidental finding of non-contiguous dural metastasis of olfactory neuroblastoma
Chi W. Lee¹, Ka L. Ip¹, Siu Kei Samuel Lam², Sai L. Chu², Wan Ying Alice Ng³, Shing C. Yuen², Kwong W. Yeung¹
¹Department of ENT, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong, ²Department of Neurosurgery, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong, ³Department of Oncology, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong

Object: To report a patient with incidental finding of non-contiguous meningeal metastasis of olfactory neuroblastoma at 1 year after the primary surgery.

Method: Case report and literature review.

Result: A 55-year-old man with Kadish C olfactory neuroblastoma originated from the right nasal cavity and paranasal sinus had complete transnasal endoscopic resection and skull base repair by left naso-septal flap in December 2014. Postoperative adjuvant 60Gy radiotherapy to skull base was given. Nasal endoscopic surveillance did not find local recurrence. However, routine contrasted MRI paranasal sinus at 1 year after the surgery showed an incidental finding of contrast enhanced meningeal metastasis at right frontal region that was out of the initial surgical and radiation field. Complete tumor resection by craniotomy was performed. Patient did not have any neurological impairment after the salvage surgery.

Conclusion: Non-contiguous meningeal metastasis of olfactory neuroblastoma is a rare condition. It is still salvageable if it could be detected early. Regular surveillance with contrasted MRI brain and paranasal sinus may be beneficial to patients with advance olfactory neuroblastoma.

P-37 Partial maxillary swing approach and Infratemporal approach for three malignant tumors in pterygopalatine fossa
Hirotaka Shinomiya, Noaki Otsuki, Ken-ichi Nibu
Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Kobe University Hospital, Japan

Introduction: We report three cases of malignant tumors extended to a pterygopalatine fossa (PF), which was successfully resected using modified partial maxillary swing approach with infratemporal approach (PMSA with ITA).

Case 1: A 64-year-old woman who had a myoepithelial cancer arising in maxillary sinus was operated by partial maxillectomy. We resected the recurrent tumor using PMSA with ITA. She alives...
without a local recurrence.

Case 2: A 67-year-old man who had a myxofibrosarcoma arising in the PF was operated using PMSA with ITA. He aives with no evidence of recurrence.

Case 3: A 45-year-old man who had a SCC of the maxillary sinus was performed chemo-radiotherapy. The tumors recurrented in the PF with skull base invasion. The front wall of maxilla was swung laterally with the buccal skin. The postoperative course was uneventful, but a dead space in the back side of maxilla was infected.

Conclusion: PMSA with ITA has a merit on a conditioning the figure and a function and is available for a malignant tumor contacting with the skull base. However, a dead space is easy to be made on the back side of maxilla, so we need to pay attention to the wound infection.

P-39 Functional outcomes of immediate facial nerve repair after radical parotidectomy

Juhnui Jeong1, Soon H. Park2, Young J. Seo3, In S. Moon4, Yoon W. Koh5, Eun C. Choi6
1Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Seoul Medical Center, Korea, 2Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Keimyung University School of Medicine, Korea, 3Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Korea, 4Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea.

Object: Extirpation of aggressive parotid tumors often involves facial nerve sacrifice. We examined functional outcomes in patients undergoing radical parotidectomy and simultaneous facial nerve reconstruction to identify factors that may affect rehabilitation. Methods: 23 patients underwent radical parotidectomy and had sacrifice of the facial nerve with simultaneous reconstruction with sural nerve(15/23) or greater auricular nerve(8/23). Functional outcomes were assessed with the House-Brackmann grading system at 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 months after surgery. Affecting factors were analyzed. Results: Total recovery (≤H-B grade II) occurred in 13.0%, favorable recovery (H-B grade III) occurred in 30.4%, and partial recovery (H-B grade IV) was shown 26.1%. Preoperative facial palsy, length of defect, radiation, and delay of rehabilitation were worse prognostic factors. Conclusion: More than 70% of patients get benefit from simultaneous facial nerve reconstruction in radical parotidectomy. The restoration of facial nerve function after facial nerve reconstruction would be affected by aggressiveness of tumor and relating results such as radiation and delay of rehabilitation.

P-40 Cranionasal excision of paranasal sinus immature teratoma

Raoul Lee1, Ka L. Ip1, Chi W. Lee1, Kwong W. Yeung1, Siu K. Lam2, Sai L. Chu2, Shing C. Yuen2, Wan Ying A. Ng3
1Department of ENT, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong, 2Department of Neurosurgery, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong, 3Department of Oncology, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong.

Method: Case Report

A 50 years old gentleman presented as left submandibular gland immature teratoma with left submandibular sialoadenectomy and radical neck dissection performed. Half years after the surgery, he complained of left nasal obstruction and blood stained nasal discharge. Examination showed left nasal cavity tumour and biopsy confirmed immature teratoma. CT and MRI scan showed anterior skull base extension. Combined approach with neurosurgeon using cranionasal resection and multilayer skull base reconstruction by pericranial
with synchronous skull base OM and SCC, both refractory to the institutional standardised treatment. The history, examination and investigations are described and we review the world literature on the management of skull base SCC in the presence of OM.

**Results:** Patient 1 had resectable disease and underwent a lateral temporal bone resection with neck dissection and free flap reconstruction. Patient 2 had metastatic disease and underwent palliative radiotherapy.

**Conclusions:** Lateral skull base SCC and OM are clinically indistinguishable and the two separate pathologies can co-exist. A high index of suspicion and early detection is crucial to a prompt diagnosis, and a multidisciplinary approach is the key to effective management.

**P-43 Vestibular schwannoma atypically invading temporal bone**

Na R. Yang1,2, Eui K. Seo1,2, Soo J. Park1,2

1Department of Neurosurgery, Ewha Womans University Medical Center, Korea. 2Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Korea

Vestibular schwannoma (VS) usually present the widening of internal auditory canal (IAC), and these bony changes are typically limited to IAC, not extend to temporal bone. Temporal bone invasion by VS is extremely rare. We report 51-year-old man who revealed temporal bone destruction beyond IAC by unilateral VS. The bony destruction extended anteriorly to the carotid canal and inferiorly to the jugular foramen. On histopathologic examination, the tumor showed typical benign schwannoma and did not show any unusual vascularity or malignant feature. Facial nerve was severely compressed and distorted by tumor, which unevenly eroded temporal bone in surgical field. Vestibular schwannoma with atypical invasion of temporal bone can be successfully treated with combined translabyrinthine and lateral suboccipital approach without facial nerve dysfunction. Early detection and careful dissection of facial nerve with intraoperative monitoring should be considered during operation due to severe adhesion and distortion of facial nerve by tumor and eroded temporal bone.
P-44  Treatment outcome of olfactory neuroblastoma in our institute
Norihiko Takemoto1, Yukinori Takenaka2, Toshimichi Yasui1, Susumu Nakahara1, Yoshiyuki Yamamoto2, Hidenori Inohara1
1Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan,
2Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Osaka General Medical Center, Japan

Object: Olfactory neuroblastoma (ONB) is a rare tumor arising from the olfactory epithelium. Because of its rarity few reports on the ONB in Japan. To elucidate the characteristics of ONB in Japan, we report our institutional experience of 14 cases.

Methods: This retrospective study included 14 ONB patients treated at our institute between 1992 and 2012. We analyzed the patient characteristics, Hyam's grading, Kadish staging and treatment outcome. We performed craniofacial resection for all tumors until 2010, from 2011 endoscopic resection for Kadish A, B tumors and craniofacial resection for Kadish C tumor.

Results: Half of the patients had Kadish C and 57% were low grade ONB. Eight of nine surgically treated patients are alive without disease. All non-surgically treated patients experienced local treatment failure. The 4-year overall survival for surgically treated patients and non-surgically treated patients was 89% and 40%, respectively.

Conclusion: Our data showed almost ONB patients underwent surgery had good outcome independently of Kadish stage and Hyam's grade, which were reported to be the prognostic factors for survival.

P-45  A case of intractable skull base mesenchymal chondrosarcoma
Yuta Murakami, Shinya Jinguji, Mudathir Bakhit, Kensho Iwatake, Keiko Oda, Kenichiro Iwami, Yugo Kishida, Taku Sato, Masazumi Fujii, Jun Sakuma, Kiyoshi Saito
Department of Neurosurgery, Fukushima Medical University, Japan

We present a male 27-year-old patient, with intractable skull base mesenchymal chondrosarcoma. 9 years ago, skull base tumor was subtotally removed. Remnant tumor in the left cavernous sinus was treated by SRS. After 3 years, he was referred to us with recurrent tumors in the left skull base and nasal cavities. The tumor was subtotally removed using a combined endonasal endoscopic and orbitozygomatic approaches. Next 5 years, he had refused radical resection and underwent several salvage surgeries and SRT. Finally he accepted radical resection. Tumor
extended in the skull base and his eye function was deteriorated. We performed left anterior and middle cranial base resection, removal of nasal and intradural tumors, high flow bypass, en bloc resection of left cavernous sinus and clivus, and reconstruction with an abdominal flap. Main tumors were removed with surrounding safety margins, but tumors around the right optic nerve was removed piece by piece to preserve his right eye function. 6 months after the radical resection, small recurrent tumors in the right orbital apex were treated by SRS. Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma should be radically removed as early as possible.

**P-48 Epidermoid cyst of posterior cranial fossa: Our experience of 27 cases**

Akio Nemoto¹, Seigo Matsuo¹, Atsushi Ishida¹, Hideki Shiramizu¹, Haruko Yoshimoto¹, Kaku Niimura¹, Miki Yuzawa¹, Keizou Asakuno¹, Tomokatsu Horii¹, Takanori Fukushima², Takashi Moriyama¹

¹Department of Neurosurgery, Moriyamakinen Hospital, Japan, ²Shinyurigaoka Hospital, Japan, ³Duke Medical Center, USA

Between 2009 and 2015, 27 cases (8 recurrent ones) of posterior fossa epidermoid cysts were diagnosed preoperatively by CT and MRI. Most common symptoms in our series were headache, and trigeminal neuralgia was seen in 18 cases, auditory disturbance in 8 cases. The localization of the epidermoid was cerebellopontine angle in 23 cases, and extended supratentorial region in 4 cases. 25 cases were operated on via the retrosigmoid approach. Sixty percent of the tumors were completely removed. A higher total removal rate was achieved in primary surgical cases. Transient cranial nerve deficits occurred in 18.5%. The overall morbidity was 4.7%, one patient had a cerebral infarction and the other one resulted in permanent hearing loss. The role of initial surgery should aim for total resection without cranial nerve deficits but resection of recurrent epidermoid cysts could be very difficult due to adhesions and scarring, and unexpected worsened outcome maybe encountered. We emphasize that partial tumor resection would be more beneficial to the patient with recurrent tumor when visibility of the tumor is poor at surgery and when we want to avoid neurological dysfunction.

**P-49 Treatment of ectopic sphenoid sinus pituitary adenoma (ESSPA) with normal pituitary gland: Two cases with a review of the literature**

Chae H. Lee

Department of Neurosurgery, Ilsan Paik Hospital, College of Medicine, Inje University, Korea

Ectopic sphenoid sinus pituitary adenoma (ESSPA) are very rare disease entity and frequently misdiagnosed as other neuroendocrine or epithelial neoplasms which may develop in this site (olfactory neuroblastoma, neuroendocrine carcinoma, sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma, paraganglioma). Two patients with ESSPA identified in patients with normal pituitary glands with intact dura of the sella turcica were retrospectively retrieved of the authors' institution and clinical records were reviewed. Both of the patients were intact homonal status. The tumors were centered within the sphenoid sinus and invaded the paranasal sinuses bone with a normal sella turcica dura. Curative surgery was done at both cases. In conclusion, ESSPAs are rare, affecting middle aged patients with non-specific symptoms, showing characteristic light microscopy and immunohistochemical features of their intrasellar counterparts. When encountering a tumor within the sphenoid sinus, ectopic pituitary adenoma must be considered, and pertinent imaging, clinical, and immunohistochemical evaluation undertaken to exclude tumors within the differential diagnosis.

**P-50 Withdrawn**

**P-51 Chromosomal aberrations in chordoid meningioma – a study of 15 cases**

Dwarakanath Srinivas, Vani Santosh, Nishant Sadashiva, Harsha Sugur, Sampath Somanna

Department of Neurosurgery, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), India

**Background:** Chordoid Meningiomas (CM), although categorized as grade II, behave more aggressively with an increased likelihood of recurrence similar to grade III tumors.

**Material and Methods:** Fifteen histopathologically confirmed cases of intracranial CMs were included in the study and had a median follow up of 28 months. Tumor tissues were subjected to immunohistochemistry for MIB-1, Vimentin, Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) and Epithelial
Membran Antic (EMA). Fluorescent insitu hybridization was performed for all 4 loci.

Results: Recurrence during follow up was noted in 5 of the 15 cases. All 15 cases were positive for EMA, Vimentin and negative for GFAP and had a mean MIB-1 labeling index of 3.5%. All cases showed complete or partial deletion of 22q, 14q and 1p loci. Complete deletion of all 4 chromosomal loci was noted in 4/5 (80%) cases which subsequently recurred, while 9/10 (90%) non-recurrent cases showed either partial deletion or intact status.

Conclusions: This is the first study to evaluate combined chromosomal status of 22q, 18p, 14q and 1p in CMs and shows that there is a higher propensity of recurrence in cases with complete deletion in all four loci.

P-52 Management of invasive giant prolactinomas

Gi-Taek Yee, Woo-Kyoun Kim
Department of Neurosurgery, University of Gachon, Korea

Object: Invasive Giant prolactinomas (IGPs) are rare and their treatment has not been clarified. The authors report the patients with IGP treated with dopamine agonist.

Methods: Five patients of IGPs were treated with dopamine agonist in author’s institute and we reviewed their data retrospectively. The criteria of the IGPs were 1) tumor diameter greater than 4cm and invading parasella space, 2) serum prolactin (PRL) level greater than 1000ng/ml. Four patients were treated bromocriptine initially and one patient treated medical treatment followed by partial tumor removal. All the patients showed decreased in size of tumor and lowered serum level of PRL. The tumor volume was markedly decreased in 3 patients, partially decreased in 2. Visual symptoms improved in all patients. Four patients had normal PRL level. During the bromocriptine therapy, CSF leak occurred in one patient who discontinued medication.

Conclusions: Dopamine agonist medications for IGPs reduced the tumor volume effectively and improved clinical symptoms. It should be used for the IGPs as a first-line therapy.

P-53 Hemangiopericytoma located on skull base

Go Matsuoka1, Koji Yamaguchi1, Tatsuya Ishikawa1, Seiichiro Eguchi2, Motohiro Hayashi1, Takakazu Kawamata1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Tokyo Women’s Medical University, Japan, 2National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Japan

Object: Intracranial hemangiopericytoma presents a high incidence of local recurrence and metastasis. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the outcome and response to various treatment modalities after surgery for skull base hemangiopericytoma. Methods: Patients with hemangiopericytoma were identified from histopathological records since January 2000. Results: Of the 22 patients, 8 patients had skull base hemangiopericytoma and 2 of whom were lost during follow-up period. Of 6 patients, 4 were female. Median age was 39 year old (range, 30-66 year old) at first operation. The mean follow-up period was 70 months (range, 2-181 months). Two patients experienced gross total removal and no recurrence. One patient underwent near total removal and the tumor recurrence was controlled for 29 months after gamma knife surgery. Partial removal was achieved in 3 patients, and their tumors were controlled by gamma knife surgery or carbon ion radiotherapy. Conclusion: Our result showed relatively well controlled hemangiopericytoma located in skull base. Adjuvant radiotherapy may be effective in case gross total removal was not achieved or recurrence was recognized.

P-54 Development of vestibular schwannoma xenograft zebrafish model for in vivo anti-tumor drug screening

Hyun-Jin Lee1, Jong D. Lee2, Seok-Yong Choi3, Da-Woon Jung4, In S. Moon4
1Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea, 2Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Soochunhyang University College of Medicine, Korea, 3Department of Biomedical Science, Chonnam National University Medical School, Korea, 4New Drug Targets Lab, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Korea

Background: The aim of this study was to establish a rapid, simple, reproducible live zebrafish vestibular schwannoma xenograft model for anti-tumor drug screening.

Methods: We optimized the conditions for the tumor cell xenograft in terms of injected cell numbers, stage of larvae, incubation temperature and incubation time. We used NF2-/- Schwann (SC4) cells. SC4 cells were stained with mCherry fluorescent protein and injected into the yolk sac. Injected embryos were transferred to E3 media and subsequent tumor formation was observed for 5 days. To test our new model, xenografted embryos were treated with RAD001, a known anti-tumor drug.

Results: SC4 cells were successfully grafted into the yolk sac without immunosuppressant treatment. 2 days after injection, xenografted cell formatted tumor mass. Differences in injected cell numbers, incubation temperature and larvae stages were reflected in the speed of tumor formation. The preliminary using RAD001 produced >20%
reduction in the SC4 cell number in the yolk.  

**Conclusion:** Our in vivo animal model system should greatly facilitate drug development for acoustic tumor therapy because of its speed, simplicity, reproducibility and live imaging.

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**P-55 Intracranial pressure monitoring in postoperative management of skull base tumors**

Jie Tang, Junting Zhang, Liwei Zhang, Zhen Wu, Chun Zeng, Zhan Xue  
Department of Neurosurgery, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, China

**Objective:** To explore the safety and efficacy of intracranial pressure monitoring in postoperative management of skull base tumors.  

**Methods:** Prospective study of intracranial pressure monitoring in postoperative management of skull base tumors between September 2012 to July 2013 in Skull base Unit, Department of Neurosurgery, Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University, China. A total of 20 cases of skull base tumors were enrolled, including petroclival meningioma in 11, parasellar region tumors in 3.

**Result:** Fever was found in 3 cases, while there was no evidence of infection and no mortality. Dehydration agents was used in 3 cases according to ICP monitoring. Only 2 of 11 petroclival meningiomas cases received dehydration agents. One case developed high ICP postoperatively indicated prompt repeated CT scan that revealed a distant intracranial hematoma. Two cases of parasellar region tumors had normal ICP.

**Conclusion:** It is safe for ICP monitoring after skull base tumors had normal ICP. That is safe for ICP monitoring after skull base tumors had normal ICP.

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**P-56 Pituicytoma; A suspected recurrence of a rare tumour**

Kate Mcnamara, Simon Shaw, Nataranjan Saravanappa  
Royal Stoke University Hospital, UK

**Object:** Pituicytoma is a rare, primary tumor originating from the glial cells of the neurohypophysis. We present a case of a 71 male with a previous history of sellar meningioma who underwent surgical resection of pituicytoma by transphenoidal hypophysectomy. Histology was consistent with pituicytoma. As a result of this histology from his initial tumor was re-examined and was amended to pituicytoma, indicating a recurrence.

**Conclusion:** Pituicytoma is a benign, slow growing lesion of the posterior pituitary. It can be mistaken for pituitary adenoma due to the similar clinical presentation. Complete excision of the tumor by transphenoidal hypophysectomy is an effective management as demonstrated in this case.

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**P-57 Radiological assessment of vestibular schwannoma size and volume**

Steffen K. Rosahl, Anna C. Lawson Mclean  
Department of Neurosurgery, HELIOS Klinikum, Germany

**Objective:** To explore the safety and efficacy of intracranial pressure monitoring in postoperative management of skull base tumors.  

**Methods:** Scans of 20 vestibular schwannoma patients (8 sporadic, 12 NF2) were evaluated. Volumetric and one-dimensional measurements of tumor size (n=20) were performed by two independent investigators.

**Results:** Volume and one-dimensional size measurements showed excellent IRR with ICC=0.999 and ICC=0.950, respectively. There was no statistically significant difference between volumetric measurements derived from axial and coronal magnetic resonance slices, and the correlation between one-dimensional and volumetric measurements.

**Conclusion:** Volumetric tumor size assessment is the superior to one-dimensional methods for longitudinal follow-up in VS patients. It is safe to compare tumor volumes from data sets of varying orientation.

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**P-58 T gene isoform expression pattern in chordomas**

Ke Wang1, Qingtao Hu2  
1Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University, China.  
2Key Laboratory of Genomic and Precision Medicine, Beijing Institute of Genomics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

**Object:** To investigate the role of T gene isoforms in chordomas.  

**Method:** 22 skull base chordomas, three chordoma cell lines and 9 infant notochords, were collected. The IHC, Western Blot and qPCR
P-59 Intracisternal cranial root accessory nerve schwannoma associated with recurrent laryngeal neuropathy

Kyung-Jae Park, Sung-Won Jin, Dong-Hyuk Park, Shin-Hyuk Kang, Yong-Gu Chung
Department of Neurosurgery, Korea University Medical Center, College of Medicine, Korea University, Korea

Object: Intracisternal accessory nerve schwannomas are very rare; only 18 cases have been reported in the literature. In the majority of cases, the tumor origin was the spinal root of the accessory nerve.

Methods: Here, we report a unique case of an intracisternal schwannoma arising from the cranial root of the accessory nerve in a 58-year-old woman.

Results: The patient presented with the atypical symptom of hoarseness associated with recurrent laryngeal neuropathy which is noted by needle electromyography, and mild hypesthesis on the left side of her body. The tumor was completely removed with sacrifice of the originating nerve rootlet, but no additional neurological deficits. In this report, we describe the anatomical basis for the patient’s unusual clinical symptoms and discuss the feasibility and safety of sacrificing the cranial rootlet of the accessory nerve in an effort to achieve total tumor resection.

Conclusion: To our knowledge, this is the first case of schwannoma originating from the cranial root of the accessory nerve that has been associated with the symptoms of recurrent laryngeal neuropathy.

P-60 Post traumatic stress disorder and pituitary surgery: Preliminary results

Martin Dupuy1,2, Manuel Da Silva3, Bernard Salmon1, Solange Grunenwald4, Philippe Caron4
1Department of Neurosurgery, Clinique de l’Union, France, 2Department of Neurosurgery, University Hospital Purpan, France, 3Laboratoire Octogone - CERP, Toulouse University, France, 4Department of Endocrinology, University Hospital Larrey, France

Object: Pituitary surgery could represent a stressfull situation. We try to determine whether postoperative psychological disturbances similar to those of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) occur and try to identify risk factors.

Method: Between 2014 and 2015, 81 endoscopic pituitary surgeries were performed. A follow-up assessment by auto-questionnaire was conducted after surgery with PTSD Checklist Scale (PCL-S). Patient characteristics and post operative courses were studied.

Results: 20 women and 27 men gave a written informed consent and were evaluated. Median PCL-S score was 23.5 (+/- 9). 5 patients (10%) presented PTSD with a PCL-S score ≥44. No common characteristics could be highlighted in those 3 men and 2 women: 3 endocrine-active adenomas and 2 macroadenomas with visual impairment. Among the 47 patients, 6 presented post operative morbidities (CSF leaks requiring reoperation, acute heart failure, diabetes insipidus) and 3 were in the group PTSD.

Conclusions: Endoscopic pituitary surgery seems to be associated with a low risk of PTSD. The main risk factor might be postoperative morbidity requiring a reoperation.

P-61 Foramen magnum meningioma presenting as contralateral hemifacial spasm

Masahide Matsuda, Hiroyoshi Akutsu, Tetsuya Yamamoto, Akira Matsumura
Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba, Japan

We provide the first report of hemifacial spasm caused by a contralateral foramen magnum meningioma that improved following tumor removal. An 80-year-old woman presented with hemifacial spasm caused by a contralateral foramen magnum meningioma. She presented with a 3-year history of gradual worsening of right-sided hemifacial spasm. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a tumor occupying the left ventrolateral portion of the foramen magnum. The loop of the right anterior inferior cerebellar artery (AICA) extended into the right pontomedullary junction, compressing the root exit zone (REZ) of the right
facial nerve. After tumor removal without attempt of confirmation of vascular compression of the right facial nerve REZ, facial spasm gradually decreased and eventually almost disappeared. Postoperative MRI revealed that the loop of AICA had shifted away from the right facial nerve REZ. Dorsal shift of the AICA loop toward the facial nerve REZ along with dorsal shift of the vertebral and basilar arteries due to the huge contralateral mass located in the ventrolateral portion of the foramen magnum was thus suggested to represent the main cause of facial spasm.

**P-62** Comparison of click and CE-chirp-evoked ABR as screening tool in vestibular schwannoma

Seung H. Shin, Michelle J. Suh, In S. Moon
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University of Yonsei, Korea

**Objective:** Considering features of vestibular schwannoma such as low prevalence, benign, and slow progression, cost effective screening is required in outpatient settings. Click-evoked ABR has been used in screening but has limitations. Chirp stimulus provides enhanced neural synchronicity and faster detection of larger amplitude of wave V. The aim of study is to identify whether CE-Chirp ABR test has benefits than click stimulus in screening.

**Methods:** 20 patients with vestibular schwannoma confirmed by the MRI scan were enrolled. The click and CE-Chirp ABR were both recorded. I-V interpeak latency, I-V interlatency difference, absolute wave V latency, morphology of wave, tumor size and audiometry were evaluated.

**Result:** In small tumor, CE-Chirp ABR was useful to detect larger wave V amplitude over Click. However there was no significant difference between Chirp and Click in I-V interpeak latency and I-V interlatency difference.

**Conclusion:** As CE-Chirp ABR showed clearer information of wave V with shorter measurement time in small tumor. It suggests Chirp ABR as a possible substitute for click stimulus in screening and also as an effective intraoperative monitoring tool.

**P-63** A case of presigmoid retrolabyrinthine approach to vestibular schwannoma by use of continuous direct neurophysiological monitoring of facial nerve and cochlear nerve

Naoki Oishi1, Hidemi Miyazaki2, Kaoru Ogawa1
1Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan. 2Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Tokyo Women’s Medical University Medical Center East, Japan

Intraoperative monitoring of the facial nerve and the cochlear nerve is essential to achieve preservation of function after surgery to vestibular schwannomas. Recently two novel monitoring methods have been reported to improve preservation of function: continuous direct auditory evoked dorsal cochlear nucleus action potential (AEDNAP) monitoring and facial nerve root exit zone-elicited compound muscle action potential (FREMAP) monitoring (Nakatomi and Miyazaki, et al. 2015). A presigmoid retrolabyrinthine approach is considered to have the advantages of the two major approaches, the retrosigmoid suboccipital and presigmoid translabyrinthine approaches, as a minimally invasive surgical option to vestibular schwannomas, allowing direct access to the cerebellopontine angle and preservation of hearing function (Iacoangeli et al. 2013). Here, we report a case of presigmoid retrolabyrinthine approach to medium vestibular schwannoma by use of continuous monitoring of the facial nerve and the cochlear nerve, as a novel surgical method to achieve a minimally invasive surgery with preservation of function.

**P-64** Postoperative headache after retrosigmoid approach for acoustic neuroma

Noritaka Aihara1, Hiroshi Yamada1, Mitsuhiro Mase1, Shingo Murakami2
1Department of Neurosurgery, Nagoya City University Medical School, Japan. 2Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Nagoya City University Medical School, Japan

**Objective:** To estimate the duration of postoperative headache (PH) after surgery for acoustic neuroma (AN).

**Methods:** This study analyzed clinical data from 100 unilateral AN patients (PTS) who underwent the retrosigmoid approach over one year previously. We investigated whether PTS had headache (H) at hospital discharge during attendance at outpatient clinics. We classified PH as grades 1 [None], 2 [Tolerable H without medication (M)], or 3 [H requiring M]. The period of H was defined as the number of days that elapsed between the date of
surgery and the date when a patient (PT) initially developed a grade 1 $H$. The period of $M$ for $H$ was defined as the number of elapsed days between the date of surgery and the date when a PT initially developed a grade 1 or 2 $H$. **Results:** Kaplan-Meier analysis revealed that the median durations of $M$ and $H$ were 81 and 669 days, respectively. $H$ was cured significantly earlier in PTS whose surgery involved a C-type skin incision. $H$ tended to be cured earlier among PTS who underwent a longer surgical procedure. **Multivariate analysis** confirmed that surgical duration and type of skin incision were independent factors involved in the duration of $PH$.

**P-65**

**The usefulness of diffusion tensor imaging tractography for preoperative identification of facial nerve in vestibular schwannoma surgery**

Oh-Lyong Kim

Department of Neurosurgery, Yeungnam University, Korea

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**Introduction:** Preservation of facial nerve (FN) function in vestibular schwannoma (VS) surgery is important to patients because of facial nerve palsy is a common complication. The pre-operative visualize the course of FN in relation to VS could help preventing injury.

**Materials and Methods:** We prospectively studied 19 patients with VS from July 2011 to Dec 2015. Four patients were Koos grade II, and six were grade III, other nine cases were grade IV. All patients performed preoperative DTI for facial nerve.

**Results:** FN course on preoperative DTI were correlated with intraoperative findings in 89% (17/19 patients). FN was located on the anterior of the tumor in 5 cases, on anteroinferior surface in 7, anterosuperior surface in 5, posterosuperior surface in 1 and posteroinferior surface in 1. Seventeen of nineteen preserved the FN but in two cases. In postoperative facial nerve DTI, preservation of FN were confirmed in all cases. Immediate postoperative facial nerve palsy were grade III in six cases, grade IV in six. Facial nerve function recovered to grade II after 1 year.

**Conclusion:** DTI for preoperative identification FN in VS surgery is very useful in order to preserve FN.

**P-66**

**Gene expression, transduction pathways and functional networks associated with vestibular schwannoma growth**

Per Caye-Thomasen$^{1,2}$, Hjalte Sass$^{1,2}$, Rehannah Borup$^3$, Mikkel Alanin$^{1,2}$, Finn Cilius Nielsen$^{1,3}$

$^1$University of Copenhagen, Denmark.
$^2$Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery and Audiology, Copenhagen University Hospital Rigshospitalet, Denmark.
$^3$Center for Genomic Medicine, Copenhagen University Hospital Rigshospitalet, Denmark.

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**Objective:** To determine gene expression, signal transduction pathways and functional molecular networks associated with vestibular schwannoma (VS) growth rate.

**Material and methods:** Repeated MRI prior to surgery determined tumor growth rate. mRNA was extracted from 16 sporadic VS. Gene expression was determined by cDNA microarrays (Affymetrix HG-U133A). Differential gene expression between fast and slow growing was determined and matched against established gene ontology. Ingenuity Pathway Analysis identified transduction pathways and molecular networks associated with tumor growth.

**Results:** 109 genes were deregulated in relation to tumor growth rate, including genes associated with apoptosis, growth and cell proliferation. Fourteen pathways and five functional molecular networks were associated with tumor growth.

**Conclusion:** Several genes, signal transduction pathways and functional networks are associated with tumor growth. Specific genes involved in apoptosis, cell growth and proliferation were deregulated in fast growing tumors. Fourteen pathways were associated with tumor growth. Generated functional networks underlined the importance of the PI3K family, among others.

**P-67**

**Withdrawn**

**P-68**

**Management of facial nerve schwannoma for recurrent facial palsy: A case report and review of the literature**

Satoshi Toyoma, Eigo Omi, Kohei Honda, Kazuo Ishikawa

Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Akita University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan

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Facial schwannomas are rare lesions, and reported series are generally small. There is no standard
P-69 Long-term facial function after facial nerve repair using a VII-XII anastomosis after vestibular schwannoma removal

Seungho Shin, Inseok Moon
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea

The aim of this study is to analyze the recovery of long-term facial function who underwent hypoglossal-facial nerve anastomosis following vestibular schwannoma surgery.

**Method:** This study included 14 patients with vestibular schwannomas removal. During surgery, the facial nerve was interrupted in and facial reanimation using hypoglossal-facial (VII-XII) anastomosis was performed. Facial nerve function and tongue atrophy were analyzed upon an average follow-up period of 1.2 years.

**Result:** 9 patients whose facial nerve had been resected and immediately reconstructed showed better facial nerve recovery than 5 patients who had the interval between tumor resection and reconstruction. The split XII-VII anastomosis group (n=4) exhibited a marked improvement in their facial function and reduced hemiglossal atrophy compared to end-to-end VII-XII anastomosis group (n=7) which showed marked tongue atrophy. End-to-side VII-XII anastomosis group (n=3) showed poorer facial recovery but no tongue atrophy.

**Conclusion:** Immediate split hypoglossal-facial nerve anastomosis results in good facial reanimation and recommended in case of iatrogenic injury during vestibular schwannoma removal.

P-70 Surgical management of trigeminal schwannomas

Shunsuke Shibao, Masahiro Toda, Kazunari Yoshida
Department of Neurosurgery, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to better understand the surgical approaches and the prognosis of trigeminal schwannomas (TNs).

**Methods:** We analyzed the clinical and radiological presentation, tumor characteristics, surgical approaches, and the prognosis of TN.

**Results:** This study included 83 operations in 77 patients. Tumors were located in the middle fossa in 17, in the posterior fossa in 14, in the extra cranial space in 5, in the middle and posterior fossa in 30, in the middle and extracranial space in 9, and in the middle, posterior, and extracranial space in 4. The most common symptom was facial hypesthesia in 32 patients (41.5%). Since 1990, we have applied three main types of middle fossa skull base approaches including the anterior transpetrosal approach, subtemporal interdural approach (Dolenc), or a combination of these approaches. Total and nearly total tumor resection was achieved in 91.3% of patients (65/71) after 1990. No surgery-related mortalities occurred in this series. Recurrence was identified in 2 patients.

**Conclusion:** Appropriate selection of surgical approach according to tumor types is highly important and necessary for good surgical outcome.

P-71 Anatomical constraints of auditory brainstem implants (ABI)

Steffen K. Rosahl, Sybille Rosahl
Department of Neurosurgery, HELIOS Klinikum, Germany

**Objective:** Compared to cochlear implants, ABI fail to produce consistent clinical results comparable to the CI.

We have attempted to determine cochlear nuclei in human brainstem specimens.

**Methods:** 20 variables were analysed in 792 histomorphometric slices with a thickness of 8µm from 33 human cochlear nuclei. All measurements were corrected by factors of 1.13 (12%) for transverse and 1.21 (17%) for longitudinal shrinkage. Three-dimensional renderings of the cochlear nucleus complex have been obtained from a true-to-scale model on basis of the measurements.

**Results:** Slanted into the depth of the brainstem above the facial nerve entrance its rostral boundary is located more than 7mm off the surface.
P-72 Communicating hydrocephalus associated with small to medium sized vestibular schwannomas: Clinical significance of the tumor ADC map

Tomoaki Nakai, Masaaki Taniguchi, Hidehito Kimura
Department of Neurosurgery, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan

Object: The postoperative temporal change of the hydrocephalus associated with the small to medium sized vestibular schwannoma was studied and tumor-specific factors related to the association of the hydrocephalus was investigated.

Methods: Among the 77 patients with the vestibular schwannoma smaller than 30 mm, 9 patients were associated with the communicating hydrocephalus. The medical records, CT and MRI images, histopathological specimens were retrospectively reviewed and compared with those of patients with the same sized tumor without hydrocephalus.

Results: The symptoms related to the hydrocephalus improved in all patients after tumor removal. The mean size and ADC value of the tumors demonstrated statistically significant difference between the patients with and without the hydrocephalus.

Conclusion: In most of the cases, the hydrocephalus caused by the mechanisms other than the cerebrospinal fluid flow obstruction can be treated by only removing the tumor. The size and ADC value of the tumor were significantly related to the association of the hydrocephalus. The latter may also serve as an indicator for the intractability of the hydrocephalus after tumor removal.

third of patients after GKS for acoustic tumor. There was a strong correlation with transient tumor expansion, suggesting that the ear pain might be attributed to compression of the sensory facial nerve innervating the area around the ear, as with Hitzelberger’s sign.

P-75 再発を認めたpetrotentorial meningiomaの一例
横井 俊浩, 深見 忠輝, 高木 健治, 新田 直樹, 地藤 純哉, 辻  篤司, 中澤 拓也, 野崎 和彦
滋賀医科大学 医学部脳神経外科

41歳女性。平成19年の症例発作を初発症状とし、頭部画像診断にて左小脳後合に腫瘍性病変を指摘された。前医で同年に2期的に腫瘍摘出術を施行。病変は、left petrotentorial lesionと呼ばれるtransitional type meningioma（MIB-1は1%未満）であった。術後、右上1/4盲と軽度の左側聴音を認めた。残存腫瘍に対して再発観察を行っていたが、平成25年、頭部MRIにて残存腫瘍の増大所見を認めた。手術目的で平成27年8月、術前塞栓術施行後、lateral suboccipital approachにより摘出術を施行。頭蓋に接している部位は内減圧にとどめた。残存腫瘍に対して同年11月、Lt. subtemporal approachにより摘出術を施行。病理診断の結果はtransitional type meningioma（Ki-67 LI4-5%）であった。最終的に当院退院時のKPSは90であり、残存腫瘍に対してMRTにて経過観察を行い、γナイフを施行予定である。petrotentorial meningiomaに対しては、その腫瘍の進展の状況により、様々な手術approachを組み合わせて手術摘出を施行することになるが、本症例の場合、後頭部窩、中頭部窩に進展していた腫瘍部分をそれぞれ異なった手術approachで摘出を行い、過去の手術施行で生じたdefectを手術approach routineとして用いることで、手術侵襲を最小限に抑えることが可能であった。再発を認めたpetrotentorial meningiomaの一例に対して、異なった手術approachで摘出を行った症例を経験した。

P-76 Genomic landscape of pituitary adenomas
Wenya L. Bi1, Peleg Horowitz1, Malak Abedalthagafi2, Yu Mei1, Pankaj K. Agarwalla2, Sandro Santagata2, Edward R. Laws1, Rameen Beroukhim3, Ian F. Dunn1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA,
2Department of Pathology, Division of Neuropathology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA,
3Department of Cancer Biology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, USA

Object: We genetically profiled 42 pituitary macroadenomas to better understand their biologic underpinnings. Methods: Whole-exome sequencing was performed to identify somatic copy-number alterations and the other with significant disruption of up to 99% of the genome. Levels of genomic disruption were associated with phenotype. Among the less disrupted group, 87% were clinically non-functional adenomas, whereas the majority of the disrupted group were functional or atypical null-cell adenomas. The high and low genomic disruption classes did not differ in mean MIB-1 proliferative index. Frequent loss of chromosomes 11 and 1p were observed. On the whole, adenomas harbored a low rate of mutations. Conclusions: Genomic characterization of a large series of sporadic pituitary adenomas reveals two distinct classes of tumor, based on genomic disruption from broad copy-number alterations, and associates with tumor subtype.

P-77 An aggressive hemangioblastomatosis in a 58-year-old woman without VHL gene mutation
Young C. Koh, Myung S. Joo, Sang W. Song
Department of Neurosurgery, Konkuk University Medical Center, Korea

Hemangioblastoma of the central nervous system commonly arise as sporadic lesions or less frequently as a manifestation of von Hippel-Lindau syndrome. Disseminated form non-VHL hemangioblastoma, is an extremely unusual. It has been reported to have very poor prognosis. Most reported patients developed hemangioblastomatosis following resection of the tumor several months or years later. A 58-year-old woman with a non-VHL hemangioblastoma of brain stem underwent suboccipital craniotomy and gross total resection of the tumor was done 3 years previously. She presented with disseminated leptomeningeal and spinal hemangioblastomatosis with rapidly deteriorating neurologic deficits including paraparesis, diplopia, dysphagia and papilledema eventually to become quadriplegic and comatose mentality during 10 months’s follow up period of ten months. Bevacizumab (Avastin) was tried three cycles in two weeks interval resulting in mld symptomatic improvement. Here we report a rare case of hemangioblastomatosis in a VHL gene negative woman with modest effect of bevacizumab.
P-78 Microsurgical treatment of brainstem cavernous malformation: Report of 30 cases

Yu Zhang, Zhipeng Su, Sheng Ye, Xianghe Lu, Lijie Huang, Jinsen Wu, Weiming Zheng, Qichuan Zhuge
Department of Neurosurgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, China

Objective: To evaluate the microsurgical indication and techniques, the surgical approach for brainstem cavernous malformation.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of clinical data included 30 cases with brainstem cavernous malformation from 2008 to 2015. According to the site of the lesions, surgical approaches were selected following the principle of "the shortest distance between the incision and the lesion". The lesions were removed by the guide of neuroelectrophysiology monitoring and neuronavigation.

Results: Of the 30 cases of BCMs, total resection and subtotal resection was achieved in 28 and 2 cases, respectively. Neurological deficits were improved in 19 patients after operation, no obvious improvement in 5 cases, and became worse in 6 cases at the discharge. There was no recurrence and bleeding occurred in which the lesion was totally resected and no operative mortality.

Conclusion: The correct candidates and individual microsurgical approach, intra-operative neuroelectrophysiological monitoring are the important prerequisite for BCM. Satisfactory clinical effect of microsurgery for BCMs can be obtained by minimal invasive techniques and careful operative planning.

P-79 Hearing restoration of adults with vestibular schwannoma in the only-hearing ear

Zhihua Zhang1,2,3, Zirong Huo1,2,3, Qi Huang1,2,3, Zhaoyan Wang1,2,3, Jun Yang1,2,3, Hao Wu1,2,3
1Department of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery, Xinhua Hospital Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, China,
2Shanghai Key Laboratory of Translational Medicine on Ear and Nose diseases, China,
3Ear Institute Shanghai Jiaotong University, China

Objective: To explore auditory outcome of cochlear implantation (CI) performed in patients with vestibular schwannoma (VS) in the only-hearing ear.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of three cases is performed. All patients had a long history of hearing loss on one side and a newly-presented hearing loss due to VS on the other side, who received ipsilateral, contralateral or bilateral CI.

Imaging and audiological tests were completed before operation. Hearing outcomes were measured by pure tone audiogram (PTA) and open set speech discrimination score (SDS). Mean follow-up time was 18 months.

Results: None of the patients had a remarkable improvement in SDS, whether got unilateral or bilateral CI. However, PTA showed positive results in all of the cases, which conferred an awareness of environmental sounds. The patient with bilateral CI showed better performance on the open set SDS compared to the other two patients with unilateral CI, especially in noise.

Conclusions: CI meets the goals of lower PTA, improved lip reading and perception of environmental sounds. However, SDS is not significantly improved after CI. Bilateral CI is more beneficial than unilateral CI on either side.

P-80 Feasibility of non-thermal atmospheric pressure plasma as adjuvant treatment modality for acoustic tumor

Michelle J. Suh, In S. Moon
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, University of Yonsei, Korea

Objective: Vestibular schwannoma, usually benign but because of its close location to brain stem and nerve complex, complete resection of tumor may cause permanent complication. But subtotal resection can cause recurrence. Minimizing remnant tumor after subtotal removal may have a positive impact on the patient’s wellbeing. Here, None thermal Atmospheric Pressure Plasma (NTAPP) is known to induce apoptosis in tumor cells through production of ROS.

Method: We investigated the apoptotic effect of NTAPP in vitro using a NF2-schwannoma cells. The cells were incubated for up to 72hrs after NTAPP treatment. MTT assay, protein expression, Annexin V and 7-ADD double staining. We also analyzed the impact of NTAPP to normal tissue.

Result: SC4 cells treated with NTAPP for 5 min: western blot analysis showed that pro-apoptotic protein PARP and Caspase-3 were activated in these cells, as well as an increase in p-p53 activation. FACS analysis revealed apoptosis as the major cause of cell death rather than necrosis.

Conclusion: The results of this experiment suggest that NTAPP treatment can be effectively used as adjuvant modality to eliminate remnant tumor without damage to adjacent organ.
P-81  **Dual near-field intra-operative BAEP monitoring**

Steffen K. Rosahl
Department of Neurosurgery, HELIOS Klinikum, Germany

**Objective:** To design and test near-field electrodes to monitor the functional integrity of the lower auditory pathway during surgery in the cerebello-pontine angle (CPA).

**Method:** Stainless-steel, ball-shaped electrodes to attach a) to the tympanic membrane (ECoG), and b) to the cochlear nucleus were developed in cooperation with **inomed** (Emmendingen, Germany). Dual near-field recording (DNF) with both electrodes in place was applied in a series of 523 patients with lesions in the CPA and internal auditory canal during microsurgery.

**Results:** Waves I and II of the BAEP were best identified in recordings at the tympanic membrane, wave III to V were largest in recordings at the brainstem or with electrodes placed on the cochlear nerve. Compared to far-field recordings, amplitudes were 3 - 4 times larger for ECoG, and 2 - 20 times larger for CABR in patients with functional hearing.

**Conclusions:** Near-field recording of electrophysiological responses to auditory stimuli is the current gold standard in surgery for lesions in the cerebello-pontine angle. DNF adds safety and shortens feedback time to the surgeon, especially with video microscope injection of waveforms.

P-82  **Changing intracranial venous drainage patterns in petroclival meningioma**

Kazuhide Adachi, Motoharu Hayakawa, Kohei Ishihara, Tukasa Ganaha, Shinya Nagahisa, Mituhiro Hasegawa, Yuichi Hirose
Department of Neurosurgery, University of Fujita Health University, Japan

**Object:** Knowledge of venous drainage patterns is important to avoid damage to the venous drainage route.

**Methods:** Venous drainage patterns were assessed using 3D-CTV in 22 primary-operated petroclival meningioma cases (PCMs) and 40 control cases.

**Results:** The proportion of hemispheres with complete and medial SPS drainage patterns was lower in PCMs. With regard to the superficial middle cerebral vein (SMCV) drainage pattern, the proportion of hemispheres with the cavernous sinus (CS) captured type was decreased and that of the emissary type was increased in PCMs. The proportion of hemispheres multiple greater anastomosis of the SMCV was higher in PCMs without the emissary type and CS capture type patterns. When the venous drainage route of the CS capture type and/or emissary type was disturbed, in particular, greater anastomosis via the vein of Labbé and Trolard is needed to control venous drainage flow.

**Conclusion:** In cases of venous drainage impairment by PCM progression, the drainage route changed to the pterygoid plexus route through the emissary foramen and/or superior sagittal sinus and transvers sinus route through the greater anastomosis of the SMCV.

P-83  **Intraoperative MRI in skull base surgery: A review of 71 consecutive cases**

Ramsey Ashour, Stephen Reintjes, Michael S Park, Sananthan Sivakanthan, Harry Van Loveren, Siviero Agazzi
Department of Neurosurgery, University of South Florida, USA

**Object:** To provide our experience with intraop MRI (iMRI) for skull base surgery.

**Methods:** Patient records were reviewed for all iMRI cases at our hospital between April 2014 and July 2015.

**Results:** Over 16 months, the iMRI suite was utilized for 71 skull base tumors. An iMRI scan was performed in 23. Additional tumor resection was pursued after iMRI scan in 7. Mean "scan time" was 40 minutes. Mean procedure length was significantly increased in the scanned group. Non-neurologic complications were significantly higher in the scanned group, particularly for tumors > 3cm.

**Conclusion:** Despite the challenges posed by operating on skull base tumors, iMRI can be safely obtained while adding a modest amount of time to the procedure. The major challenge in using the iMRI derives from the shift in surgical decision-making in a manner that de-emphasizes the surgeon’s intraoperative impression of "maximum safe resection" in favor of the MRI result. The evidence of residual tumor with a patient still in position to have additional resection may influence the surgeon to alter the surgical plan and attempt further resection in a critical area.
Meningiomas are generally thought to progress from low to high grade lesions. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying their pathogenesis is still unclear. We suppose the existence of a correlation between the parameters that will help to predict more precisely their biological behavior. Total DNA was purified from FFPE samples (30 patients and 5 healthy dura mater) followed by QIAmp DNA FFPE Tissue Kit (Qiagen). Microarray analysis was performed using the OncoScan FFPE Assay Kit (Affymetrix), raw data were obtained using Chromosome Analysis Suite (Affymetrix). Our results confirm that del(22q) and del(1p) are the most common (44% and 24% of cases, respectively) deletions in meningiomas. Del(22q) was present in 75% grade 2 meningiomas cases in contrast to 25% in grade 1. Additionally, monosomy of chromosome 6 (12%), 8 (8%), 14 (20%) and 18 (12%) were observed. Surprisingly, chromosomal gains and LOH were found only in small portion of cases (8%). Finally, mutation in TP53 (c.817C>T/A, c.637C>T) and PIK3CA (c.3140A>G) genes were found in 12% of cases. This work was supported by Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, grant nr. 15-29021A, IGA UP LF 2015_010 and NPU LO1304.

**Conclusion:** The cFLS-TT route is a useful alternative that preserves CN VII-VIII function and enables adequate exposure of the anterior brain stem and jugular foramen without additional deficits.
tumors, causing CVJ instability (initial or postoperative) helps to increase radicalism, to speed up the rehabilitation and to improve life quality of patients.

P-87  Minimally invasive approach for anterior skull base lesions
Ali Ayyad, Jens Conrad, Eike Schwandt
Department of Neurosurgery, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

Objective: The priority in contemporary surgery is to achieve the greatest therapeutic effect while causing the least iatrogenic injury. The evolution of microsurgical techniques enable neurosurgeons to treat different lesions through limited and specific keyhole approaches. The introduction of the endoscope in neurosurgical procedures has brought a further new dimension into the field of intraoperative visualization.

Methods: In 20 years between 1994-2014 a 1205 endoscopic assisted microsurgical procedures was performed including:
- Aneurysms 633
- Meningiomas 212
- Cranioharyngiomas 87
- Pituitary adenomas 93
- Arachnoid cyst 50
- Epidermoid/Dermoid cysts 43
- Astrocytomas 69

Results: The postoperative complications associated with the approach were:
- permanent partial supraorbital hypesthesia 23 patients
- Palsy of frontal branch of facial nerve 21 Pt.
- permanent hypoporia 24 patients
- wound healing disturbances 7 Pt.
- CSF collection & leak 13 Pt.

Conclusion: The supraorbital craniotomy allows a wide exposure for deep seated intracranial areas, it offers equal surgical possibilities with less approach-related morbidity.

P-88  Surgical management of intraventricular meningioma; 22 years experience
Ali Ayyad, Naureen Keric, Darius Kalasauskas
Department of Neurosurgery, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

Intraventricular meningioma is rare tumor, only 2% of intracranial meningiomas in adults and about 10% in children.
Located mostly in trigone of the lateral ventricle with left Side preponderance 60%.
There is many surgical approaches for management of these tumors including: transcralosal parietooccipital, transcortical superior parietal, transcortical middle temporal and transcortical inferior temporal approaches.

Methods: In the period between 1991 and 2013 we operated 43 patients with intraventricular meningioma
27 females, 16 males. Age ranged from 9 to 76 years.
Size ranged from 2.5 to 7 cm. 38 located in lateral ventricle, 3 in III ventricle and 2 in IV ventricle.
Most patients presented with headache followed by signs of increased ICP, visual defects and hemiparesis.

Results: Total excision 97%
No recurrence
No mortality
Karnosky score worse postoperatively in 2 patients
Improvement of preop. Symptoms occur in 80%
In 15% of patients there was no improvement.

Conclusion: Surgery is the best management when indicated.
Judicious preoperative plan, adequate knowledge of anatomy, and use of correct microsurgical techniques are fundamental in achieving complete resection with low morbidity.

P-89  Retrospective analysis of recurrence rate in primary intracranial atypical meningiomas
Ali Ayyad, Darius Kalasauskas, Naureen Keric
Department of Neurosurgery, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

Introduction: Current guidelines for the treatment of atypical meningiomas recommend radiotherapy following tumor resection to prevent tumor recurrence. The indication for radiotherapy is however still controversial as this treatment may be associated with significant side effects and may induce malignant progression or secondary malignancy.

Methods: retrospective analysis of intracranial atypical meningiomas, treated in our department from 2003 to 2014. 102 patients with atypical meningioma, 52 matched our criteria.

Results: 45 patients (86.5%), Simpson Grade I and II tumor removal could be achieved. 17 patients (31%) received postoperative radiotherapy and 13 patients (24%) were diagnosed with tumor recurrence. There was a disproportionately larger rate of tumor recurrence in patients after radiotherapy in comparison to conservative observational treatment, 41.2% and 17.1%, respectively.

Conclusions: We observed a trend to higher recurrence rate in atypical meningiomas after radiation vs. observational clinical and imaging follow-up in primary intracranial atypical meningiomas.
Presented with massive headaches. A 19-year-old female presented with headaches and abducens palsy. In a 55-year-old male, a unilateral tongue atrophy was found incidentally.

Results: Subtotal The osteoresection was achieved in 2/3 cases and totally removal in one case. There were no remnant progression during the 54 and 40 months follow up.

Standard pterional approach was used in 2/3 cases and an extreme lateral, infralabyrinthine, transcondylar approach in the third case. No new cranial nerve or functional deficit, CSF leak or infection was encountered in neither patient.

Conclusions: According to the location, the neurologic symptoms are variable. In the cavernous sinus chondroma, the abducens palsy resolved completely, indicating that prompt surgery may be considered. A wait and scan policy should be restricted to asymptomatic patients.

P-90 One-stage removal of sphenoorbital, convexity and ventricular meningiomas in NF2
Ayako Iijima, Masazumi Fujii, Yosuke Kuromi, Masayuki Yamada, Yuta Murakami, Shinya Jingui, Kensoyo Iwatake, Taku Sato, Jun Sakuma, Kiyoshi Saito
Department of Neurosurgery, Fukushima Medical University, Japan

Objective: We present NF2 patient with sphenoorbital meningioma, which was removed together with multiple convexity and ventricular meningiomas.

Patient: A 30-year-old female patient was suffered from progressive left sphenoorbitaland ventricular meningiomas. She had undergone radiosurgeries for trigeminal and left vestibular schwannomas, and resection of right vestibular schwannoma.

Methods: In a lateral position, her head was fixed in a Sugita frame. Through a large frontotemporal craniotomy and orbitozygomatic osteotomy, invasive sphenoorbital meningioma and convexity meningiomas were removed. After rotating the frame, ventricular meningioma was removed via a high-parietal approach.

Results and Conclusion: Postoperative course was uneventful. For NF2 patients, we recommend surgical resection of vestibular or spinal schwannomas and meningiomas when these tumors become symptomatic or grow apparently on MRI. Since multiple surgical procedures are required in NF2 patients, it is ideal to remove many tumors in one surgery. In this patient, it was possible to remove two symptomatic and other tumors through orbitozygomatic and high-parietal approaches using rotation of the Sugita frame.

P-91 Chondromas of the skull base: Clinical presentation, surgical technique, and outcome in 3 cases
Ehab Shiban, Florian Ringel, Bernhard Meyer, Jens Lehmberg
Neurosurgery Department, Technical University of Munich, Germany

Objective: Chondromas of the skull base are very rare tumors arising from cartilage rests of synchondroses of the skull. The clinical presentation, surgical technique, and follow-up of 3 cases are described.

Methods: Between 2010 and 2014, 3 patients (2 female/1 male) were treated. A 35-year-old female presented with massive headaches. A 19-year-old female presented with headaches and abducens palsy. In a 55-year-old male, a unilateral tongue atrophy was found incidentally.

Results: Subtotal The osteoresection was achieved in 2/3 cases and totally removal in one case. There were no remnant progression during the 54 and 40 months follow up.

Standard pterional approach was used in 2/3 cases and an extreme lateral, infralabyrinthine, transcondylar approach in the third case. No new cranial nerve or functional deficit, CSF leak or infection was encountered in neither patient.

Conclusions: According to the location, the neurologic symptoms are variable. In the cavernous sinus chondroma, the abducens palsy resolved completely, indicating that prompt surgery may be considered. A wait and scan policy should be restricted to asymptomatic patients.

P-92 Foramen magnum meningiomas: A modern series of 14 consecutive patients
Ehab Shiban, Bernhard Meyer. Jens Lehmberg
Neurosurgery Department, Technical University of Munich, Germany

Objective: We present our experience in managing foramen magnum meningiomas (FMM) and discuss various surgical approaches and outcome.

Methods: We reviewed 14 consecutive cases of FMM operated between October 2006 and December 2013.

Results: There were 11 female and 3 male patients (mean age: 62.5 years). Gait disturbances were the most common cause of presentation and was present in 65% of cases. Lateral and midline approaches were performed in 10 and 4 cases, respectively. Total resection was achieved in 85% of cases. With a mean follow up of 36 Months no recurrence or remnant growth was seen. Main complications were transient lower cranial nerve deficits in 5 cases (35%), cerebrospinal fluid fistula and lung embolism in one case (7%) each.

Conclusions: FM meningiomas can be safely resected with excellent oncological and clinical outcome either with a posterior midline suboccipital or far-lateral approaches with minimal condylar drilling.
前頭蓋底骨折後に発生する副鼻腔や眼窩の嚢胞は、骨折片や頭蓋内容、眼窩内容の逸脱のため手術に難渋するこ とが多い。鼻副鼻腔に発生した嚢胞は経鼻内視鏡下に開窓術を行われるのが一般的である。しかし、前頭洞嚢胞などは経鼻アプローチの際に十分なワーキングスペースやドレナージルートが確保できないためいまだ外切開を行うこ とも多い。近年普及著しい拡大前頭洞手術は、経鼻的にnasofrontal beakを削開し前頭洞排泄路を開大する術式で、外切開が不要となる有用な術式である。今回拡大前頭洞手術と粘骨膜弁を使用した2例を報告する。症例1は骨折後の左前頭洞嚢胞と眼窩内嚢胞の症例で、患側は眼窩内容が逸脱し前頭洞へのアクセスが不十分であるため健側鼻腔、健側前頭洞から患側へアプローチした。眼窩内嚢胞は眉毛部に小切開をおいて内視鏡下に全摘をおこなった。症例2は右前頭洞嚢胞の症例。患側眼窩内側骨折に加え前頭洞後壁の骨折も認めた。前医で外切開とTチューブ留置をうけていたが再発したため拡大前頭洞手術を施行した。健側より主にアプローチしneoostiumを作成した。経鼻的Tチューブ留置術も併用した。2症例ともに鼻腔側壁から鼻中隔にまたがる外側に茎つつ粘骨膜弁(antrolateral septal flap)を用いて骨削開部を被覆した。

Microsurgical and histological analysis of a temporal meningeal and periosteal dural incision zone for interdural exposure of the dorsolateral cavernous sinus

Peter Spangenberg1, Adrian Kinzel2, Martin Scholz2

1King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Saudi Arabia. 2Klinikum Duisburg, Germany

Object: To elucidate the dural architecture related to the interdural exposure of the dorsolateral cavernous sinus wall.

Methods: 20 cadaveric heads were examined. At the site of the trigeminal foramina, the dura was superficially incised to separate peristeal and meningeal layers. The dimensions of the interdural cleavage plane above the trigeminal nerve, ganglion and branches were determined.

The dural layer architecture was investigated histologically.

Results: Incision of the temporal dura lateral to the trigeminal foramina allowed separation of 2 meningeal layers. This interdural incision zone...
(IIZ) surpassed the superior orbital fissure and foramen spinosum by 6 and 5 mm, respectively. Separation of the dural layers allowed easy elevation of the temporal meningeal dura and exposure of the cavernous sinus roof. The histological sections revealed a one thick dura layer above and a two-layered dura below the IIZ. **Conclusion:** The architecture of the middle fossa temporal dura allows separation of 2 dural layers along the lateral edges of the trigeminal foramina. Opening the cleavage plane through this interdural incision zone facilitates wide exposure of the cavernous sinus roof.

**P-98**  
**Digital three-dimensional surgical microscopy in the cerebellopontine angle**  
Steffen K. Rosahl, Ruediger Gerlach  
Department of Neurosurgery, HELIOS Klinikum, Germany  

**Objective:** We compared a 3D system with a conventional microscope during resection of a petrous apex meningioma via the retrosigmoid approach.  

**Methods:** Equipment size, depth of the visual field, image delay, sharpness, obstruction of the surgical field on the technical side, capability of data injection, handling, and comfort on the side of the surgeon were assessed between a current surgical microscope (Pentero, ZEISS, Germany) and a prototype 3D digital miniature microscope (MMS, 'Supervision', VISIONSENSE, USA). Both systems were applied simultaneously in the same procedure for direct comparison.  

**Results:** Depth of focus and extension of the field with the digital system was superior to the conventional system while intraoperative handling, zoom and focus adjustment of the prototype lagged behind. Surgeons reported less strain on their neck muscles when using the MMS. Endoscopes could be attached to the same light source and LED monitor, as the MMS.  

**Conclusion:** 3D digital microscopes relieve surgeons from relative rigid positions during procedures. Exchangeable digital optics will close the current gap between surgical endoscopy and microscopy.

**P-99**  
**Trigeminal schwannoma: Importance of dural reflection of middle fossa**  
Suresh Nair N. Nair, Jayanand Sudhir B, Mathew Abraham  
Department of Neurosurgery, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences & Technology, India  

**Objectives:** This is a retrospective analysis of 90 consecutive patients with trigeminal schwannoma surgically managed from January 1984 to September 2015. **Methods:** While 42 tumours were located in a single compartment (Meckel's cave (MF) 28, posterior fossa (PF) 14), 43 were dumbbell-shaped (PF-MF in 36, MF-extracranial 7). In one case, the tumour was totally extracranial and in four others it occupied all 3 compartments. All 8 patients managed until 1992 were operated on by conventional approaches. With the exception of the 15 patients with posterior fossa tumors and ten with dumbbell PF-MF tumors which were treated by the retromastoid route and three with MF tumor treated by the standard subtemporal approach, all other 54 cases managed since 1993 were operated on by the skull base approaches.  

**Results:** Tumour could be radically removed in 80 patients and decompressed in ten. The only operative mortality was in a patient with residual/recurrent tumour. Five patients were operated for symptomatic recurrences.  

**Conclusions:** Most multi-compartmental trigeminal schwannomas can be radically removed using a single-stage fronto-temporal interdural skull base approach.
各種モニタリングの進歩や神経内視鏡の併用により聴神経腫瘍の手術成績は向上しているが、現在でも最も手術困難な腫瘍であることに変わりはない。座位・半座位による良好な成績の報告もあるが、空気塞栓や術後出血の危険性が高いという短所の重篤さから本邦では側臥位で行うのが一般的である。しかし、側臥位では静脈圧は比較的高く、腰椎ドレナージを留置したり髄液を排除する工夫が必要である。

P-101  高位側傾位による聴神経鞘腫の手術

米澤 泰司, 新 靖史
大阪警察病院神経外科

Conclusion: Using an modified pterio-approach which allows complete tumor resection with an acceptable intraoperative and postoperative complications.

P-102  Modified pterio-approach to cavernous sinus cavernous hemangiomas

Xinyu Hong, Jun Yang, Ri H. Jin, Yun Q. Li, Ying Yu, Yiping Li, Haiyang Xu, Gang Zhao
Department of Neurosurgery, Ji Lin University, China

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical and radiological outcome including surgical complications after removal of the 4th ventricular tumors using a telovelar approach.

Methods: Between January 2003 and August 2012, tumor resection via telovelar approach was performed in eleven patients having fourth ventricular tumors including ependymoma (n=7), epidermoid (n=2) and medulloblastoma (n=7), schwannoma (n=1) and astrocytoma (n=1). We retrospectively analyzed clinical data, radiological findings and outcomes of the patients and discuss surgical techniques. Results: Grossly total removal (GTR) was achieved in 8 patients (47%). During an early postoperative period (< 1 month), ataxia (n=7), diplopia (n=4), CSF leak (n=2) were noticed. Mutism did not occurred in all patients. Narrow angle between the medullary velum and high location of the tumor were limiting factors for GTR. Conclusions: The telovelar approach appears to be effective in removal of the fourth ventricle tumor without inducing surgical injury on the cerebellar vermis. However, it has an inherent limitation for GTR if the patient has narrow angle between the medullary velums.

P-103  Limitations in telovelar approach to fourth ventricular tumors

Young-Min Han, Wan-Soo Yoon, Dong-Sup Chung
Department of Neurosurgery, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Korea

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate the clinical and radiological outcome including surgical complications after removal of the 4th ventricular tumors using a telovelar approach.

Methods: Between January 2003 and August 2012, tumor resection via telovelar approach was performed in eleven patients having fourth ventricular tumors including ependymoma (n=7), epidermoid (n=2) and medulloblastoma (n=7), schwannoma (n=1) and astrocytoma (n=1). We retrospectively analyzed clinical data, radiological findings and outcomes of the patients and discuss surgical techniques. Results: Grossly total removal (GTR) was achieved in 8 patients (47%). During an early postoperative period (< 1 month), ataxia (n=7), diplopia (n=4), CSF leak (n=2) were noticed. Mutism did not occurred in all patients. Narrow angle between the medullary velum and high location of the tumor were limiting factors for GTR. Conclusions: The telovelar approach appears to be effective in removal of the fourth ventricle tumor without inducing surgical injury on the cerebellar vermis. However, it has an inherent limitation for GTR if the patient has narrow angle between the medullary velums.

P-104  Extradural-transcavernous approach

Yusuke Sasaki1, Takanori Fukushima2, Tomokatsu Hori1, Masahiro Tanaka1, Masatake Sumi1, Yoichi Nonaka1, Genichiro Ohashi1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Shin-Yurigaoka General Hospital, Japan. 2Department of Neurosurgery, Duke University, USA

Conclusions: The extradural-transcavernous approach makes it possible to treat skull base tumors or aneurysms, such as meningioma,
Anatomical dissections were performed bilaterally in 5 cadaver heads with image guidance. Angles of the trajectory from the sagittal plane and from the axis of the horizontal petrous carotid (HPICA) were measured from navigation images. The clinical application of this approach is demonstrated in several patients with recurrent clival chordoma.

Results: In the sagittal plane, the CTM corridor increased the angle of the trajectory by 25 +/- 3 degrees. When measured from the axis of the HPICA, CTM decreased the angle from 44.8 +/- 2.78 to 20.1 +/- 4.31 degrees in the horizontal plane. In all cases, the CTM corridor provided greater access to the lateral limits of the petrous apex. Similar benefits were noted in clinical cases of clival chordoma.

Conclusions: The CTM corridor augments the endoscopic endonasal approach by providing a safer trajectory and greater access to the lateral limits of the petrous apex. The benefits of this approach have been demonstrated in a surgical setting.

P-105 Endoscopic endonasal removal of skull base tumors invading posterior fossa
Alexey N. Shkarubo, Konstantin V. Koval, Dmitry N. Andreev, Vasily V. Karnaukhov, Ilia V. Chernov
Department of Neurosurgery, The N.N. Burdenko Neurosurgical institute, Russia

Objective: to analyze results of using endoscopic posterior extended (transclival) approach in the surgical treatment of midline skull base tumors invading posterior cranial fossa.

Methods: 103 patients with skull base tumors of the midline area (49 m, 54 f) aged from 3 to 74 years were operated. Chordomas were in 80 (78%), pituitary adenomas - 9 (8.7%), meningiomas - 5 (4.9%), cholesterolomas - 2 (1.9%), craniopharyngiomas - 2 (1.9%); other tumors – 5 (4.9%). Tumor sizes were: giant (> 60 mm) - 34 (33%), large (36-59 mm) - 56 (54.3%), medium (26-35mm) - 12 (11.7%), small (< 25 mm) - 1 (1%).

Results: chordomas were removal: total-69%, subtotal -22.5%, partial –7.5%. Pituitary adenomas were removal: total–6, subtotal–1, partia –2. Meningiomas: subtotal –1, partial - 3 and 1 has been removed less than 50%. All other tumor were removed total and subtotal. Postoperative CSF nasal leak were in 8 (7.8%), meningitis were in 8 (7.8%), death was in 1 (0.97%).

Conclusion: endoscopic posterior extended (transclival) approach is minimally invasive and allows to remove mid located skull base tumors with high radicalism, small traumatic, with a few risk of complications and deaths.

P-106 Endoscopic contralateral transmaxillary approach to the petrous apex
Carl H. Snyderman1, Chirag Patel1, Juan Fernandez-Miranda2, Eric Wang1, Paul Gardner2
1Department of Otolaryngology, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, USA, 2Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, USA

Objective: The benefits of an endoscopic contralateral transmaxillary (CTM) corridor for lateral lesions of the petrous apex was investigated.

Methods: Anatomical dissections were performed bilaterally in 5 cadaver heads with image guidance. Angles of the trajectory from the sagittal plane and from the axis of the horizontal petrous carotid (HPICA) were measured from navigation images. The clinical application of this approach is demonstrated in several patients with recurrent clival chordoma.

Results: In the sagittal plane, the CTM corridor increased the angle of the trajectory by 25 +/- 3 degrees. When measured from the axis of the HPICA, CTM decreased the angle from 44.8 +/- 2.78 to 20.1 +/- 4.31 degrees in the horizontal plane. In all cases, the CTM corridor provided greater access to the lateral limits of the petrous apex. Similar benefits were noted in clinical cases of clival chordoma.

Conclusions: The CTM corridor augments the endoscopic endonasal approach by providing a safer trajectory and greater access to the lateral limits of the petrous apex. The benefits of this approach have been demonstrated in a surgical setting.
P-108 Transglabellar endoscopic approach for anterior skull base surgery
Claude F. Litre, Jean C. Kleiber
Department of Neurosurgery, University Reims, France

Fifty consecutive patients underwent endoscopic transglabellar resection of anterior skull base meningioma between 2010 and 2015 by our center. We use an inter-eyebrow, symmetrical skin incision. After a skin incision of 2 cm in front of the glabella, the anterior wall of the frontal sinus is then osteotomized, mucosa is drilled. The frontonasal duct is closed and the sinus is cranialized. The posterior table of the frontal sinus is then removed with a round cutting burr. The debulking of the tumor is done under endoscopic view. The anterior wall of the frontal sinus is then replaced and secured with miniplates to the surrounding frontal bone.

Results: Tumor locations: 14 giants olfactory groove, 14 olfactory groove, 12 tuberculum sellae, 10 jugum. Gross total removal was achieved for all patients (Simpsons 2), with no deaths. 6 patients had postoperative cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak. Rate of CSF leak decreased over time with a better result is excellent for 40 patients and very good for 10 patients.

P-109 Morphometric analysis of the medial opticocarotid recess for endoscopic surgery
Cristian F. Nunes1, Daniel Monte-Serrat Prevedello2,3, Ricardo L. Carrau2,3, Clóvis O. Pereira Da Fonseca1, José A. Landeiro1
1Department of Neurosurgery, Fluminense Federal University, Brazil.
2Department of Neurosurgery, Wexner Medical Center, The Ohio State University, USA.
3Department of Otolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery, Wexner Medical Center, The Ohio State University, USA

Object: The medial opticocarotid recess (MOCR) is located in the posterior wall of the sphenoid sinus, medial to the junction of the optic canal (OC) and the carotid prominence (CP). Our aim was to evaluate the morphometric relations of the MOCR to the adjacent structures. Methods: The morphometric relations of the MOCR with the surrounding structures were studied in 18 cadaveric specimens after endoscopic endonasal approach (EEA). Results: The distance between both MOCR was 11.06 ± 1.14 mm; the distance between the MOCR and the lateral opticocarotid (LOR) recess was 5.56 ± 0.85 mm; the distance between the MOCR and the suprasellar recess was 3.72 ± 0.49 mm; the angle between the MOCR plane and the OC 13.32 ± 2.30°; the angle between the MOCR plane and the CP 13.50 ± 2.68° and: the angle between the OC and the CP 26.81 ± 4.26°. All measurements showed low variability, with low standard deviation and interquartile range. No relations were found between any of the measurements. Conclusion: The MOCR may be used as a reference point for precise location of structures during EEA. Objective measurements may be especially useful in cases with distorted sphenoid bone anatomy.

P-110 Progress of endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach (e.e.t.a.)
Dmitry Fomichev, Pavel Kalinin, Maxim Kutin, Oleg Sharipov
Burdenko Neurosurgical Institute, Russia

For the last 11 years we treated over 5000 patients by e.e.t.a. The majority of patients had pituitary adenomas (p.a.)-85%. The other tumors: craniopharyngiomas (more 500pts), chordomas, meningiomas, gliomas, etc. Use of endoscopic technique permitted us to considerably broaden indications for transsphenoidal surgery. In particular, this approach allowed removal of p.a. with a smallsize sella, p.a. with secondary nodes, p.a. with a narrow neck between superior and basal parts, and giant pituitary tumors (over 60 mm). Introduction of endoscopic technologies into daily practice permitted to evacuate tumors via anterior extended transsphenoidal approach (e.e.t.a.) which earlier could be hardly accessed by a transcranial approach: suprasellar and intraventricular craniopharyngiomas, anterior scull base meningiomas, chiasmal and III ventricular gliomas and other suprasellar tumors. Lateral e.t.a. allows safety removal tumors invading cavernous sinus p.a., chordomas, Trigeminal and oculomotors nerves schwannomas. Via posterior e.t.a. is available the removal clivus chordomas invading in posterior fossae, clivus menigiomas, some ventral brainstem tumors, clipping aneurism of Basilar artery.

P-111 Endoscopic surgery of pituitary adenomas: Experience with 4000 patients
Dmitry Fomichev, Pavel Kalinin, Maxim Kutin, Alexey Skarubo, Oleg Sharipov, Sergey Alekseev
Burdenko Neurosurgical Institute, Russia

Analyzed 4000 patients with p.a. who underwent endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal adenomectomy (EETA) for the last 11 years. Only 19% p.a. was endosellar. A total of 77% of the patients had large (more 3cm) and giant (more
P-113  Anxiety and depression in skull base surgery: A comparison between endonasal and open transcranial approaches

Ehab Shiban, Florian Bruckbauer, Ute Hoffmann, Jeff Thiel, Bernhard Meyer, Jens Lehmberg
Neurosurgery Department, Technical University of Munich, Germany

Objective: To evaluate the influence of the surgical approach (open vs. endonasal) on the development of affective disorders and changes in quality of life following skull base surgery.

Methods: A prospective study of patients undergoing elective skull base surgery was performed. Evaluation for depression (ADS-K score) and anxiety (STAI-S, STAI-T and ASI-3 score) were done before and three months after surgery. In addition SF-36 physical composite score (PCS) was completed.

Results: There were 9 (50%) patients in the endonasal and 9 (50%) patients in the open transcranial group. At 3 months follow up abnormal STAI-S, STAI-T and ADS-K scores were encountered in 55.6%, 33.3% and 10% and in the endonasal group and in 50%, 33.3% and 33.3% in the craniotomy group, respectively. These differences were also statistically significant (p=0.001). However, there were no differences in quality of life before surgery and at three months follow up between both groups.

Conclusions: In skull base surgery the endonasal approach is associated with lower rates of affective disorders than with open craniotomy.

P-114  High gross total resection rate in clival chordomas via transnasal pure endoscopic approach

Ehab Shiban, Bernhard Meyer, Jens Lehmberg
Neurosurgery Department, Technical University of Munich, Germany

Objective: In this small series, the personal experience with the pure endoscopic transnasal skull base approach is described.

Methods: Between 2006 and 2015, 11 patients (7 female/4 male, median age 49y, range 28/79) with clivus chordomas underwent 14 resections. A pure extended endoscopic transnasal approach was used in all of the patients. All surgeries were navigated based on CT fused to MRI. A pedicled nasoseptal flap was needed in 7/11 of cases.

Results: Gross total resection was achieved in 10 and subtotal resection in 1 case during primary surgery. No new cranial nerve deficit was encountered, as well as no CSF leakage or carotid artery injury. One patient complains prolonged
nasal discomfort with crusting. All patients are alive after a median follow-up of 57 months.

**Conclusions:** Using the pure endoscopic transnasal approach, an excellent rate (10/11) of gross total resection of clival chordomas was achieved. Furthermore, the approach related morbidity is low, no new cranial nerve deficit was encountered in this series. This technique has become the personal preference for clival chordomas.

**P-115 Cerebrospinal fluid leakage after an endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery**

Joji Ishida¹, Kazuhiro Kurozumi¹, Tomotsugu Ichikawa¹, Masahiro Kameda¹, Takao Yasuhara¹, Tomoo Onoda², Mitsuhiro Okano², Hiroshi Matsumoto³, Isao Date¹

¹Department of Neurological Surgery, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Japan;
²Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Japan;
³Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Japan.

**Object:** One of the major complications of endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery (eTSS) is cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage. We analyzed patients who required a surgical repair for CSF leakage after eTSS.

**Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 115 patients who underwent eTSS for sellar/parasellar tumors at our institute between February 2010 and October 2015. We analyzed post-operative CSF leakages and their repair procedures.

**Results:** Surgical repair was performed in 3 cases. The diagnosis included 1 case of chordoma and 2 of craniopharyngiomas that needed to open into the cisternal space on tumor removal. The patient with chordoma had late-onset CSF leakage, occurring four years after tumor removal, and heavy ion radiotherapy. Re-repair surgery, in collaboration with otolaryngologists and plastic surgeons, was successfully performed by using the maxillary swing approach with pedicled adipofascial flap. In the other cases, CSF leakages were repaired completely with only free flaps.

**Conclusion:** CSF leakages after eTSS could be repaired successfully by using appropriate procedures on a case-by-case basis. We consider that surgical collaboration was effective for intractable cases.

**P-116 Surgical management of the trigeminal schwannoma: The role of EEA**

Jun Muto¹,², Agung B Sutiono²,³, Takeshi Kawase², Yasunori Fujimoto², Daniel M Prevedello¹, Masahiro Toda², Kazunari Yoshida²

¹Department of Neurological Surgery, The Ohio State University, USA; ²Department of Neurosurgery, Keio University School of Medicine, Japan; ³Department of Neurological Surgery, Padjadjaran University, Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Indonesia.

**Objective:** The conventional skull base approaches for trigeminal schwannoma (TS), such as frontotemporal approach (FTA), retrosigmoid approach (RSA), anterior transpetrosal approach (ATP), Zygomatic infratemporal approach (ZIT) have been used to access to the lesions. Recently, the endoscopic endonasal route has been added to the surgeon’s option. We discuss the appropriate approaches to each lesion and define the role of endoscopic endonasal approach (EEA) to TS.

**Methods:** TS can be classified into 4 components, E (Infratemporal fossa/parapharyngeal fossa), M (middle fossa), P (posterior fossa), G (Gasserian ganglion). This classification of tumor locations corresponds well to the surgical applications.

**Results:** The TS can be removed using the single or multiple surgical techniques. Type M by FTA, Type G by EEA, ATP, FTA, Type P by RSA or ATP, Type E by EEA or ZIT, Type GE and GME by ZIT, Type MP and GMP by ATP, Type MPE and GMPE by ZIT+ATP

**Conclusions:** In our series, EEA is suitable for TS located in Meckel cave and/or infratemporal fossa. In the case of tumor including multiple locations, the single or multiple conventional skull base approach will be considered.

**P-117 Comparative study of ATP with EEA to the petroclival region**

Jun Muto¹,², Daniel M Prevedello¹, Leo F.S. Ditzel¹, Kenichi Oyama¹,², Ing P. Tang³, Bradley A. Otto³, Takeshi Kawase², Kazunari Yoshida², Ricardo L. Carrai³

¹The Ohio State University, Department of Neurological surgery, USA; ²Keio University School of Medicine, Department of Neurosurgery, Japan; ³The Ohio State University, Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, USA.

**Objective:** EEA has provided a less invasive surgery to middle skull base lesion. The aim of this study is to evaluate the feasibility of the purely EEA to tumors located in petrosal apex lesion and to compare EEA with anterior transpetrosal approach (ATPA).

**Methods:** Fresh cadaver heads were studied with 0- and 30-degree endoscope and the microscope to
develop the surgical approach.

**Results:** Extrudally, the EEA allows direct access to the medial petrous apex limited by the petrous and paraclival ICA segments laterally. The ATPA offers direct access to the petrous apex blocked by the petrous ICA and abducens nerve inferiorly. Intrudally, the EEA allows a direct view of areas medial to the cisternal segment of cranial nerve VI with limited lateral exposure. The ATPA offers excellent access to the cistern between cranial nerves III and VIII.

**Conclusion:** The EEA is superior to the ATPA for accessing lesions medial or caudal to the abducens nerve, such as chordomas, chondrosarcomas, and mid-clival meningiomas. The ATPA is superior for lesions located posterior and/or lateral to paraclival ICA segment and lesions with extension to middle fossa and/or infratemporal fossa.

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**P-118 Evolution of pituitary surgery; A UK hospital experience**

Kate McNamara, Thomas Saunders, Simon Shaw, Nataranjan Saravanappa

Department of Neurosurgery, Royal Stoke University Hospital, UK

**Object:** Endoscopic trans-sphenoidal hypophysectomy is now widely recognised as being the chosen method of resecting pituitary gland tumours.

This study reviews a single centre's experience of 242 endoscopic transphenoidal hypophysectomy procedures and examines the evolution of pituitary surgery over this time.

**Method:** A retrospective analysis of all patients who underwent an endonasal endoscopic trans-sphenoidal hypophysectomy at The Royal Stoke University Hospital between May 1990 and March 2014.

**Patient information obtained included demographics, pre, intra, and postoperative clinical details, pathology and follow-up.**

**Results:** 242 trans sphenoidal hypophysectomy procedures were performed over the 24 year time period. 153/242 (63.2%) of these patients underwent this surgery for macroadenoma. 80.1% were primary cases and 19.9% were revision surgeries.

The number of cases per year and the distribution of pathology have remained consistent throughout the study period.

**Conclusion:** Over a 20 year period of pituitary surgery we have established a more specialised service with the introduction of modern working practice and technologies to streamline our patients overall care.

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**P-119 Clinical analysis of endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal pituitary surgeries**

Kazuhiko Minami¹, Ryo Nishikawa², Masashi Sugasawa¹

¹Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan, ²Department of Neuro-oncology, Saitama Medical University International Medical Center, Japan

The endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal pituitary surgeries (EETPS) has increased in its popularity nationwide. EETPS is minimally invasive and offers a superior close-up view of the surgical area with larger working angle than methods using microscopes. EETPS requires anatomical knowledge of sinonasal cavities as well as facility in endoscopy. While these are expertise of experienced otolaryngologists. There are few reports of EETPS performed in collaboration with otolaryngologists. Here we report a retrospective analysis of 17 cases of EETPS, in which an otolaryngologist and a neurosurgeon collaborated.

Generation of surgical corridor is performed by the otolaryngologist. Extirpation of the tumor is performed by two surgeons with 3 or 4 hands from both nasal cavities. The otolaryngologist reconstructs skull base with no pedicle flap.

Our analysis indicates that the participation of an otolaryngologist in the EETPS greatly helps preserve the nasal function while providing maximum surgical field. Thus, we conclude that collaboration with otolaryngologists is high recommended in the EETPS and post-operative management.

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**P-120 Endoscopic endonasal skull base surgery - Our current experience -**

Kentaro Horiguchi¹, Norio Ishiwatari¹, Hisayuki Murai¹, Yoshinori Higuchi¹, Toyoyuki Hanazawa², Naokatsu Saeki¹

¹Department of Neurosurgical Surgery, Chiba University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan, ²Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Chiba University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan

**Objectives:** Endoscopic endonasal approaches for ventral skull base lesions have recently developed, enabling access to several pathologies. In this study, we discuss our current experience of endoscopic endonasal skull base surgery.

**Materials:** From April 2014 to December 2015, we performed 35 endoscopic endonasal skull base surgeries. Various pathologies were operated (Pituitary macroadenoma, Meningioma, Craniohypophysial tumours, Chordoma/Chondrosarcoma, Trigeminal nevroma, Brainstem glioma, Cholesterol granuloma, Delayed cerebrospinal
leakage, Traumatic optic neuropathy).

**Results:** Twenty-three were removed the anterior skull base and six were removed the clivus. Eleven were opened the maxillary sinus. The tumor removal was possible in all cases. No perioperative death occurred. However, two developed postoperative infarction and four developed postoperative hemorrhagic complications. No postoperative CSF leaks occurred.

**Conclusion:** Endoscopic endonasal skull base surgery has enable effective removal of ventral skull base pathologies. However, we are aware of the possibility of postoperative intracranial hemorrhagic complications after removal of intradural skull base pathologies.

**P-121**  
Extended eTSS for tuberculum sellae meningiomas that occurred around the optic canal

Nobuyuki Takeshige, Yui Nagata, Kiyohiko Sakata, Motohiro Morioka  
Department of Neurosurgery, University of Kurume, Japan

**Introduction:** Visual abnormality of tuberculum sellae meningiomas (TSMs) was caused by not only compression to the optic nerve or the optic chiasma directly but also progression into the optic canal. Complete removal of TSMs around the optic canal via pterional approach was very difficult, because medial inferior of the optic nerve was blind spot.

**Object & Operative Procedures:** We analyzed 4 cases of small TSM around the optic canal that were operated via extended endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal surgery (eTSS) under visual evoked potential monitoring. After drilling from the floor of sella to the planum sphenoidale, the inner part of optic canal and opticocarotid recess were opened as well. A tumor was detected by incisioning of dura mater along the optic canal. It was possible to resect it without touching the optic nerve compressed to lateral superior side. Visual function was improved postoperatively. **Discussion:** We show extended eTSS for TSMs around the optic canal, especially the tumor occurred medial inferior of the optic nerve, was more effective than other approach. Our operative procedures are described in detail and the crucial points are discussed.

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Anatomical landmarks for sphenoid ostium during endoscopic approach

Tulika Gupta¹,², Daisy Sahni²  
¹PGIMER, India, ²Department of Anatomy, India

The present study was designed to establish readily identifiable anatomical landmarks for locating the sphenoid ostium. Cadaveric dissection was performed in 30 hemisections of head and neck. The size, shape and position of sphenoid ostium were determined. The mean distance from the supero-lateral angle of the posterior choana to the SO was found to be 21.21±6.02 mm. The mean distance of the SO from the midline was 4.85±2.89 mm. The SO was situated within 1 cm of the midline. The mean distance between the inferior end of the SO and the postero-inferior edge of the superior turbinate was 8.03±3.52 mm. The SO was present on an average distance of 55.1±3.54 mm from the limen nasi. In 93.3% of the specimens the SO was situated between 5 cm to 6 cm of the inferior end of the limen nasi. The angle between the anterior nasal spine and the SO was found to be remarkably constant (25° to 30°). The sphenoid ostium was localized medial to the superior turbinate between 1.5 and 3 cm above the supero-lateral angle of the posterior choana, within 1 cm of the midline and within 1cm of the postero-inferior edge of the superior turbinate.