

Chronic Hydrocephalus of Adults: Prospective Study Regarding 50 cases from January 2011 to January 2018 in the Department of Neurosurgery CHU Mustapha Algiers

Bekralas H¹, Bouallag M¹, Chitti M¹, Habchi N^{1,2}, Boulaouad W¹ and Djafer M^{1*}

*Head of Department of Neurosurgery, Mustapha PACHA Hospital Algiers, Algeria

¹Department of Neurosurgery, Mustapha PACHA Hospital Algiers, Algeria

²Laboratory of Endocrinology, FSB-USTHB, Algiers, Algeria

Corresponding author

Bekralas Houria, Department of Neurosurgery, Mustapha PACHA Hospital Algiers, Algeria. E-mail: nawelmedbio@yahoo.fr

Submitted: 24 Apr 2019; Accepted: 06 May 2019; Published: 14 May 2019

Abstract

From January 2011 to January 2018, 50 adult patients (average age of 68,5 year) with chronic hydrocephalus were followed in the department of neurosurgery of Mustapha PACHA's hospital. Our long-term follow-up revealed that male's gender predominated and the clinic were dominated by gait disorders more mental disorders and urinary incontinence. The management of adult's chronic hydrocephalus is mainly based on early diagnosis, ventricular- peritoneal shunt (VPS) and the clinical and radiological following.

Keywords: Adult's Chronic Hydrocephalus, VPS, Management

Introduction

The adult's chronic hydrocephalus is suffering from an amazing ignorance. Its under-diagnosis decreases the opportunity to save patients, while a support exists.

Described in 1965 by Adams and Hakims, it is developed after 60 years old, and specific symptoms are often confused with those of other neurodegenerative diseases, particularly Alzheimer's disease [1,2].

Pathogenesis - Causes

It is the result of a lifelong disorder intracranial circulation of cerebrospinal fluid [1]. This condition is responsible for a distension of the ventricles without intracranial hypertension. The cause of adult's chronic hydrocephalus is unknown but may be secondary to head traumatism, subarachnoid hemorrhage, meningitis and tumor or sequelae surgery [3].

Materials and Methods

We collected 50 patients between January 2011 and January 2018, the average age is 68.5 years. Male predominance, the clinic is dominated by gait disorders more mental disorders and urinary incontinence. The brain MRI is the modality of choice for diagnosis [figure 1], all patients have benefited from 3 consecutive PL resulting improved gait disorders and received ventricular- peritoneal shunt (VPS).

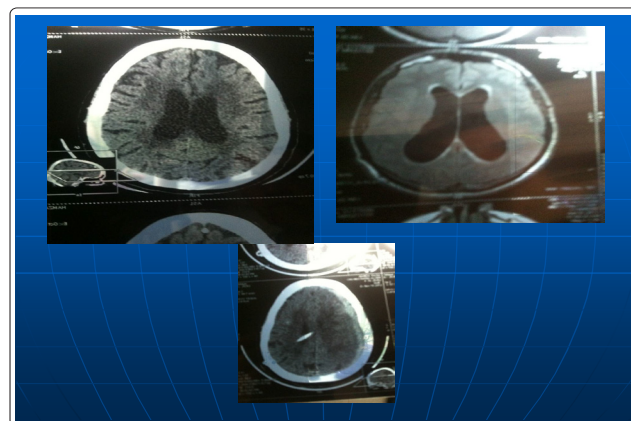


Figure 1: Brain MRI of Chronical hydrocephalus

Results

In our serie, we obtain the following results: There is 75% improvement, 25% stabilization, no increase. We report a decline of 3 years.

Discussion

The management of adults chronic hydrocephalus is mainly based on:

1. Early diagnosis [4].
2. The ventricular- peritoneal shunt (VPS) [5].
3. The clinical and radiological following [2, 3].
4. awareness of general practitioners

Conclusion

The diagnosis of the normal pressure hydrocephalus is easy but it is often confused with Alzheimer's disease. Both are not a differential diagnosis, but an associated diagnosis, a therapeutic solution exists [6].

References

1. Adams RD, Fisher CM, Hakim S, R. G. Ojemann, M.D, W. H. Sweet (1965) Symptomatic Occult Hydrocephalus with Normal Cerebrospinal-Fluid Pressure — A Treatable Syndrome *N Engl J Med* 273: 117-126.
2. Marmaron A, Young HT (2005) Diagnosis and management of idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus. A prospective study in 151 patients. *J neurosurg* 102: 987-997.
3. MC GVIT MJ, Wood Worth G (2005) Diagnosis ,treatment and analysis of long term out comes in idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus. *Neurosurgery* 57: 699-705.
4. Vonneste J (2000) Diagnosis managment of normal pressure hydrocephalus. *J neurl* 247: 5-14.
5. Bergsneider M, Kling P and AL (2005) Surgical managment of idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus *neurosurgery* 57: 529-539.
6. Wilson RK, Williams MA (2006) Normal pressure hydrocephalus. *Clin Geriatr Med* 22: 935-955.

Citation: Bekralas H, Bouallag M, Chitti M, Habchi N, Boulaouad W, et al. (2019) *Chronic Hydrocephalus of Adults: Prospective Study Regarding 50 cases from January 2011 to January 2018 in the Department of Neurosurgery CHU Mustapha Algiers. Med Clin Res* 4(5): 1-2.

Copyright: ©2019 Bekralas Houria, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.