Hydrocephalus Treatment Of Children Under One Year Of Age: ETV Versus EYV/ CPC

Abdelmalek¹, Sidi Maamer², Pr Bouyoucef²

¹Department Of Neurosurgery Blida Algeria/ Chu Frentz Fanon Blida Algeria/ Algeria
²Department Of Neurosurgery Blida/ Chu Frantz Fanon/ Algeria

Introduction:
Hydrocephalus is a complex and very frequent pathology. It's an affection with many aspects with unpredictable evolution. The objective of our study is to demonstrate the effectiveness of endoscopic third ventriculostomy (ETV) associated with choroid plexus cauterization (CPC) in the treatment of infant hydrocephalus also determine the factors predicting the success of endoscopic treatment for these patients, to finally propose a management algorithm.

Material And Method:
Our serie is a retrospective, and comparative study of 226 patients undergoing hydrocephalus, whose age is less than or equal to one year, admitted in our neurosurgery department XXX during the period 2008 - 2015, this study takes into consideration the different causes and associated malformations, all received endoscopic treatment, 117 exclusively endoscopic third ventriculostomy (ETV), and 109 endoscopic third ventriculostomy (ETV) combined with choroid plexus Cauterization (CPC).

Results
The contribution of etv / cpc in hydrocephalic treatment for children under one year is confirmed, Disappointing results for children under 3 months of age, and this is probably due to the immaturity of arachnoid villii , seems to be a factor of poor prognosis. Regarding etiologies, the prognosis differs. The post-hemorrhagic or post-infectious hydrocephalus has less satisfactory results compared with hydrocephalus of malformative origin. Finally, our study shows the superiority of ETV / CPC procedures over ETV.

Conclusion
The use of ETV / CPC is desirable for children under one year, endoscopic treatment is limited for children under three months.