Colloid cyst of the third ventricle: Long-term results of endoscopic management in a series of 112 cases

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Statement of the Problem: Colloid cysts are benign intracranial lesions accounting for 0.5 to 2% of brain tumors. They are most often located at the roof of the third ventricle near the foramen of Monro. Although colloid cysts typically present with progressive headaches due to obstructive hydrocephalus, a few patients present with sudden death caused by severe obstructive hydrocephalus. Traditionally, the patients have been treated surgically by utilizing transcortical or transcallosal microsurgical approaches for colloid cyst resection. Nevertheless, less-invasive endoscopic approaches are used increasingly to minimize postoperative morbidity.

Aim: The aim of this study was to report the results of endoscopic approach to resect third ventricular colloid cyst of 112 cases presenting between the years of 2003 to 2015.

Material & Methods: We conducted a retrospective review of 112 cases with colloid cyst of third ventricle between 2003 and 2015, who underwent endoscopic surgeries at the Loghman Hospital. According to consistency of content, third ventricular colloid cysts were categorized as type 1 and type 2 colloid cysts (Samadian-Maloumeh-Ebrahimzadeh classification) assessed separately during the study.

Findings: We found that the most common clinical presentations in patients with third ventricular colloid cyst were headache, vomiting, and impaired vision. Complete resection was obtained in majority of patients (92%). Meningitis, hemiparesis, and memory deficits occurred most commonly as postoperative complications.

Conclusion: High rates of complete resection of third ventricular colloid cysts, with low morbidity and mortality, are possible with an endoscopic approach. The results of this study support the role of endoscopic resection in the treatment of patients with third ventricular colloid cysts as a safe and effective modality and show how endoscopic resection of third ventricular colloid cysts can produce favorable results.

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