

SYNDROME OF HYDROCEPHALUS IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

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Abstract: Introduction: A multitude of underlying reasons result in hydrocephalus (HC), and its classification remains controversial. The current study looks at patients with the Syndrome of Hydrocephalus in Young and Middle-Aged adults (SHYMA) through a case series.

Patients and methods: We report 35 patients with HC referred to St. Anna Multiprofile Hospital during the period 2008–2012. Inclusion criteria were decompensated congenital hydrocephalus, (DCH), acquired hydrocephalus (AHC), or idiopathic hydrocephalus (IHC) in the age range of 16–55 years, treated with a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt (VPS) — 17 patients were treated with Strata Adjustable Delta Valve (“Strata” group) and 18 patients had Medtronic Orbis Sigma valves inserted (“Orbis Sigma” group).

Results: Eight patients (22.86%) had DCH, 14 (40%) had AHC, and 13 (37.14%) had IHC.

Regardless the underlying cause for HC, all the patients had similar symptoms, mainly related to gait in 26 (74.3%), cognition in 30 (85.7%), bladder control in 20 (57.14%) and chronic headaches in 24 patients (68.57%).

Symptomatic improvement was achieved in 34 of the shunted 35 patients (97.14%), but the postoperative complications rate was found to be significantly lower in the “Strata” group.

Conclusion: The clinical presentation of hydrocephalus in the age 16–55 years has common features presenting with syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults as separate clinical entity.

VPS is a feasible treatment option in SHYMA. Due to the excessive, long standing ventriculomegaly, thus sensitive compliance of brain parenchyma and high tendency to develop subdural hematomas, adjustable VPS are advisable option.

Key words: adult onset hydrocephalus, shunt, LOVA, SHYMA, subdural effusion.

INTRODUCTION

A multitude of underlying etiological reasons can result in hydrocephalus (HC), and the classification and terminology used in adult hydrocephalus remains controversial (1-4) even a century after the first ever attempt at classification by Dandy (5, 6). Hydrocephalus is typically divided into age groups: Infants, Children and the Elderly being the main groups with well characterised presenting features in each group, such as excessive head enlargement and developmental delay in infants; headache, nausea, vomiting, altered mental status and drowsiness among children; and cognitive decline, gait apraxia and urinary incontinence in the elderly.

One group which has tended to be neglected is the age group which includes young to middle aged adults, and it has been proposed that patients in this age group who present with hydrocephalus represent a separate clinical category. The first systematic review in this age group was first described by S. Oi in mid-nineties as Longstanding Overt Ventriculomegaly in Adults (LOVA) (7). LOVA is a relatively new concept — a specific form of non-communicating hydrocephalus that often causes hydrocephalic dementia. Before this new clinical entity was proposed, patients with LOVA had been considered as normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH) variants (8). Since then descriptions of LOVA presenting in young and middle-aged adults have been largely restricted to obstructive hydrocephalus secondary to aqueductal stenosis. However in the age group 16–55 years LOVA-like symptoms are not exclusive to patients with aqueductal stenosis. The presentation of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults is of-

ten atypical or subtle enough to be unrecognized as a clinical manifestation of hydrocephalus.

Cowan et al. in 2005 first described the syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults (SHYMA) (9). They proposed the recognition of a single, clinically distinct syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults, associated with ventriculomegaly with signs and symptoms that are age related and with a common feature set, unrelated to the primary aetiology of hydrocephalus.

The aim of the current study is to look at the common presenting features and treatment options in patients with hydrocephalus in this age group through a case series review, in order to shed light on the diagnosis and treatment of Longstanding Overt Ventriculomegaly in Adults (LOVA) and Syndrome of Hydrocephalus in Young and Middle-Aged adults (SHYMA).

PATIENTS AND METHODS

35 patients with HC were referred to “St. Anna” Multiprofile Hospital during the period 2008–2012. Inclusion criteria were decompensated congenital hydrocephalus, (DCH), acquired hydrocephalus (AHC), or idiopathic hydrocephalus (IHC) within the age range of 16–55 years. Exclusion criteria in the AHC group were: patients who developed acute HC secondary to diseases such as subarachnoid haemorrhage, tumours, meningitis and intraventricular haemorrhage. The diagnosis of symptomatic hydrocephalus was made on the basis of history, signs and symptoms, computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) documented hydrocephalus with evidence of elevated intracranial pressure (ICP).

Patients were classified as having DCH, AHC, or IHC on the basis of history and clinical examination. Patients were included in the DCH group if their head circumference was at the 97th percentile or more for sex and height. Usually a thoroughly taken history for the patients with DCH revealed problems in early childhood consistent with the present symptoms. Those in the AH group had medical histories including head trauma, meningitis, encephalitis, or brain tumour. Head trauma was considered significant if it resulted in loss of consciousness and hospitalization. Patients not meeting the criteria for the two previous groups were considered to have IH.

The age of symptom onset was determined by asking patients and family, when they first noticed symptoms, or if possible, through previous medical records. The age of diagnosis was defined as the point at which the patient’s ventriculomegaly, seen on CT or MRI scan, was associated with their symptoms. The time-to-diagnosis (TTD) was determined by calculating the difference between the age of diagnosis and the age of symptom

onset. All patients underwent surgery with placement of either a flow regulated Medtronic Orbis Sigma valve or with adjustable pressure Strata valve (Medtronic, US). Patients who underwent shunt surgery were followed up by a neurosurgeon weekly in the first month, then on the 2, 3 and 6 months, and yearly thereafter.

The outcomes were assessed by determining the extent of symptom resolution. Complete improvement was defined as complete resolution of all presenting symptoms. Partial improvement was defined as complete resolution of at least one of the presenting symptoms. Patients were classified as having no improvement if all of their pre-treatment symptoms persisted at follow-up.

The patients were divided in 2 groups: Group 1 — patients shunted with flow regulated valve Medtronic Orbis Sigma; Group 2 — patients shunted with Strata Adjustable Delta Valve. The Strata valve had been initially set to maximal pressure — 2.5 and reduced with 0.5 afterwards on the weekly follow ups until the resolution of the symptoms continues. Complications rate in the two groups in terms of subdural hematoma formation was evaluated and compared.

Statistical analysis to compare the rate of complication in the two groups of patients was performed via two-sided t test or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Data was presented as the mean \pm SEM. Differences were considered significant when $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

We evaluated 35 patients (18 men; 17 women) between 2008 and 2012. Eight patients (22.86%) had DCH, 14(40%) had AHC, and 13 (37.14%) had IHC. The causes of AHC included head trauma ($n = 7$), subarachnoid haemorrhage ($n = 5$), meningitis ($n = 2$). The reason for the HC in the DCH was aqueductal stenosis. All the patients with no apparent reason for the HC were classified as IHC.

The mean age at of the patients was 47.2 years (range 16–65). The mean TTD for all patients was 7.7 years (range 0.7–29.6 years).

Symptoms at the time of diagnosis were related to gait in 26 (74.3%), cognition in 30 (85.7%), bladder control in 20 (57.14%) and chronic headaches in 24 patients (68.57%). The other symptoms were visual changes in three (8.57%), nausea/vomiting in three (8.57%), alteration in consciousness in 2 (5.71%) and seizure in 1 patient (2.86%).

Disturbances in gait were most frequently described as clumsiness, difficulty on uneven surfaces, and difficulty with stairs. Physical findings of subtle gait abnormalities (widened base or stance, shortened stride length, impaired tandem stance or walk) were seen in 26 (74.3%) of the patients, but overt gait apraxia was absent in the examined group.

Cognitive disturbance, varying from mild cognitive impairment, resulting mainly in poor organizational skills, or dependence on lists, to frank dementia was found in 30 of the patients (85.71%). The main urinary symptoms found in 20 (57.14%) patients were frequency and urgency and 4 only (11.43%) patients had true urinary incontinence.

All the patients were treated with ventriculo-peritoneal shunt placement (VPS) — 17 patients were treated with Strata Adjustable Valve (“Strata” group) and the rest 18 patients had Medtronic Orbis Sigma (“Orbis Sigma” group).

Symptomatic improvement was achieved in 34 out of 35 patients shunted (97.14%). Follow up of the 100% of the patients was achieved up to the 6th month. All of the 34 patients preserved the symptomatic improvement at 6th months follow-up. The VPS (Medtronic Orbis Sigma) in one of the patients was removed due to significant over drainage and formation of significant bilateral effusions, and the patient was discharged with no improvement, but no deterioration. In the “Strata” group only one patient(5.88%) developed subdural hematoma postoperatively due to the wrong protocol being followed — the valve had been set directly to 0.5, but not to 2.5 with slow decrease afterwards. Shunt revision was required in 3 of the patients (17.64%).

In the “Orbis Sigma” group, subdural haematomas were found in 6 (33.33%) patients and 10(55.55%) patients needed shunt revision. All the hematomas were treated within the same admission. The revisions of the VPS were performed within the initial admission (10/13) or within the first month after the discharge (3/13).

The following table (Table 1) presents the number of the patients from the different groups that had revision surgery and SDH.

Illustrative cases

Case 1 (DHC, obstructive, aqueductal stenosis)

A 42-year old man presented with progressive headache, gait difficulty, memory loss, and urinary frequency. The head circumference was found to be above

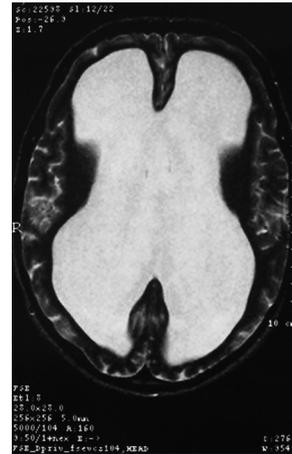


Figure 1. Isolated ventriculomegaly of the lateral ventricles

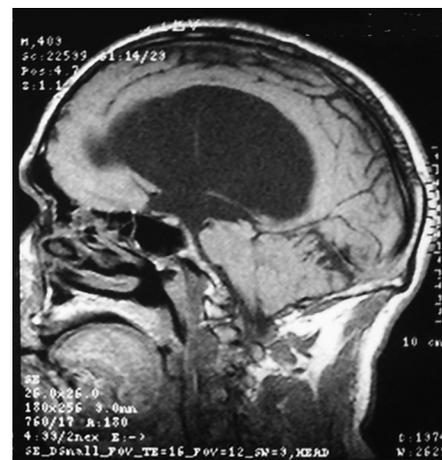


Figure 2. Aqueductal stenosis

the 97th percentile. A thorough history taking revealed that the patient had had meningitis in early childhood after which he became deaf and mute. MRI scan revealed isolated ventriculomegaly of the lateral and third ventricles with normal fourth ventricle (Figure 1), confirming aqueductal stenosis (Figure 2). The patient was operated and the hydrocephalus was shunted with Medtronic Orbis Sigma valve. The postoperative scan performed 7 days after the shunt surgery revealed massive bilateral subdural collections (Figure 3). After clinical discussion the VPS it was decided that the shunt be removed and the subdural collections to be moni-

Table 1. The number of the patients from different groups that had revision surgery

	DHC (n = 8)	AHC (n = 14)	IHC (n = 13)
Orbis Sigma (n = 18)	4	7	7
Strata (n = 17)	4	7	6
SDH (Orbis Sigma) (n = 6)	1	3	2
SDH (Strata) (n = 1)	1	0	0
REVISION (Orbis Sigma) (n = 10)	2	4	4
REVISION (Strata) (n = 3)	1	1	1



Figure 3. Massive bilateral subdural collections

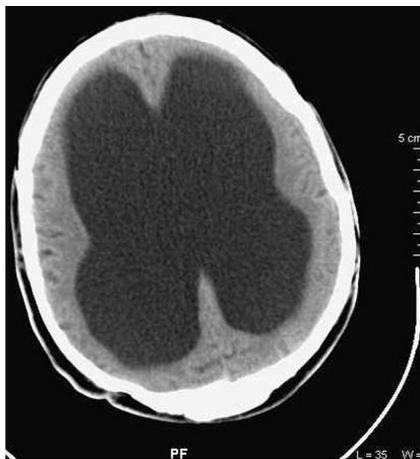


Figure 4. Three months after the shunt removal, the subdural collections had resolved

red with serial CT scans. Three months after the shunt removal, the subdural collections had resolved (Figure 4) and the patient reported no headaches, with improved gait and urinary control. Patient remained clinically stable with no complains on the sixth month follow up visit.

Case 2 (IHC)

A 28-year old man presented with one year history of headache, dizziness, difficulties finding words, lower limbs weakness and urinary incontinence. The conversation with his relatives revealed learning difficulties and mental retardation during the childhood. MRI investigation revealed excessive dilatation of the all four ventricles (Figure 5A and 5B). Intracranial pressure measured in recumbent position pre-operatively revealed an ICP of 6 mm Hg. After clinical discussion it was decided the hydrocephalus to be treated with Strata Adjustable Valve. The valve was intra-operatively set at 1.0. CT scan on the sixth post-operative day showed an acute epidural hematoma (Figure 6)

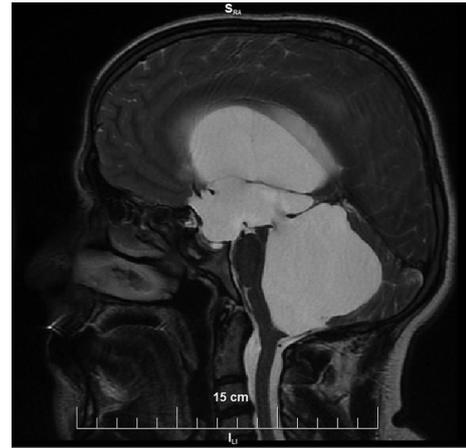


Figure 5A. Excessive dilatation of the all four ventricles

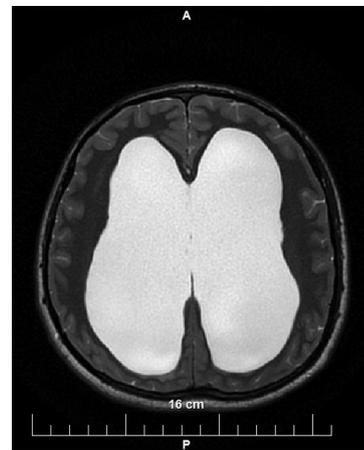


Figure 5B. Excessive dilatation of the lateral ventricles

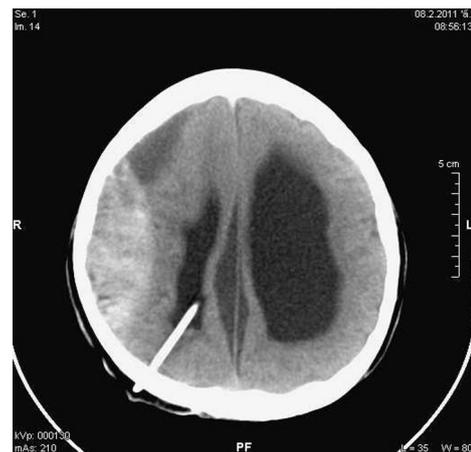


Figure 6. Acute epidural hematoma

that had to be evacuated urgently. The valve was set intra-operatively to 2.0. The postoperative period went uneventfully. Patient was discharged with significant improvement — no headaches and dizziness, improved word finding, improved gait and urinary control, which remained unchanged on the sixth month follow up visit.

Case 3 (ACH)

38 year-old female presented in Emergency Department after generalized tonic-clonic seizure. CT scan demonstrated a moderate-sized acute on chronic subdural hematoma, excessively enlarged lateral and third ventricle and VP shunt system (Figure 7A and 7B). The conversation with the relatives, together with the medical documentation revealed that the patient had an implanted Strata Adjustable Valve back in 2009, set at 1.5. The reason for shunt surgery had been complaints of headaches, memory problems and urinary urgency. Detailed questioning of the relatives also revealed multiple head injuries during early childhood with loss of consciousness. A burr hole evacuation of the subdural hematoma was initially attempted. However due to a 4mm thick parietal haematoma capsule found intra-operatively, the burr hole was converted to a mini-craniotomy (Figure 8). The Valve was set to 2.0 postoperatively, which resulted in transient postoperative urinary urgency and night bed wetting, which subsided gradually over a 2 week period. The patient was

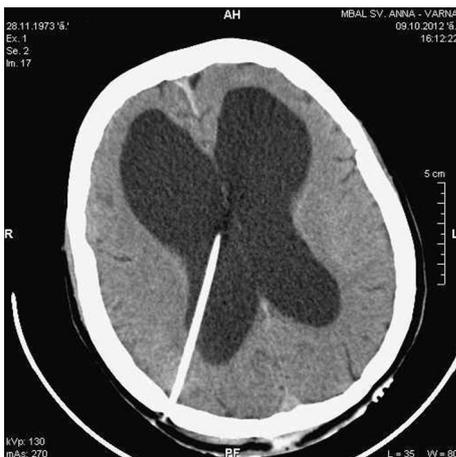


Figure 7A. Excessively enlarged lateral ventricles and VP shunt system



Figure 7B. Moderate-sized acute on chronic subdural hematoma, excessively enlarged lateral ventricles



Figure 8. Mini-craniotomy for evacuation of the hematoma



Figure 9. Postoperative follow up CT scan

discharged on anticonvulsant treatment. The postoperative follow up CT scans (Figure 9) on the 1st and 2nd and 6th month revealed that the size of the subdural hematoma was unchanged, but the patient remained free of symptoms.

DISCUSSION

A multitude of underlying etiological reasons can cause hydrocephalus (HC). Its classification and terminology is still controversial and a widely accepted consensus is still due to be achieved.

The pathophysiology of hydrocephalus (HC) first started in the beginning of the previous century with the work of Dandy and Blackfan (5). In 1913 they had first introduced the term “Internal Hydrocephalus” and also described the main features of the so called Communicating and Non-communicating Hydrocephalus. By 1919 Dandy (6) had developed an experimental animal model in order to study and develop treatment for HC. Since that first classification, there are numerous attempts at HC classifications, reflecting different aspects of the problem, but 100 years after the Dandy’s

and Blackfan's work, despite the many major achievements led to many classifications covering different aspects of HC, the ideal comprehensive classification covering all the aspects remains elusive. Hence the term hydrocephalus generally represents a complex pathophysiological entity with one main characteristic — disturbed cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) turnover, with complex, not well understood and on many occasions intuitive treatment.

Despite the first Dandy and Blackfan classification is already a century old, it remains popular and still in use. The authors defined two main subgroups of HC — communicating and non-communicating, simplistically based on the ability of a dye injected to the lateral ventricles to be isolated in the lumbar subarachnoid space by a lumbar puncture, respectively to evaluate the communication of the lateral ventricles with the lumbar subarachnoid space. Later on Russell (10) further developed the idea with the introduction of the terms obstructive and non-obstructive hydrocephalus. The obstruction is defined as a condition of disturbed CSF circulation due to a blockage at any point in the major CSF pathway including the ventricular system and cistern/subarachnoid space, hence the causes for non-obstructive hydrocephalus are limited to either CSF overproduction by choroid plexus papilloma or CSF malabsorption due to sinus thrombosis. So after a thorough reading of these two authors it would appear that the terms communicating/non-communicating and obstructive/non-obstructive hydrocephalus are not identical. While communicating/non communicating state is based simply on the ability of a dye to move freely from the lateral ventricles to the lumbar subarachnoid space, the obstruction defined by Russell is at any region in the major CSF pathway including the ventricular system, and entire cistern/subarachnoid space. Hence the term non-obstructive hydrocephalus should be assigned only for pathology causing CSF overproduction like choroid plexus papilloma or CSF malabsorption due to sinus thrombosis.

In 1960 Ransohoff (11) revised the Dandy's communicating/non communicating HC classification based on his experiments. The author believed that all of the HC forms involve obstruction of the CSF pathway somewhere between its point of production in the choroids plexus and its point of absorption in the arachnoid villi. Hence he termed the Dandy's noncommunicating HC as "intraventricular obstructive HC" while the communicating HC had been renamed to "extraventricular obstructive HC".

Later Raimondi (2) defined hydrocephalus as a pathologic increase in intracranial CSF volume — intra- or extraparenchymal, independent of hydrostatic or barometric pressure. He literally interpreted HC as

"water head" and considered all the pathological conditions leading to accumulation of water in the intracranial compartments. Thus he classified hydrocephalus into intraparenchymal (cerebral oedema) and extraparenchymal, with the extraparenchymal types sub-classified into subarachnoid, cisternal, and intraventricular forms.

All these and many other classifications focus on the site of obstruction or the compartment of CSF accumulation, which was a reason why Satoshi Takahashi, in a comment in *Journal of Hydrocephalus* (12), attempted to unite all these and many other classifications into a classification in which any type of hydrocephalus could fit. In his comment he differentiated another two major groups of HC classifications, namely classifications that focus on specific developmental stages (ex. neonates, infants, or adults) and also classifications that described some specific forms of hydrocephalus like NPH, LOVA, etc.

The developmental and chronological trends in classifying hydrocephalus are reflected in the work of Shizuo Oi.

The developmental trend is reflected in the so called "Evolution theory in cerebrospinal fluid dynamics" proposed by Oi in 2006 (13). The author proposed the term "minor pathway" — the pattern of ventriculo-cisternography in neonatal/infantile cases revealed a predominantly intra-parenchymal pattern of CSF circulation, unlike the adult type of CSF circulation which is termed "Major pathway". This was the primary reason proposed by the author for the high incidence of "failure to arrest hydrocephalus" by neuroendoscopic ventriculostomy in fetal, neonatal and infantile periods — while the major CSF pathway is not developed, the minor pathway plays a significant role in the neonates. Based on these findings the author postulated "minor pathway hydrocephalus". The development of the "major pathway" Oi juxtaposed with the evolutionary findings in the development of the CSF pathways, as in the animals, ex. rats where the minor CSF pathway predominates, towards the matured adult human brains where the major CSF pathway is predominant. This gives the ground the theory to be termed "Evolution theory in cerebrospinal fluid dynamics".

The chronological trend classifying HC is reflected by the Perspective Classification of Congenital Hydrocephalus (PCCH) (14). This classification is an attempt to determine the factors for the postnatal prognosis of fetal hydrocephalus — in this paper the author believed that the prognosis in fetal hydrocephalus should be determined not only with morphological analysis of prenatal diagnostic imaging, but also in combination with the degree of brain parenchymal damage and HC progression. Based on that Oi described five clini-

co-embryological stages [PCCH Stage I-V] with different prognoses in HC.

As classification dealing with specific forms of HC could be: Normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH), Longstanding overt ventriculomegaly in adult (LOVA), Hydrocephalus-parkinsonism complex, etc. (15), The syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults (SHYMA), etc.

CSF circulation and turnover is a complex process and is described by many variables and is dependent on a multitude of factors which complicates attempts at a unifying classification system. Based on the systematic review of almost 10000 publications from the period of 1950–2008 in the HC area, and also based on his own experimental and clinical work, in 2010 Oi proposed “Multi-categorical Hydrocephalus classification, attempting to cover all the aspects of the HC” (16). Each HC case according to this classification is confronted to ten categories with multiple subcategories, with a final count of 54 HC subtypes listed. If one would wish to cover all the possible combinations in this classification, there would be theoretically 72,576,000 patterns of hydrocephalus classified.

As classification dealing with specific forms of HC could be pointed Normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH) (17), Longstanding overt ventriculomegaly in adult (LOVA), Hydrocephalus-parkinsonism complex (15), The syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults (SHYMA), etc.

Longstanding overt ventriculomegaly in adult (LOVA) is a specific form of non-communicating hydrocephalus that often causes hydrocephalic dementia. It is a unique category of hydrocephalus first presented by Oi in the mid-1990's. Before this new category was proposed, patients with LOVA might have been considered within the spectrum of normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH) (17–20).

But descriptions of LOVA presentation in young and middle-aged adults have largely been restricted to obstructive hydrocephalus due to aqueductal stenosis. Because adults in this age range have been included in cohorts of predominately elderly patients with NPH (18,21,22) the clinical presentation of young adults has not been differentiated until Cowan et al. (9) described in 2005 a new subgroup of HC patients — hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults. They proposed the recognition of a single, clinically distinct syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults (SHYMA), which is associated with ventriculomegaly and signs and symptoms that are age related and mostly similar, regardless of the aetiology of the hydrocephalus. So according to the authors, LOVA patient group — those with obstructive hydrocephalus due to aqueductal stenosis, appear to be a subset of

SHYMA patient group, which comprise chronic HC patients not only with decompensated HC due to aqueductal stenosis, but HC due to obstruction elsewhere but aqueduct, also non obstructive HC forms and also idiopathic HC.

The results from the followed in our investigation group of 35 patients is concordant with the findings of Cowan et al. The majority of the patients present with the following 4 symptoms regardless of the etiology. Namely mild gait disturbance (74.3%), but not overt gait apraxia; different extent of cognitive decline (85.7%); bladder control problems (57.14%), but only rarely overt incontinence; chronic headache (68.57%). The other symptoms that were additionally supporting the diagnosis were visual changes (8.57%), nausea/vomiting (8.57%), alteration in consciousness (5.71%) and seizure in 1 patient (2.86%). The common symptoms in the three subgroups, regardless of the causing the HC pathology, suggests that the age is significant determinant of the development and the clinical presentation of the disease.

The good results on the follow ups showed that the VPS is a feasible option for this subgroup of HC patients, but the rate of the post-shunting hematoma formation suggests that adjustable shunts should be used in order to reduce the rate of complications, especially with the patients with excessive ventriculomegaly due to chronic HC, due to the sensitive compliance of their brain parenchyma (23) — these patients have high tendency to develop bilateral subdural hematoma when treated with improperly chosen shunt systems.

There are investigations clearly stating the role of the resistance to outflow and brain compliance as important parameters in the hydrocephalus patho-physiology, thus important parameters for appropriate shunt selection. Some milestone studies based on modern flow-sensitive MRI protocols establish the brain compliance as very important parameter for the chronic hydrocephalus patients (24, 25, 26).

CONCLUSION

Based on the available literature and also our investigation, we accept the age as a major determinant of the clinical expression of the CH. The clinical presentation of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults has common features that allow differentiating a subgroup of HC patients presenting with syndrome of hydrocephalus in young and middle-aged adults (SHYMA) as separate clinical entity.

VPS is a feasible treatment option in SHYMA. Due to the excessive and long standing ventriculomegaly that these patients have, which suggests sensitive compliance of brain parenchyma, respectively high

tendency to develop subdural hematomas when treated with improperly chosen shunt systems, adjustable VPS are advisable to be used for their treatment.

Abbreviations

AHC — acquired hydrocephalus
ANOVA — analysis of variance
CSF — cerebrospinal fluid
CT — computed tomography
DCH — decompensated congenital hydrocephalus
HC — hydrocephalus

IHC — idiopathic hydrocephalus
ICP — elevated intracranial pressure
LOVA — Longstanding Overt Ventriculomegaly in Adults
MRI — magnetic resonance imaging
NPH — normal pressure hydrocephalus
PCCH — Perspective Classification of Congenital Hydrocephalus
SHYMA — Syndrome of Hydrocephalus in Young and Middle-Aged adults
TTD — time-to-diagnosis
VPS — ventriculo-peritoneal shunt

Sažetak

SINDROM HIDROCEFALUSA KOD MLADIH I OSOBA SREDNJE ŽIVOTNE DOBI — PREGLED LITERATURE I PRIKAZI SLUČAJEVA

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Uvod: Veliki broj stanja za posledicu ima hidrocefalus (HC), a njegova klasifikacija i dalje ostaje kontroverzna. Ova studija obuhvata mlade i sredovečne pacijente sa sindromom hidrocefalusa (SHYMA), i prikazuje reprezentativnih slučajeva.

Pacijenti i metode: Prikazujemo 35 pacijenata sa HC, lečenih u bolnici „St. Anna“, u periodu od 2008. do 2012. godine. Kriterijumi za uključivanje u studiju su dekompenzovani urođeni hidrocefalus (DCH), stečeni hidrocefalus (AHO), ili idiopatski hidrocefalus (IHH), u starosnoj dobi od 16–55 godina, tretirani ventriculo-peritonealnim šantom (VPS) — 17 bolesnika je lečeno Strata podesivim Delta valvulama („Strata“ grupa) i 18 pacijenata Medtronic Orbis Sigma valvulama („Orbis Sigma“ grupa).

Rezultati: Osam pacijenata (22.86%) je imalo DCH, 14 (40%) je imalo AHO i 13 (37.14%) IHC. Bez obzira na osnovni uzrok hidrocefalusa, svi pacijenti su

imali slične simptome, koji su se uglavnom odnosili na hod kod 26 (74,3%), kognitivne funkcije kod 30 (85,7%), kontrolu mokrenja kod 20 (57,14%) i hronične glavobolje kod 24 pacijenta (68,57%). Simptomatsko poboljšanje ostvareno je kod 34 od 35 šantovanih pacijenata (97,14%), ali je utvrđeno da je stopa postoperativnih komplikacije značajno niža u „Strata“ grupi.

Zaključak: Klinička prezentacija hidrocefalusa u dobi od 16–55 godina, ima zajednička obeležja prezentovana sindromom hidrocefalusa kod mladih i sredovečnih odraslih kao zasebnim kliničkim entitetima. VPS je moguća opcija lečenja kod SHYMA. Zbog prekomerne dugogodišnje ventriculomegalije, osetljivosti moždanog parenhima i visoke sklonosti za razvoj subduralnog hematoma, podesivi VPS su poželjna opcija.

Gljučne reči: hidrocefalus odraslih, šant, LOVA, SHYMA, subduralni izliv.

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