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C0185 - SUPRATENTORIAL INTRAVENTRICULAR TUMOR RESECTION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS UTILIZING A TRANSCOLLATION SYSTEM

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Resumen

Objectives: Intraventricular tumors are rare pediatric brain tumors. Although some patients may be cured by total resection, the highly vascular nature of some of these tumors poses significant surgical challenges related to intraoperative hemostasis.

Methods: We present 2 cases of supratentorial intraventricular tumors: a giant lateral ventricle choroid papilloma in a five year old and a diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27M-mutant, with extension into the lateral ventricle in a 17 year old; with description of the technique and analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the utilization of a transcollation system to achieve hemostasis.

Results: A transcollation device was successfully used as an adjunct to reduce blood loss intraoperatively. Gross total resection was achieved on the first case with approximately 300 mL of blood loss. A partial resection was achieved on the second case with approximately 50 mL of blood loss.

Conclusions: Transcollation devices appear to be an effective and safe addition to the armamentarium of neurosurgical hemostatic options in intracranial tumor resection in which there is a high risk of intraoperative hemorrhage. In the particular case of supratentorial intraventricular tumors, the presence of CSF might help dissipate the effects of thermoelectrical spread to the surrounding normal cerebral tissue.