VENTRICULOSCOPY IN NEUROSURGERY

Dr. Apurva Lachake(Resident Neurosurgery) Department of Neurosurgery, DYPMCH

Guided By-

Dr. Ashish Chugh (Professor & HOU, Neurosurgery) Dr. Sarang Gotecha(Professor, Neurosurgery) Dr. Prashant Punia(Associate Professor, Neurosurgery)

Endoneurosurgery

 A new and emerging field and represents the use of the endoscope as the sole and only tool used to visualize the entire neural axis

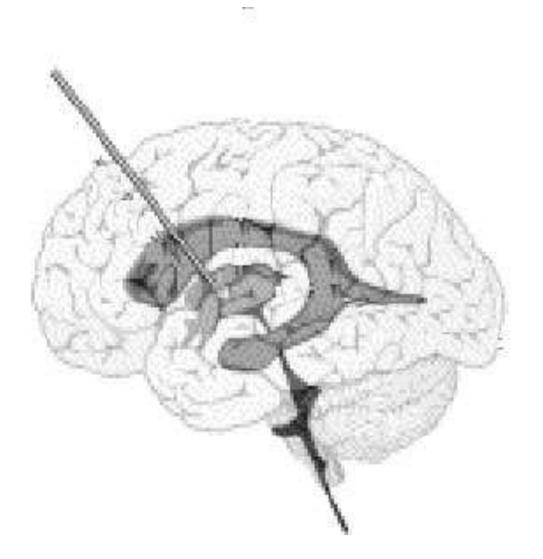
Neuroendoscopic Approaches

• Transcranial Transventricular

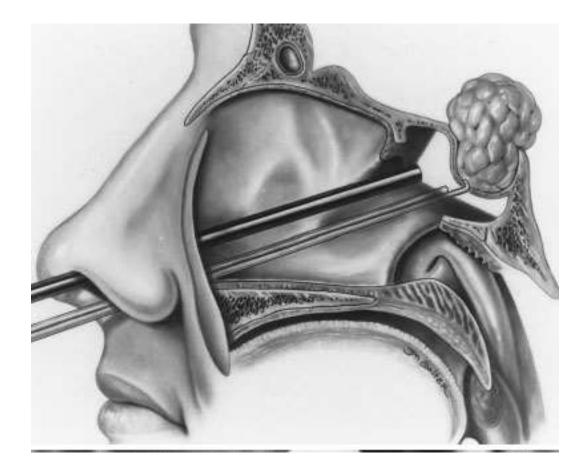
• Transnasal/Transoral Skullbase Endoscopy

• Spinal Endoscopy

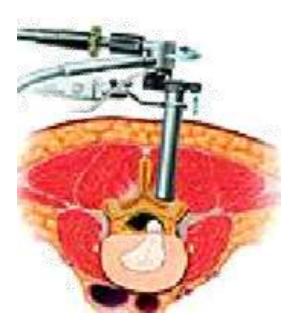
Transcranial Transventricular

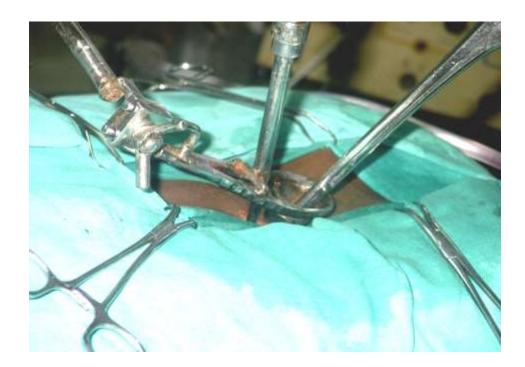


Transnasal/Transoral Skullbase Endoscopy



Spinal Endoscopy





Transcranial Transventricular Procedures

Fenestration

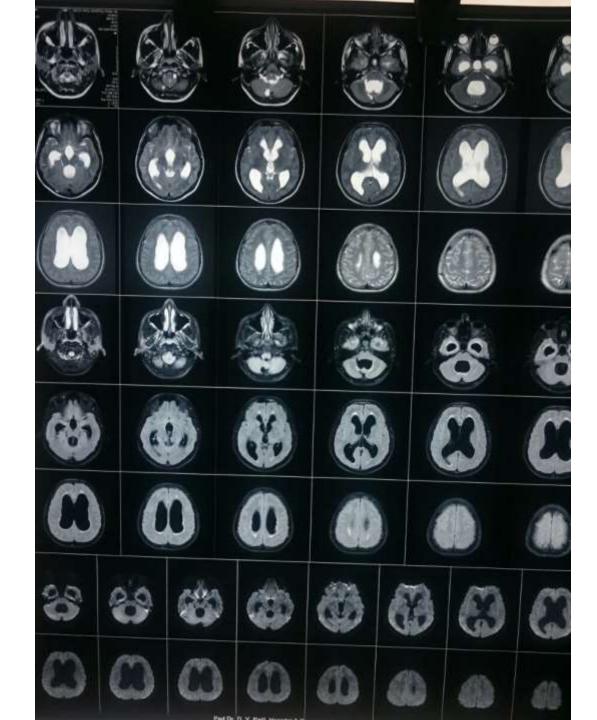
- Endoscopic Third Ventriculostomy (ETV)
- Cysts
- Septa

- Restoration

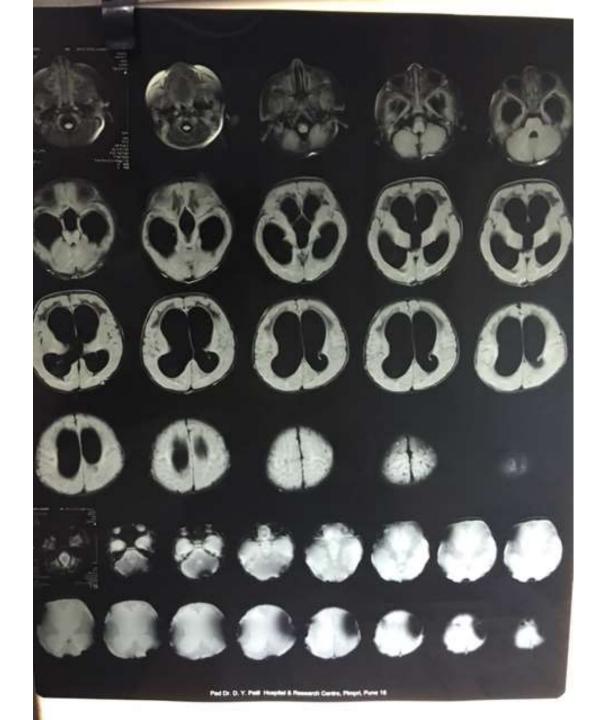
 Excision & **Biopsy**

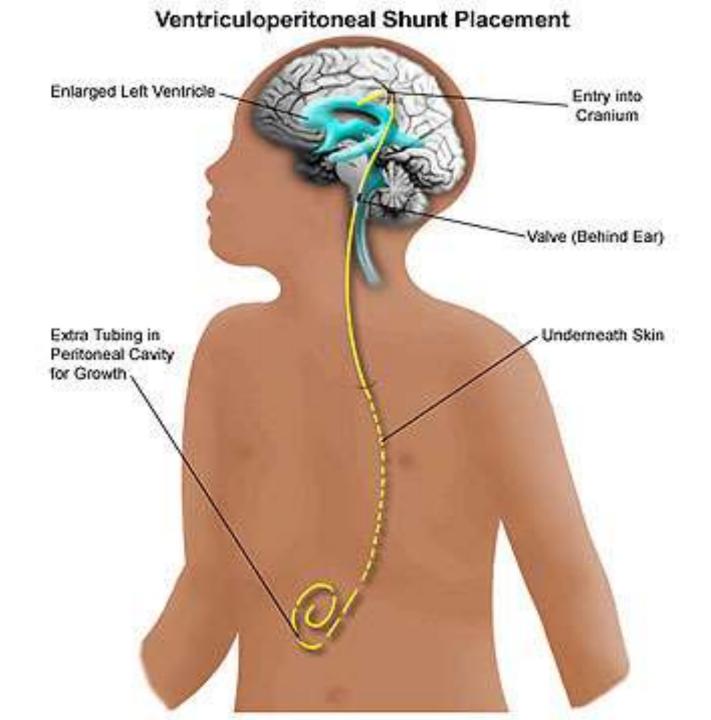
- Foraminoplasty
- Aqueductoplasty
- Lateral and Third Ventricular tumors

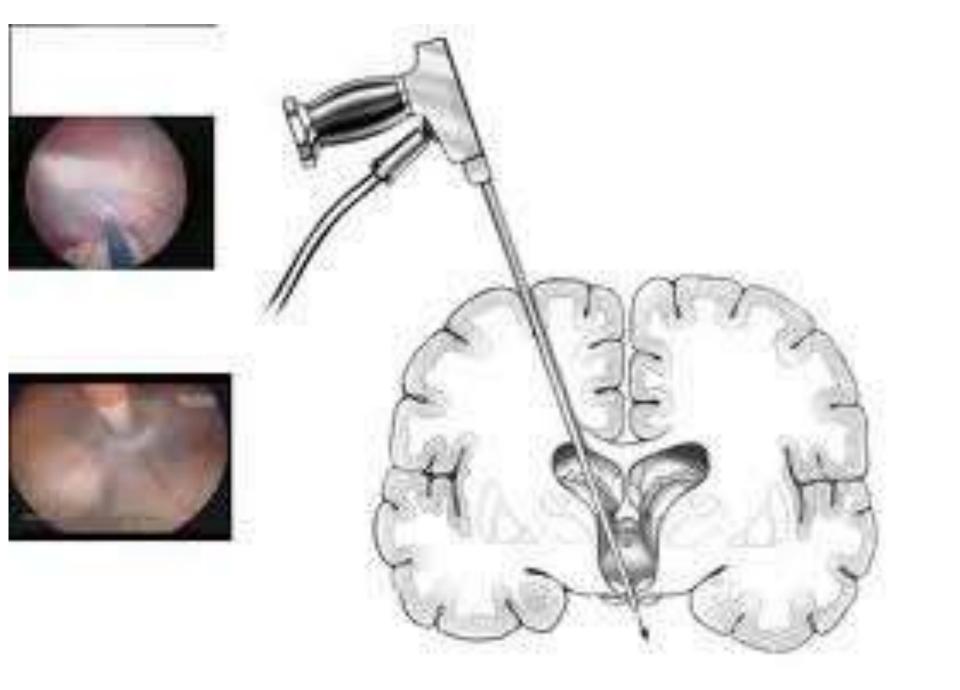
Hydrocephalus



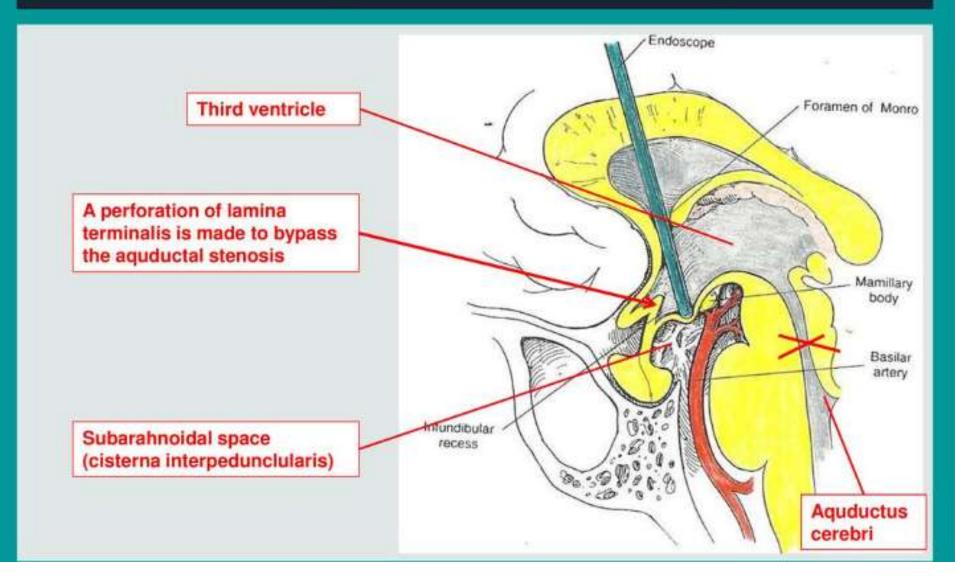


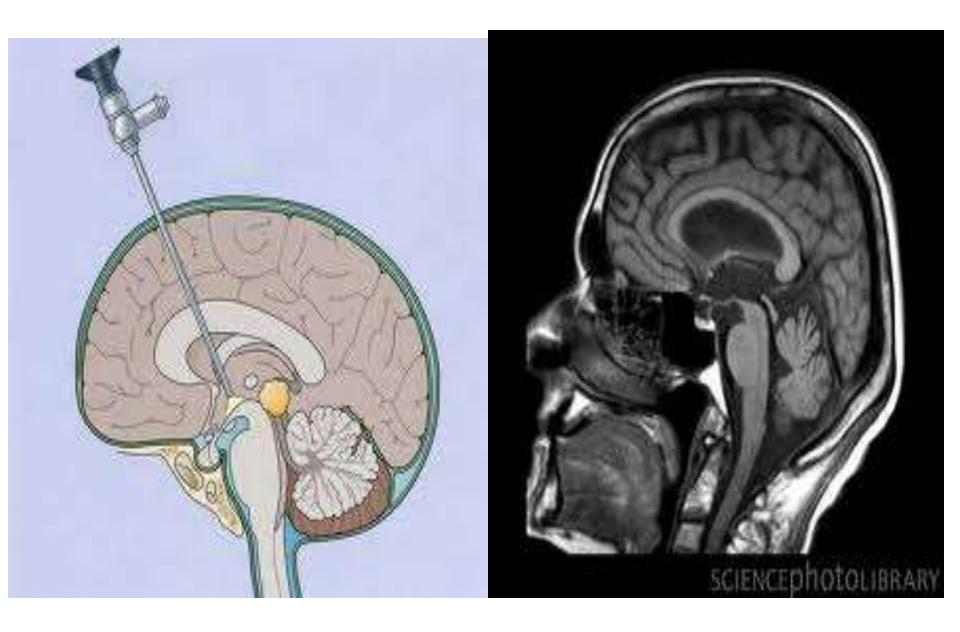






Endoscopic third ventriculostomy









Video







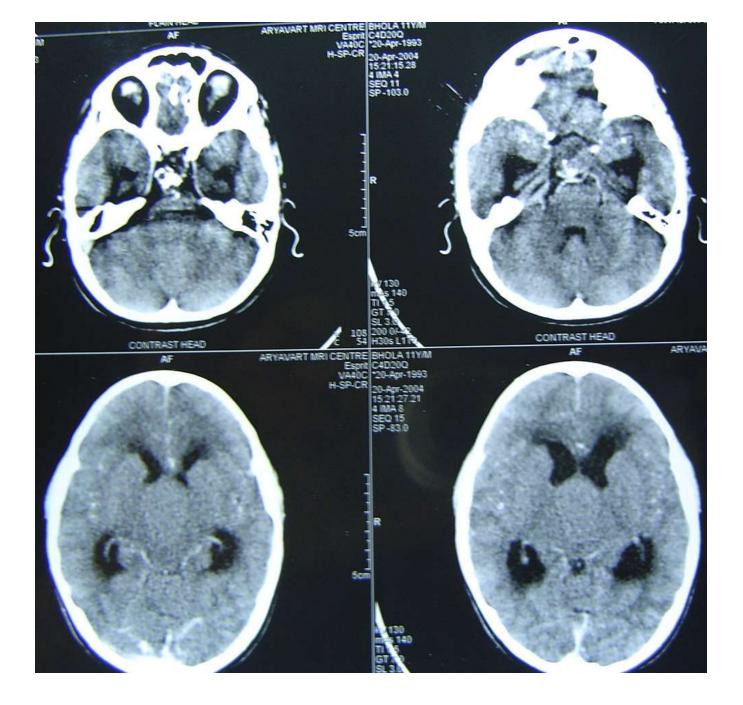




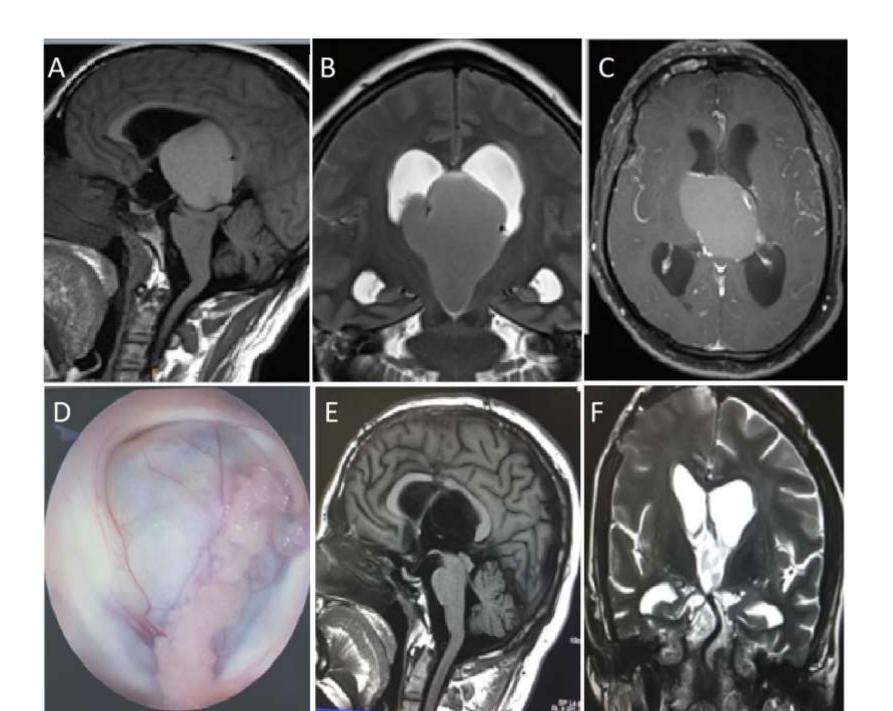
Intraventricular tumours

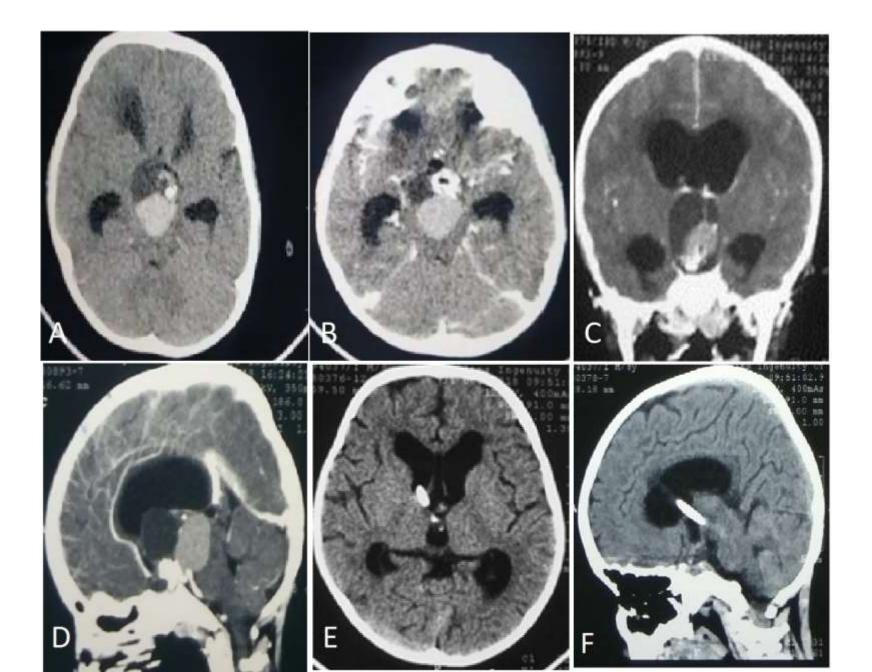
 These are deep seated brain tumors which can arise from within or grow into the ventricular system

 It is now possible with neuroendoscopy to take a biopsy or remove these tumors under vision and perform a ventriculostomy at the same time

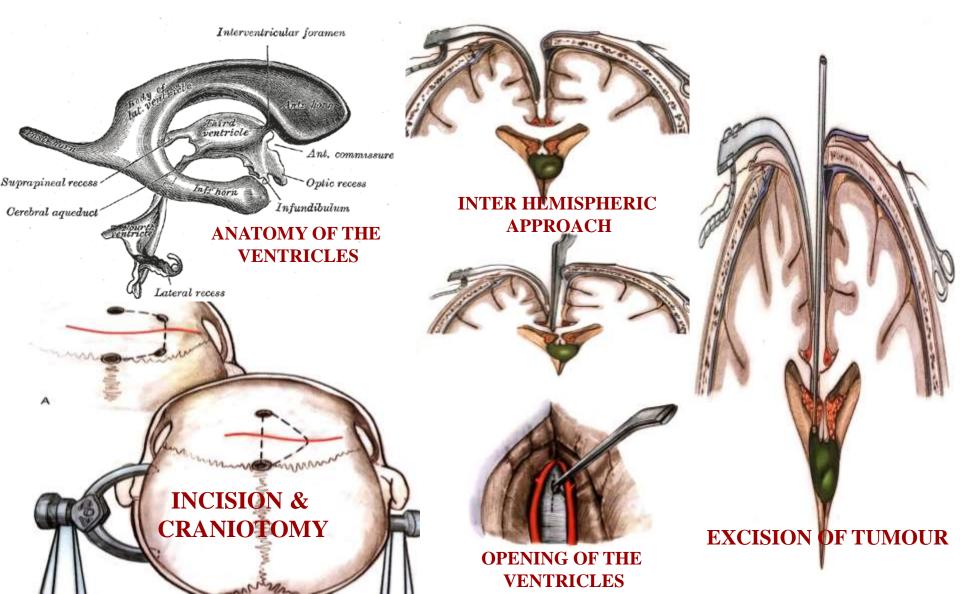








OPEN COnventional Surgical Technique







Advantages of Minimal Invasive Approaches

- Less pain
- Cosmesis
- Shorter hospital stay
- Faster and safer procedure
- Overall reduction in financial burden

