Trad Resúmenes Neurología 122\_p1

**467**

**Importance of Intraoperative Monitoring of Intracranial Pressure during Endoscopic Ventriculocisternostomy**

**Importancia del monitoreo transoperatorio de la presión intracraneal durante la ventriculocisternostomía endoscópica**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction**: Neuroendoscopy is a minimally invasive neurosurgical procedure to the brain used for the treatment of an increasing number of diseases. Among its variants, endoscopic ventriculocisternostomy of the floor of the third ventricle is the treatment of choice for triventricular obstructive hydrocephalus.

**Objective**: To establish the importance of transoperative monitoring of intracranial pressure and other vital parameters during endoscopic ventriculocisternostomy of the floor of the third ventricle.

**Clinical case report**: We report the case of a 45-year-old patient with obstructive hydrocephalus secondary to a posterior fossa hemangioblastoma. He was treated by premammillary endoscopic ventriculocisternostomy of the floor of the third ventricle with monitoring of intracranial pressure and other vital parameters during the transoperative period. The procedure was carried out with no complications. The patient's symptoms improved and the necessary measurements planned during the procedure could be carried out.

**Conclusions:** Intraoperative monitoring of intracranial pressure reveals variations in other vital parameters such as blood pressure, heart rate, and intermittent increases in intracranial pressure. This type of surgery is very useful for surgeons and anesthesiologists, since it contributes to ruling out and avoiding intraoperative complications and favorably influencing the good results of the procedure and its prognosis, as occurred in this patient.

**Keywords**: neuromonitoring; neuroendoscopy; ventriculocisternostomy; endoscopic third ventriculostomy; neuroanesthesia.

**469**

Electroencephalogram-Derived Functional Connectivity in Parkinson's Disease without Dementia

**Conectividad funcional derivada del electroencefalograma en la enfermedad de Parkinson sin demencia**

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**: To assess resting-state electroencephalogram-derived functional connectivity and network topological properties in patients with Parkinson's disease without dementia.

**Methods**: Cross-sectional study of cases and controls in 26 patients diagnosed with Parkinson's disease without dementia and 26 healthy subjects. The electroencephalogram was obtained while awake. Functional connectivity was calculated based on the spatial synchronization matrix between the electrodes. For the quantification of graph theory, the parameters clustering coefficient, mean path length, local and global efficiency were evaluated.

**Results**: Patients with Parkinson's disease showed increased synchronization for beta frequency and decreased synchronization for alpha, theta, and delta frequencies compared to healthy subjects (permutation test p<0.05). In the topological properties of the network, the local efficiency and beta, theta, and delta mean path length, as well as the alpha, beta, theta, and delta clustering coefficient were lower in Parkinson's disease patients compared to healthy subjects (test independent samples p<0.05). **Conclusions**: Alterations in functional connectivity and patterns described in graph theory for all frequency bands of the electroencephalogram in patients with Parkinson's disease without dementia show a de-structuring of the functional network towards a more random one, therefore, it is thought that from very early stages of the disease, there are already alterations in functional brain networks.

**Keywords**: functional connectivity; dementia; electroencephalogram; Parkinson's disease; Graphic Schema Theory.

**479**

**Neurofibromatosis Type 1 or Von Recklinghausen's Disease**

**Neurofibromatosis tipo 1 o enfermedad de Von Recklinghausen**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Von Recklinghausen's disease or neurofibromatosis type I is a autosomal dominant inheritance condition with varied clinical expressions, its manifestations range from café-au-lait-type spots on the skin to severe aesthetic and functional complications that can also affect other organs, bone and nerve tissues.

**Objective:** To preport the aesthetic and functional results achieved with the surgical intervention of a case with neurofibromatosis type I with large lesions.

**Clinical case report**: We report a case treated in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana by a multidisciplinary team including a plastic surgeon, a neurosurgeon and a pathologist, all from the Republic of Cuba. The patient was treated, on that occasion, for skin neurofibromas and she reported a family history of the disease. Bone changes were found due to an exaggerated syphosis and with no intellect damage. She underwent surgery for a major back injury.

**Conclusions**: The aesthetic and functional results of surgical treatment in extensive lesions, in the course of neurofibromatosis, can be successful if correct assessment is carried out by a multidisciplinary group. The group can choose the most appropriate surgical treatment regardless of the size of the lesion.

**Keywords**: neurofibromatosis; von Recklinghausen's disease; neurofibroma.

**493**

**Tuberous Sclerosis Complex**

**Complejo de la esclerosis tuberosa**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Tuberous sclerosis is an autosomal dominant genetic disease with highly variable penetrance, characterized by skin lesions, mental retardation and the appearance of multiple tumors.

**Objective:** To contribute to the knowledge of this disease with emphasis on the usefulness of clinical knowledge and imaging characteristics for diagnosis.

**Clinical case report:** We reporta 3-month-old female infant, who at 2 months of age began to have paroxysmal events that started with interrupting activity, blinking of the right eye followed by cephalic version to the right, oro-alimentary automatisms and dystonic posture of both upper limbs, during short periods (30 seconds) with spontaneous recovery without sequelae. These events occurred several times a day. Hypomelanotic spots were found on the skin; as well as a confetti-shaped lesion at the upper dorsal level and left axillary region. Magnetic resonance imaging was performed showing the presence of subependymal nodules and cortical tubercles. Treatment with sodium valproate and Vigabatrin was started with positive evolution.

**Conclusions:** The case reported is an example of a patient with tuberous sclerosis due to a de novo mutation, with a typical clinical-imaging picture, which allowed the diagnosis; with no history of affected relatives and with improvement favored by the treatment used.

**Keywords:** infant; tuberous sclerosis; epilepsy.

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