TELOVELAR APPROACH in GIANT 4th VENTRICULAR MEDULLOBLASTOMAS

Dr. Alp Ö zgün BÖRCEK
Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery
Gazi University
Ankara TURKEY
• Most common malign pediatric primary brain tumor
• 15-25% of all CNS tumors
• 30-40% of all PFos tumors
• Classification
  • Clinical
    • Size – invasiveness – metastasis (1969 Chang)
  • Histological
    • Classic – Desmoplastic – Extensively nodular – Large cell/anaplastic (2007 WHO)
  • Molecular
    • WNT – SHH – Group 3 – Group 4 (Boston 2010)
• Survival is increasing
Comparison of the transvermian and telovelar approaches to the fourth ventricle

Necmettin Tanriover, M.D., Arthur J. Ulm, M.D., Albert L. Riboton Jr., M.D., and Alexandre Yasuda, M.D.

Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
• August 2011 – April 2015
  • 33 pediatric cases of PFos mass were operated
  • 11 diagnosed to have Medulloblastoma
  • Mean age : 7.36
  • M:F 8:3
  • GIANT = any diameter not smaller than 3 cm
  • Mean TM Volume : 39.1 cm³
    • Anterior posterior diameter 30 – 47 mm (Mean 37)
    • Superior inferior diameter 35 – 60 mm (Mean 47)
    • Medial lateral diameter 31 – 52 mm (mean 42)
  • All with TELOVELAR approach
  • 2 subtotal (invasiveness) 9 gross total resections
  • NO CEREBELLAR MUTISM – NO SEVERE COMPLICATINS