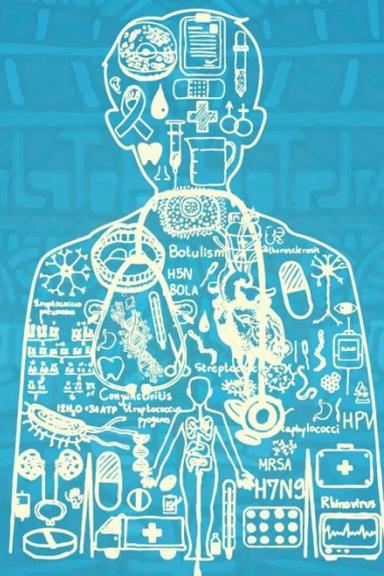




XX

CURSO DE

La Visión
del Residente



ACTUALIZACIÓN *En* MEDICINA GENERAL



Regional Antioquia



LA VISIÓN DEL
RESIDENTE

Enfoque en especialidades
médico quirúrgicas



Hidrocefalia: Enfoque práctico

Felipe Gutiérrez Pineda

Neurocirugía UdeA

Caso Clínico

MC: " Le duele la cabeza "

EA:

- ✓ 6 años de edad
- ✓ Cefalea desde hace 3 meses
- ✓ Múltiples episodios de vomito en los últimos 3 días
- ✓ Desorientación
- ✓ **Somnolencia en ultimas 24 horas**

✓ ¿ Que antecedentes de importancia indagaría ?

✓ ¿Qué signos clínicos buscaría?

✓ ¿ Cual ayuda diagnostica solicitaría ?

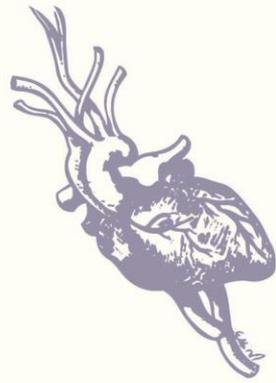
✓ Ecografía – Tomografía – Resonancia Magnética

✓ ¿Cómo se clasifica la hidrocefalia?

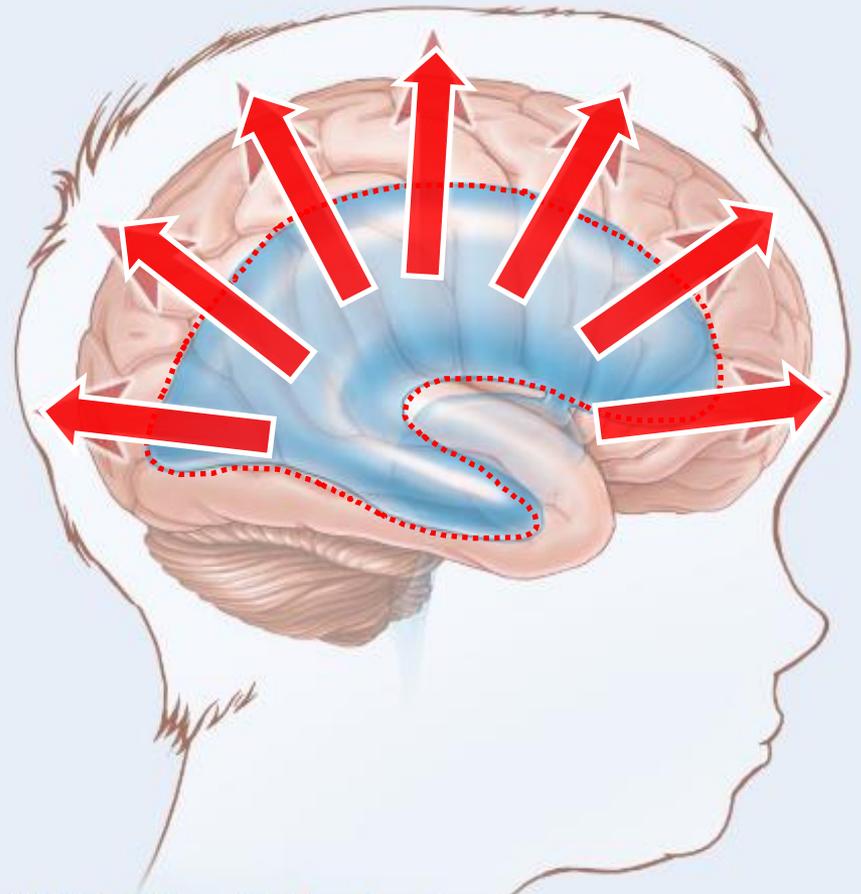
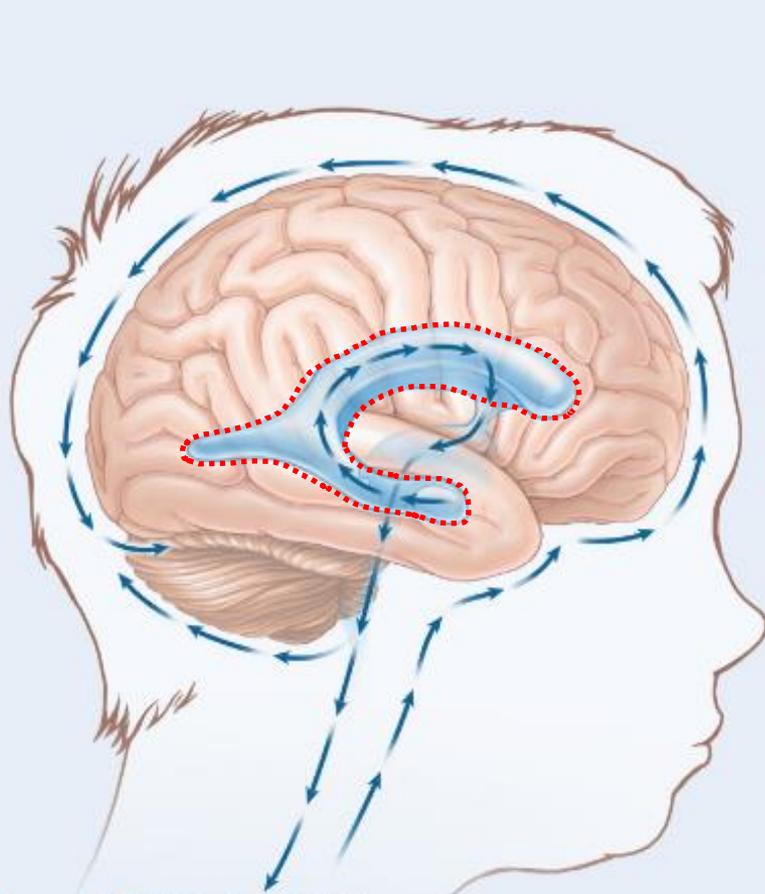
✓ ¿Qué manejo seria el mas adecuado en este caso ?

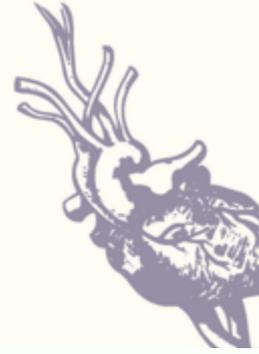
Definición:

Anormalidad en el **flujo del LCR** entre su punto de **producción** en el sistema ventricular cerebral y su punto de **absorción** en la circulación sistémica



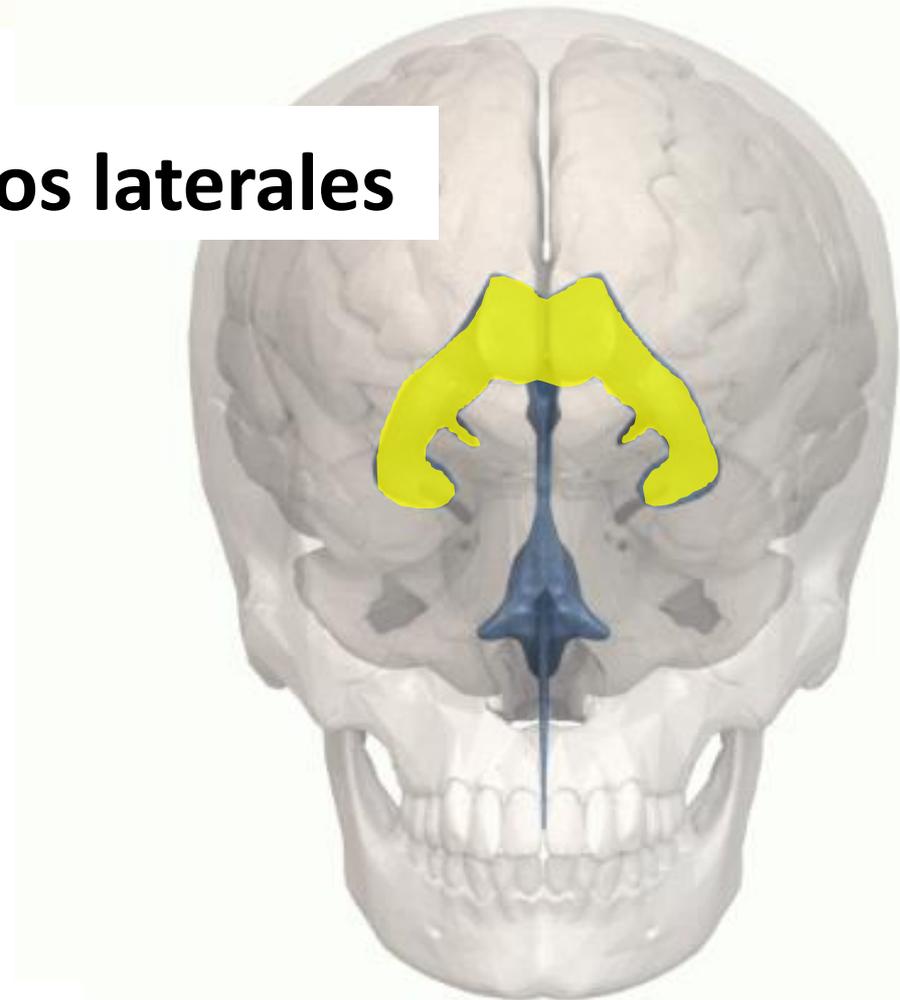
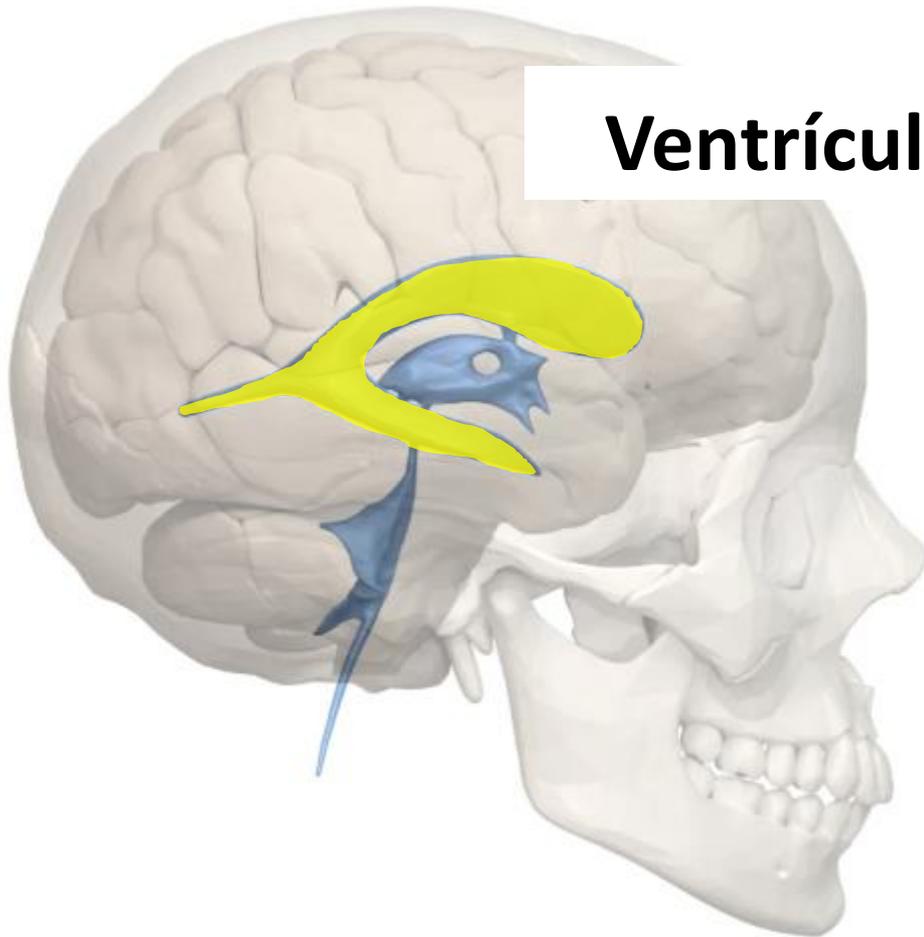
Definición:



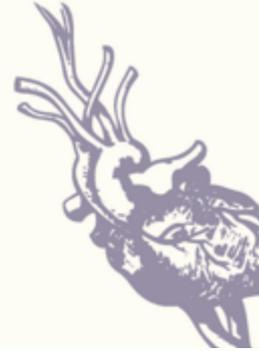


Anatomía ventricular

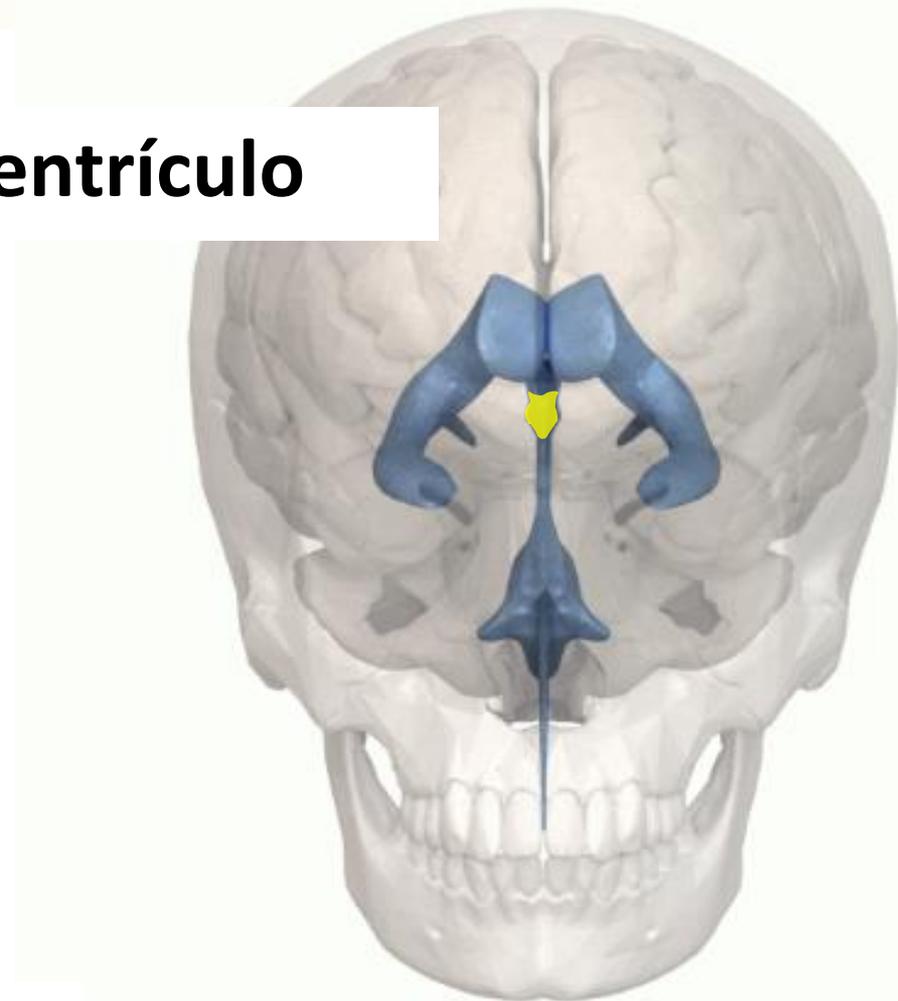
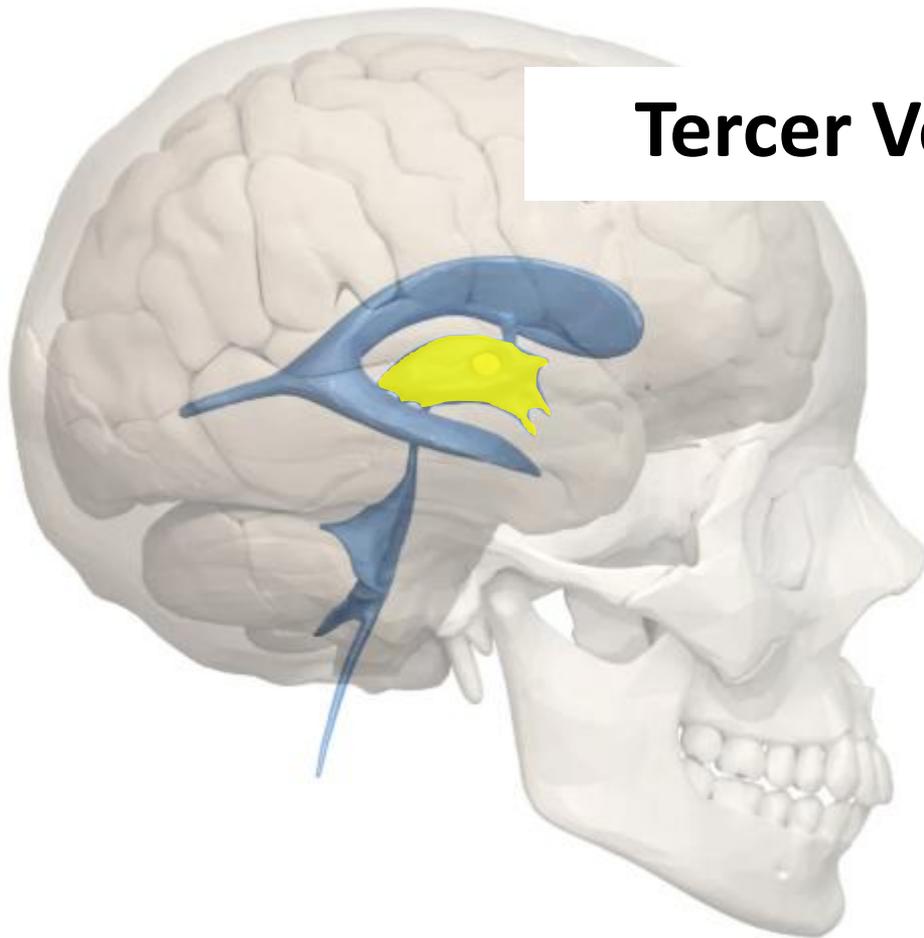
Ventrículos laterales

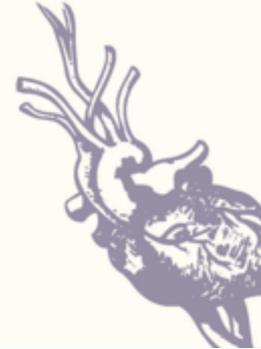


Anatomía ventricular



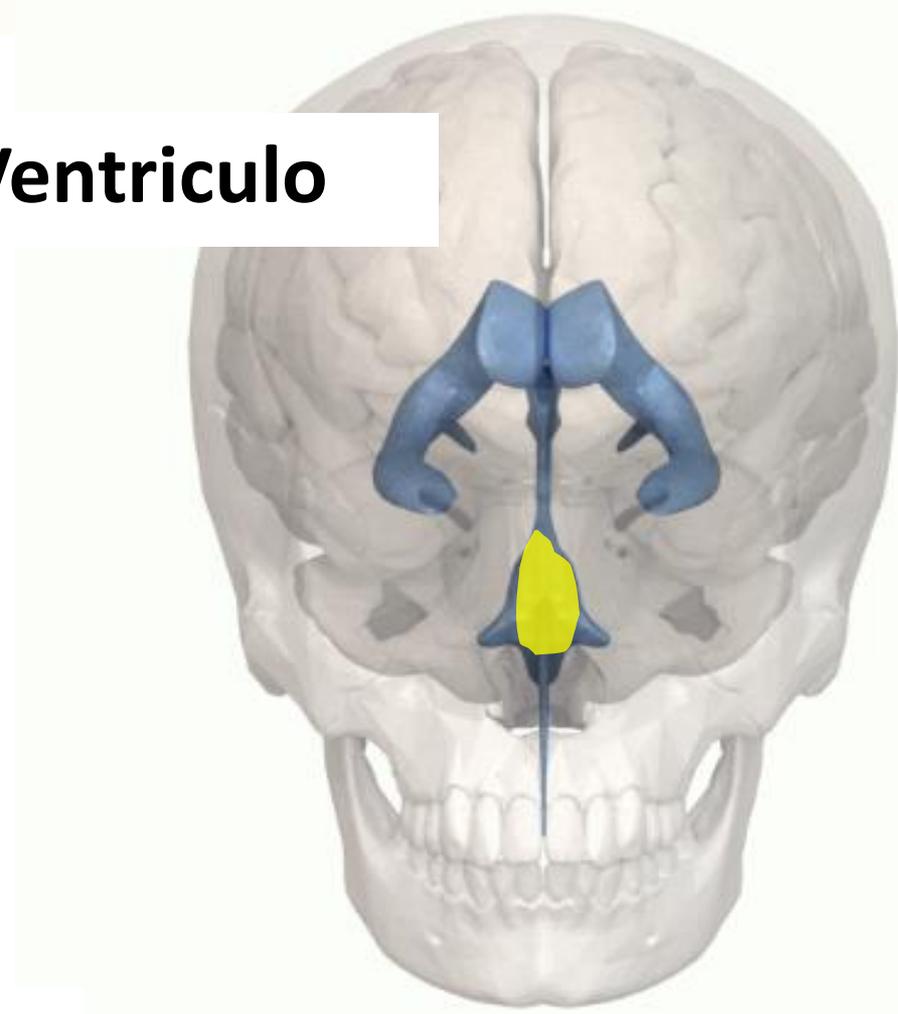
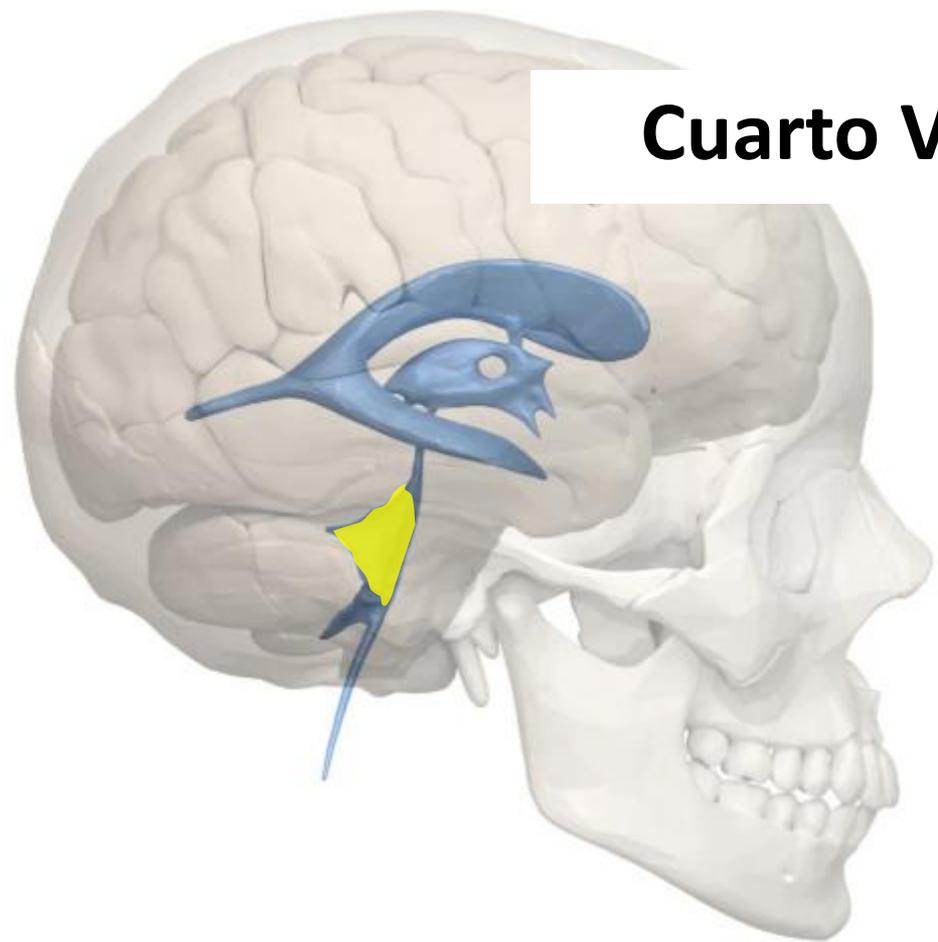
Tercer Ventrículo

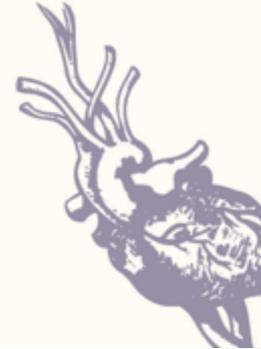




Anatomía ventricular

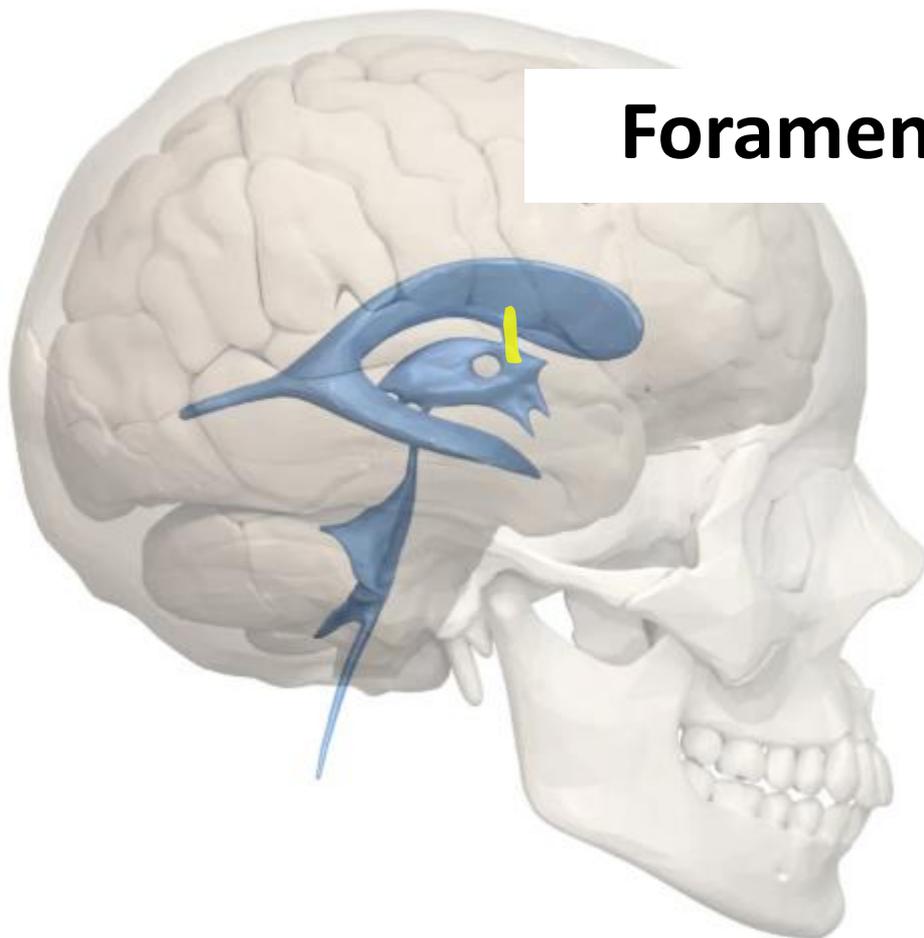
Cuarto Ventriculo



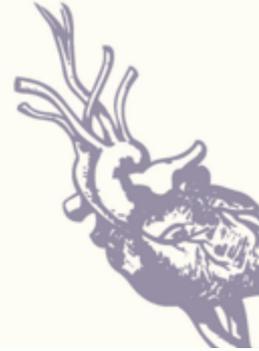


Anatomía ventricular

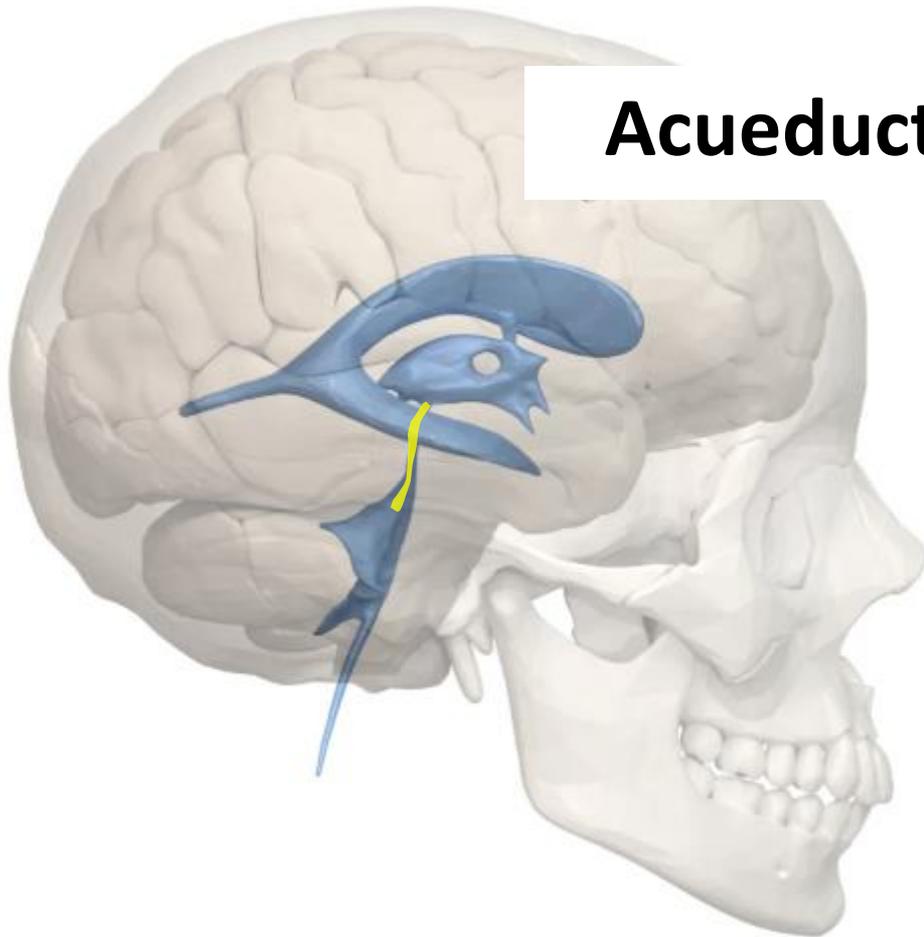
Foramen de Monro

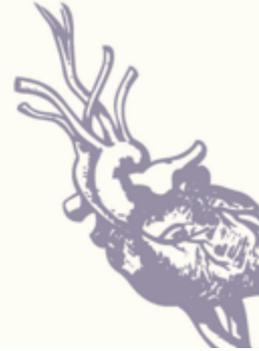


Anatomía ventricular



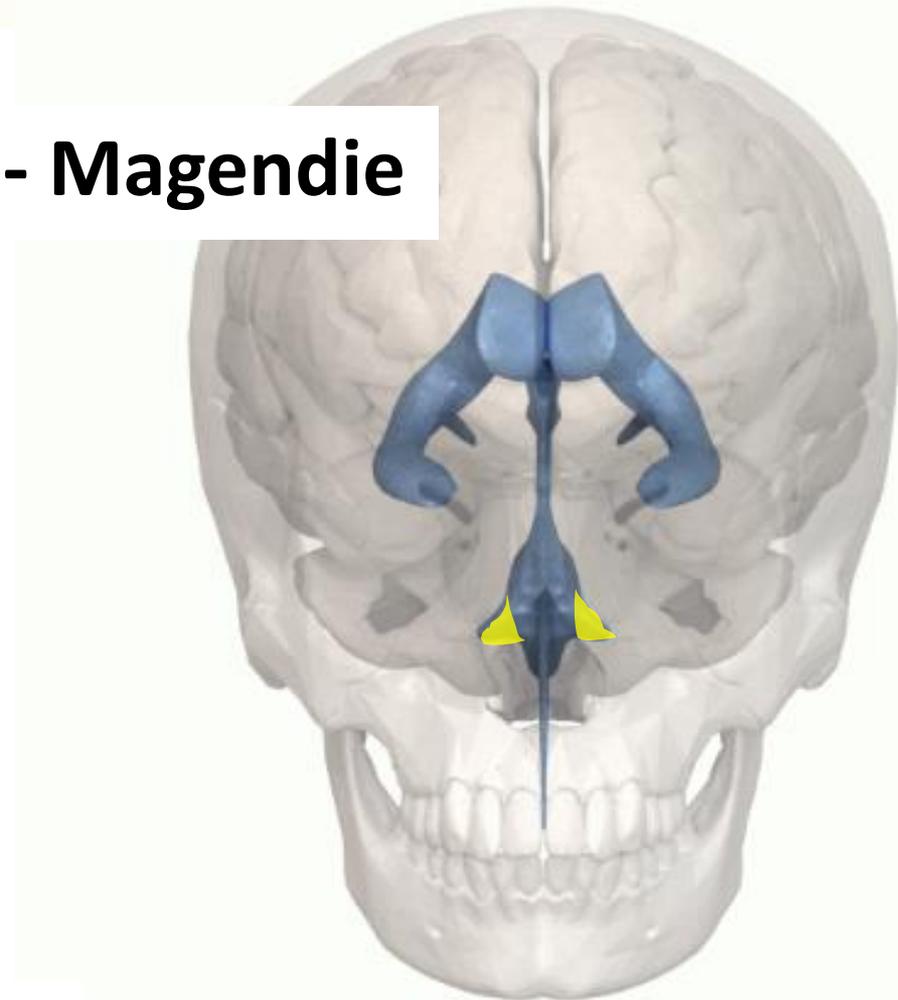
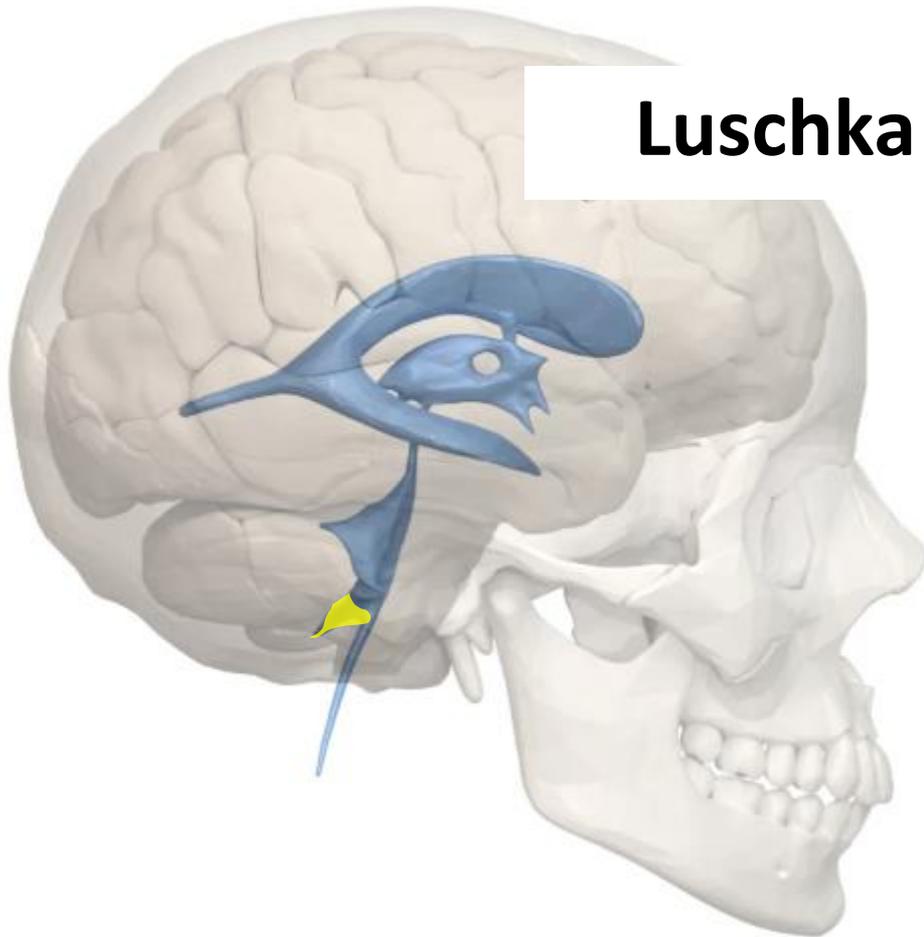
Acueducto de Silvio





Anatomía ventricular

Luschka - Magendie





Puede afectar a ***cualquier persona***
en ***cualquier momento*** de su vida

Epidemiología

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Age-specific global epidemiology of hydrocephalus: Systematic review, metanalysis and global birth surveillance

52 trabajos publicados – 171'558.651 personas

Epidemiología

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Age-specific global epidemiology of hydrocephalus: Systematic review, metanalysis and global birth surveillance

Hidrocefalia = 85/100.000 – IC 95% (62-116)

Epidemiología

Pediatría :0-18 años

88/100.000 – IC 95% (72-107)

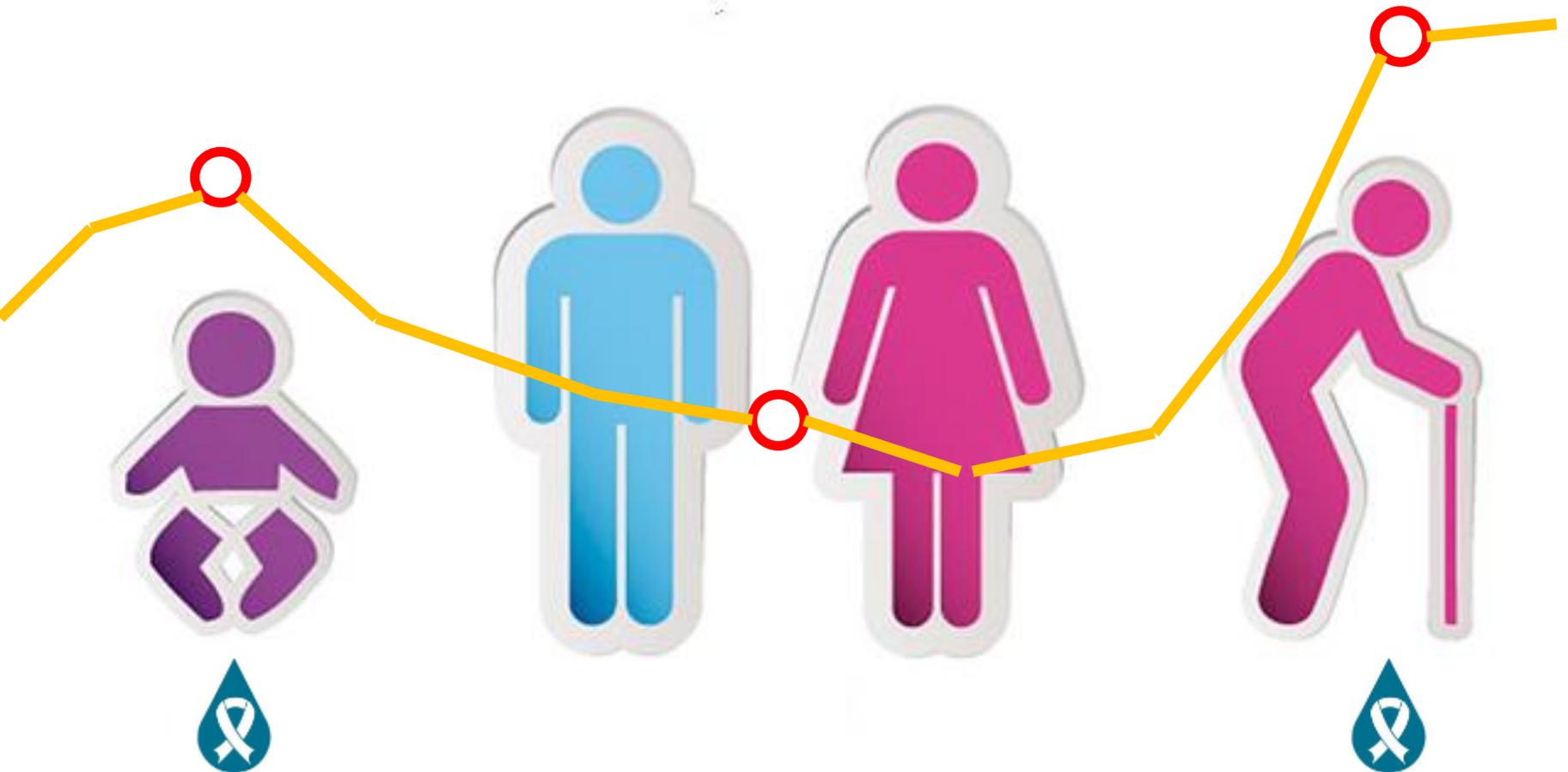
Adultos 19-64 años

11/100.000 – IC 95% (5-25)

Ancianos >65 años

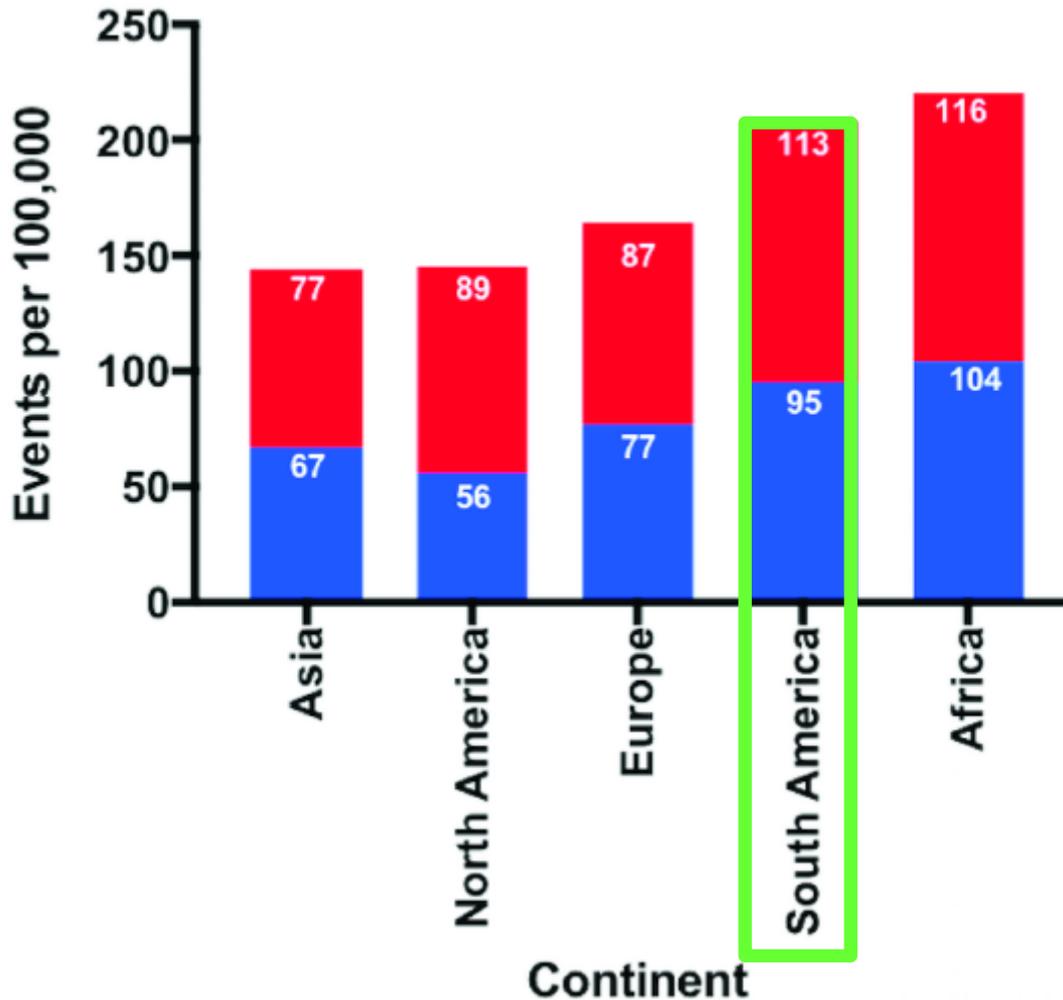
175/100.000 – IC 95% (67-458)

Epidemiología



Epidemiología

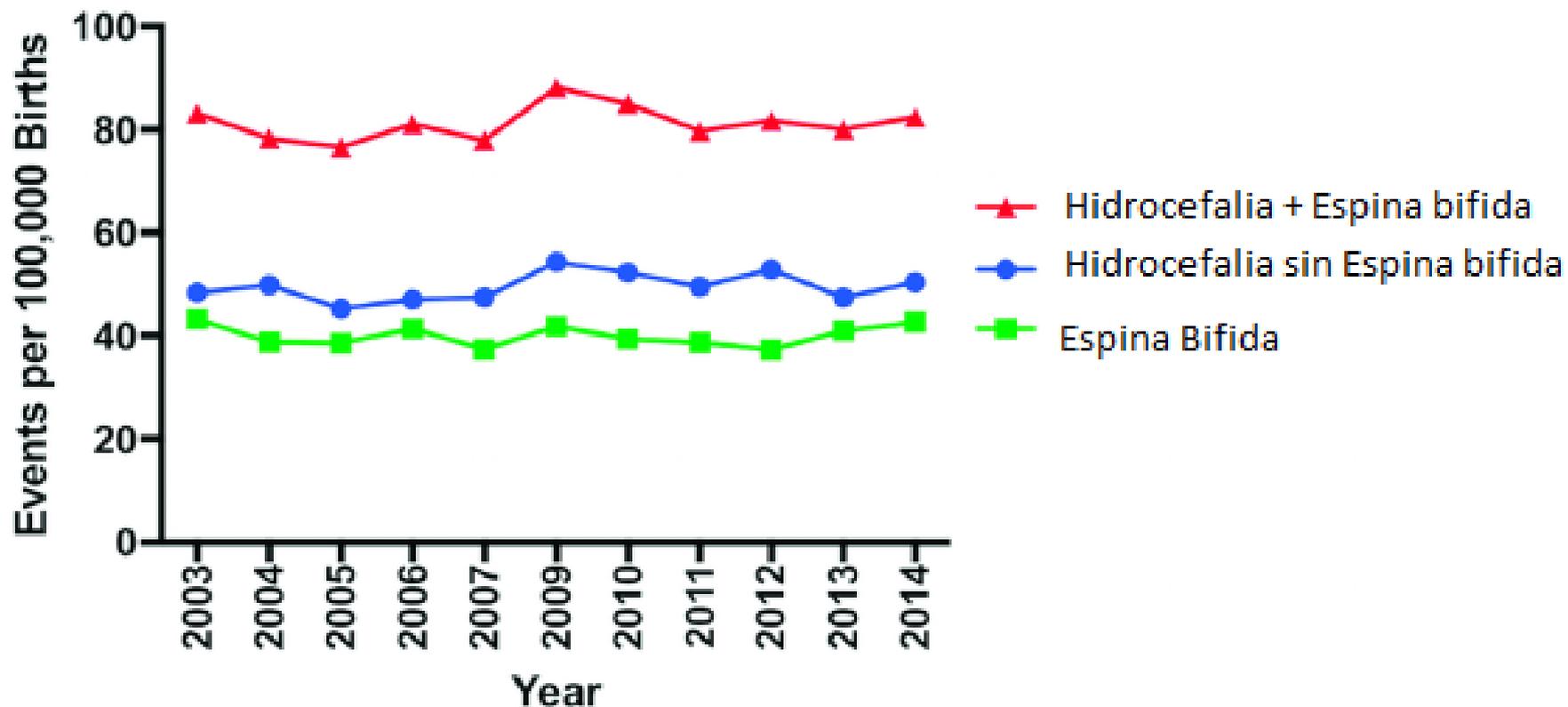
Prevalence of Pediatric Hydrocephalus



Epidemiología

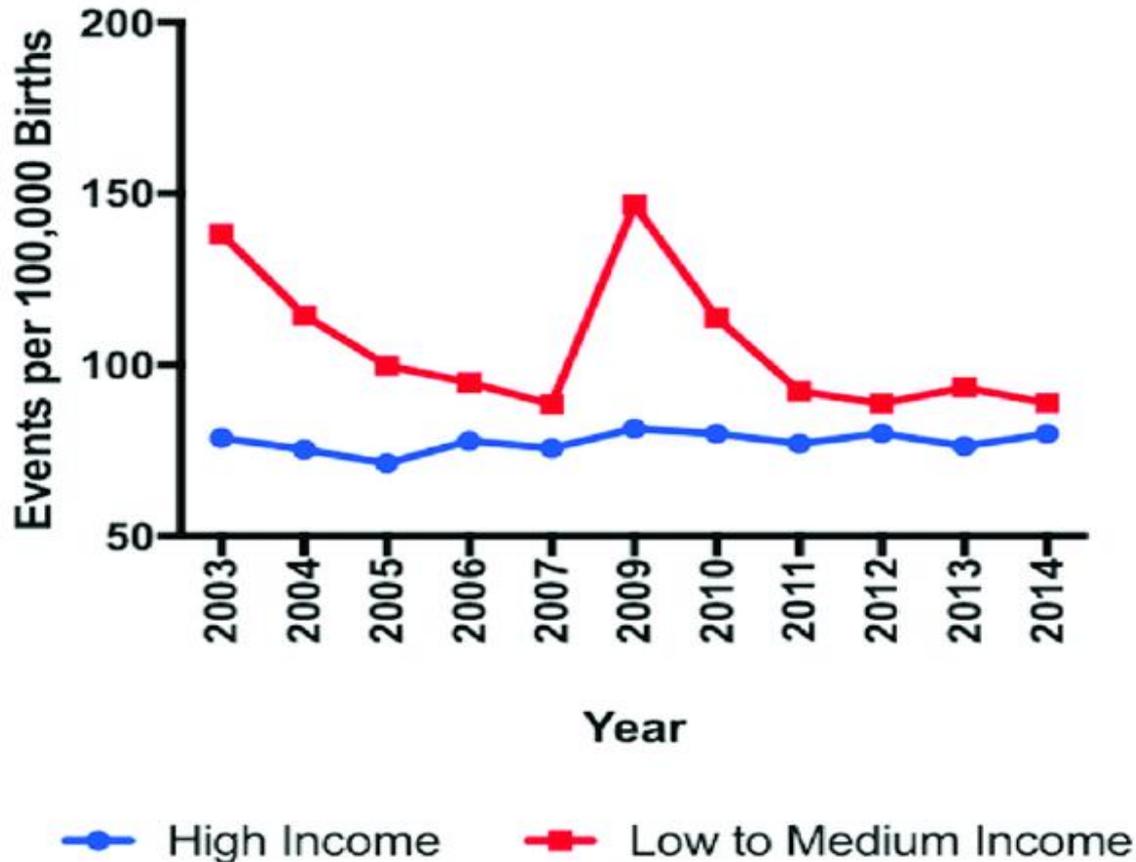


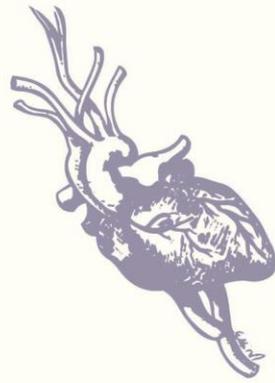
Annual Incidence of Hydrocephalus



Epidemiología

B Incidence by Income Level





Etiología

Hemorragia matiz germinal

TEC

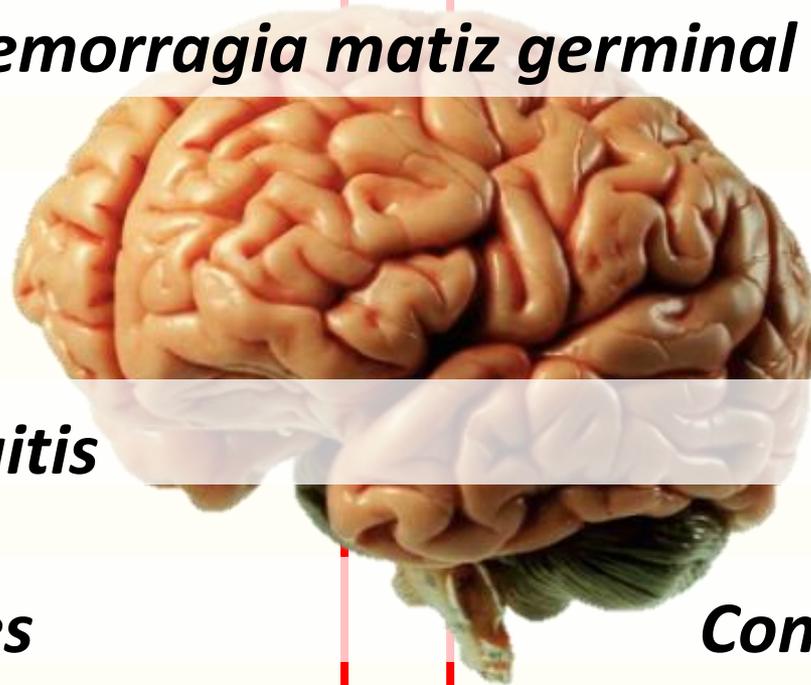
HPN

Meningitis

HSA

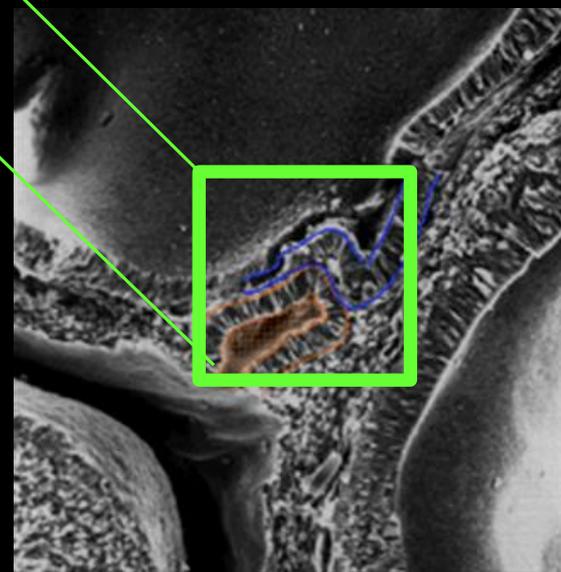
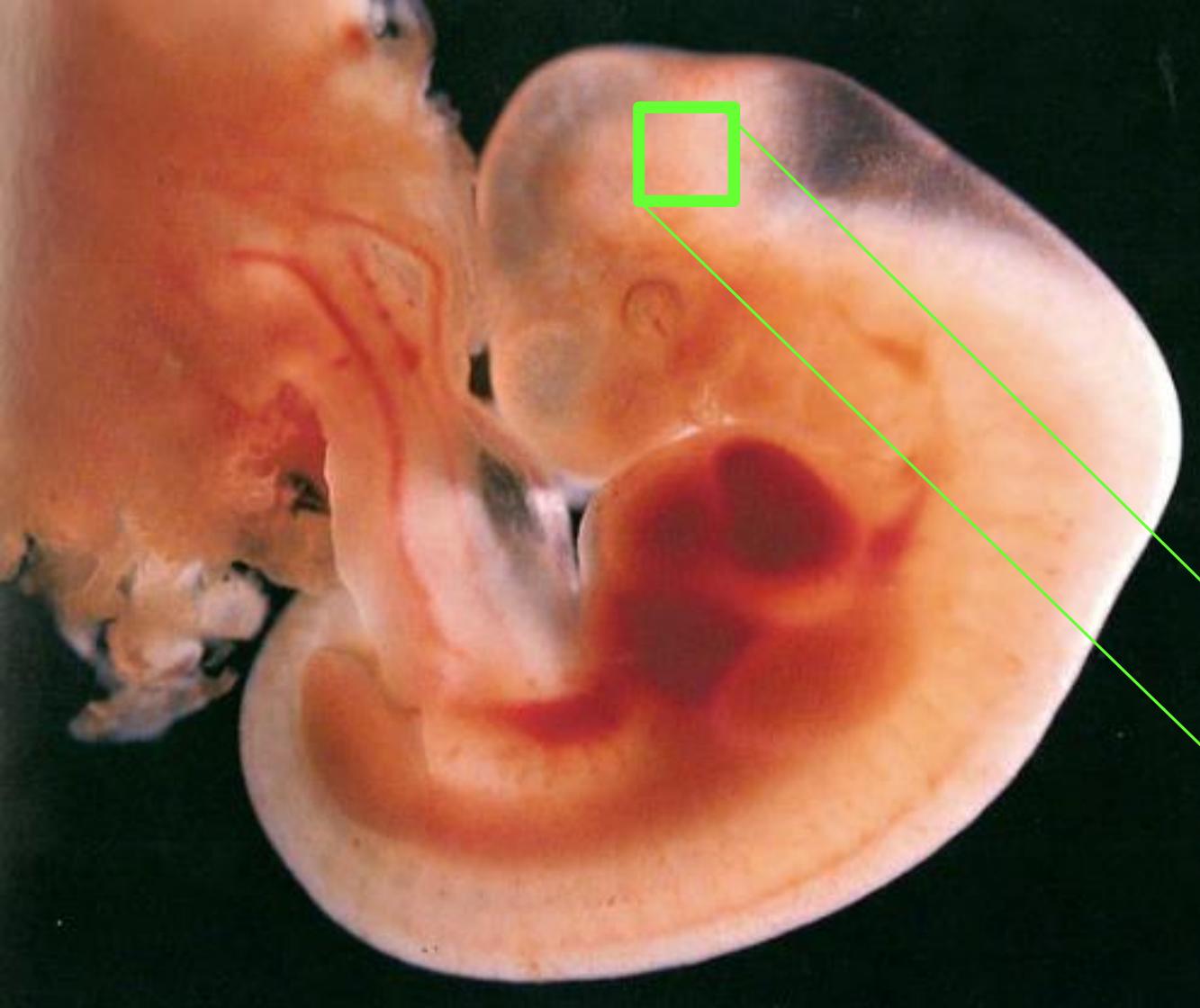
Tumores

Congénita

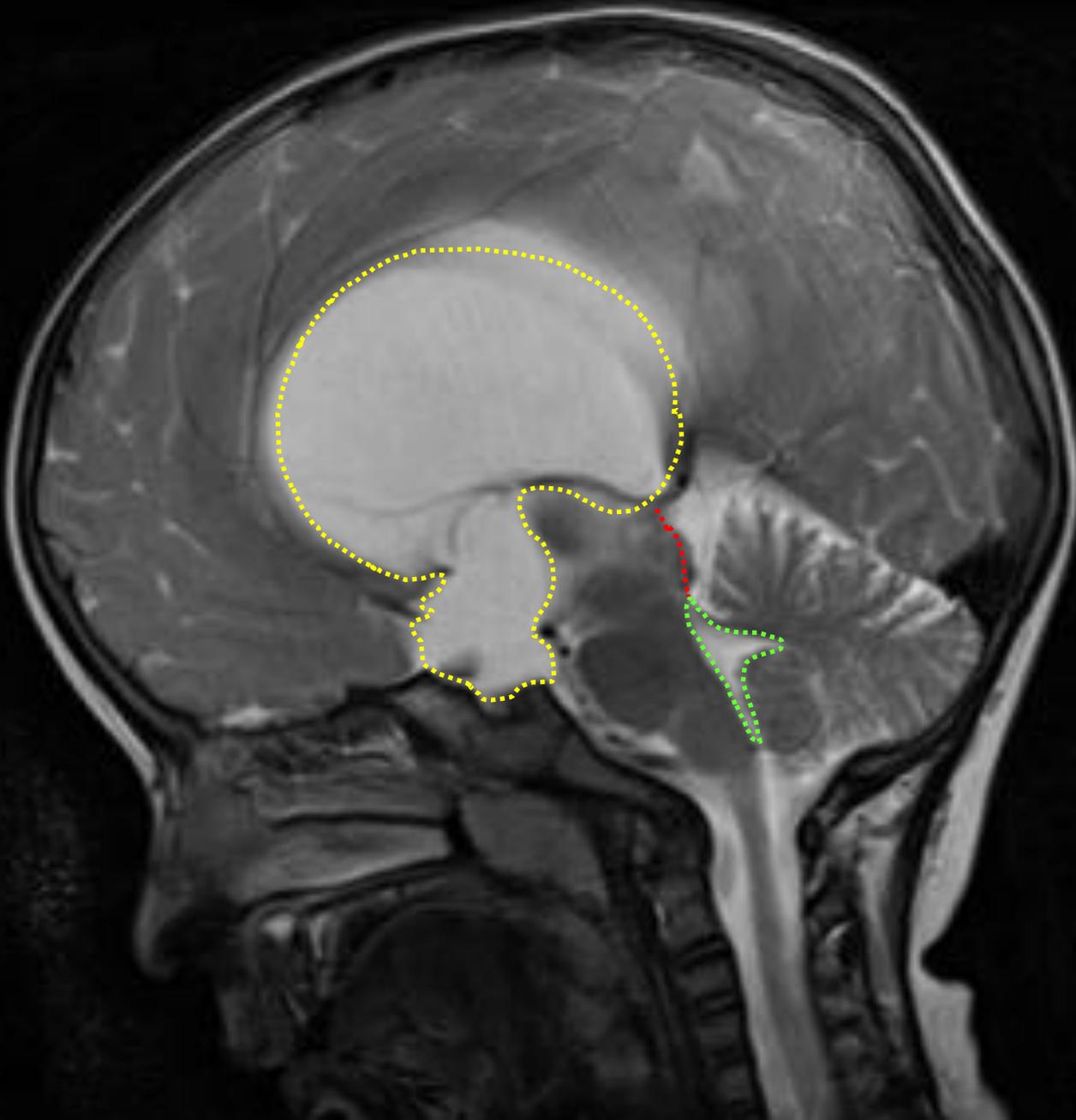


***-Hemorragia de matriz germinal - Neuroinfecciones
-Congénita L1CAM (Estenosis acueductal) - Tumores***





Estenosis acueductal



Neuroinfecciones – TEC – tumores



Neuroinfecciones – HSA – HIV- Tumores-ACV



HNP (Hidrocefalia de presión normal

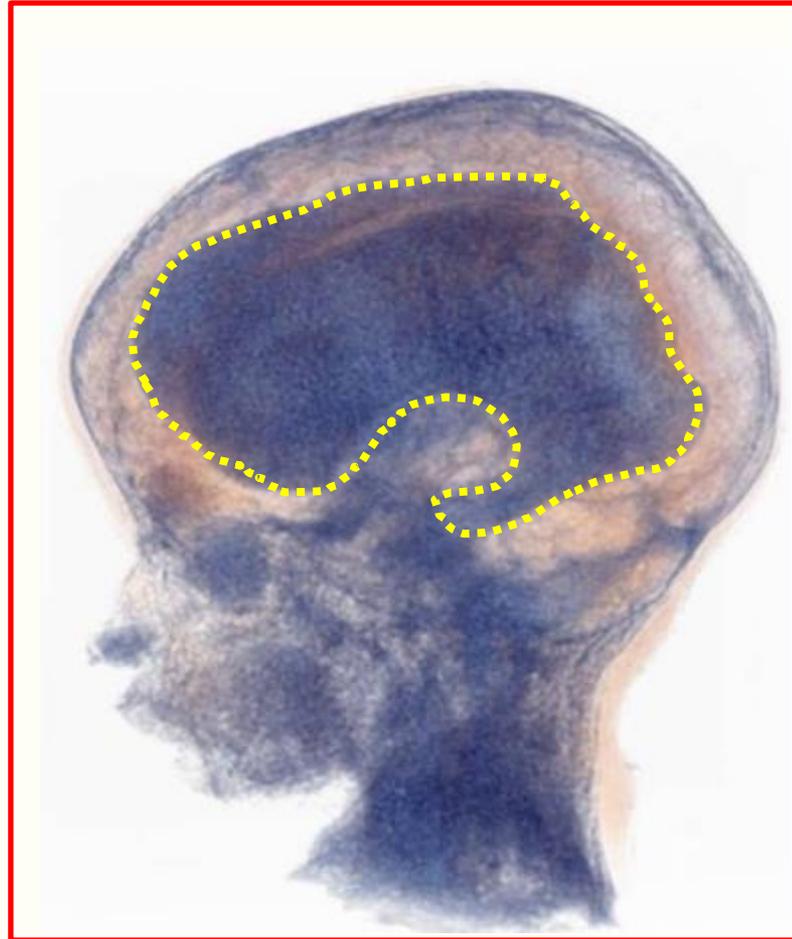
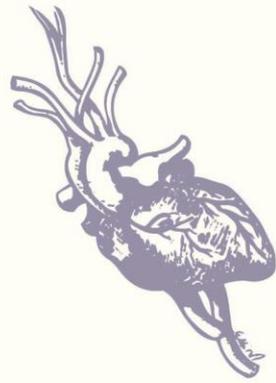




Clínica



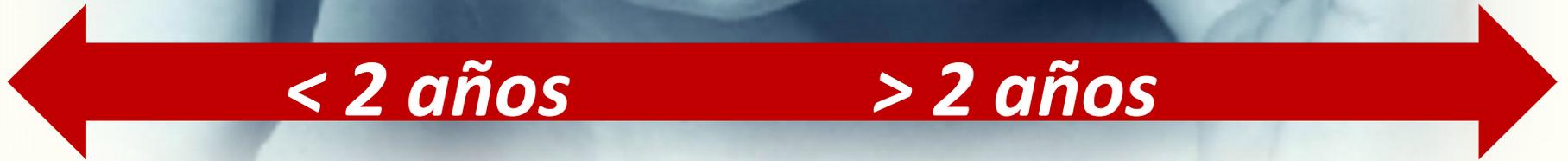
SIÓN
IDEN
en espec
quátrigés

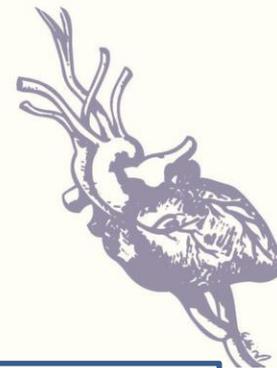


Monro-Kellie

- ✓ Cerebro
- ✓ Sangre
- ✓ **LCR**

Clínica



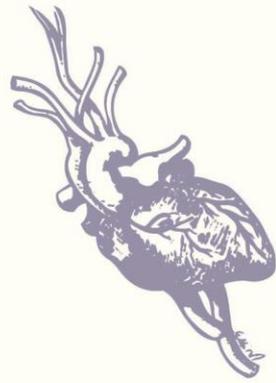


✓ Aumento del PC

- ✓ Fontanela tensa
- ✓ Signo de Parinaud
- ✓ Irritabilidad
- ✓ Vomito en proyectil
- ✓ Somnolencia

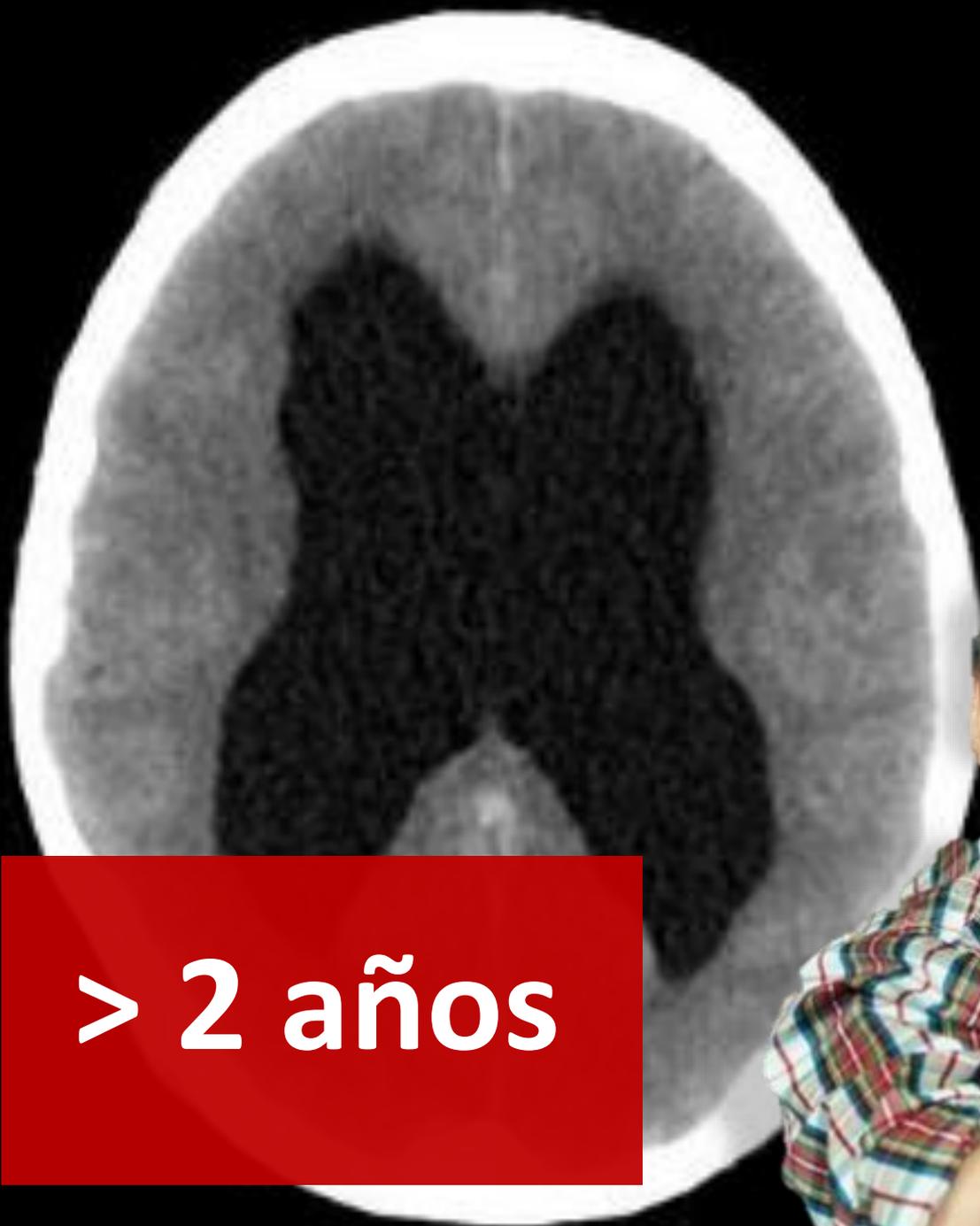


< 2 años

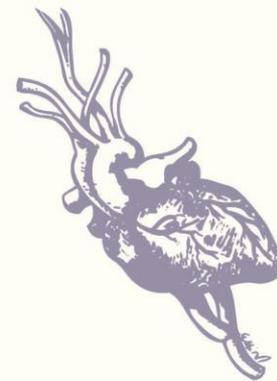


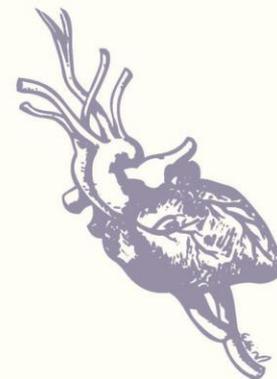
< 2 años





> 2 años

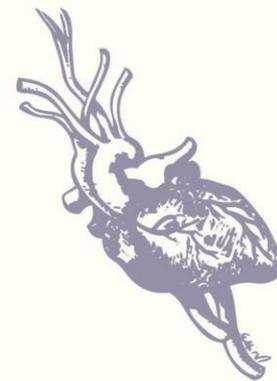




- ✓ Cefalea
- ✓ irritabilidad
- ✓ vomito en proyectil
- ✓ Somnolencia
- ✓ signo de Parinaud
- ✓ convulsiones
- ✓ VI par bilateral

> 2 años



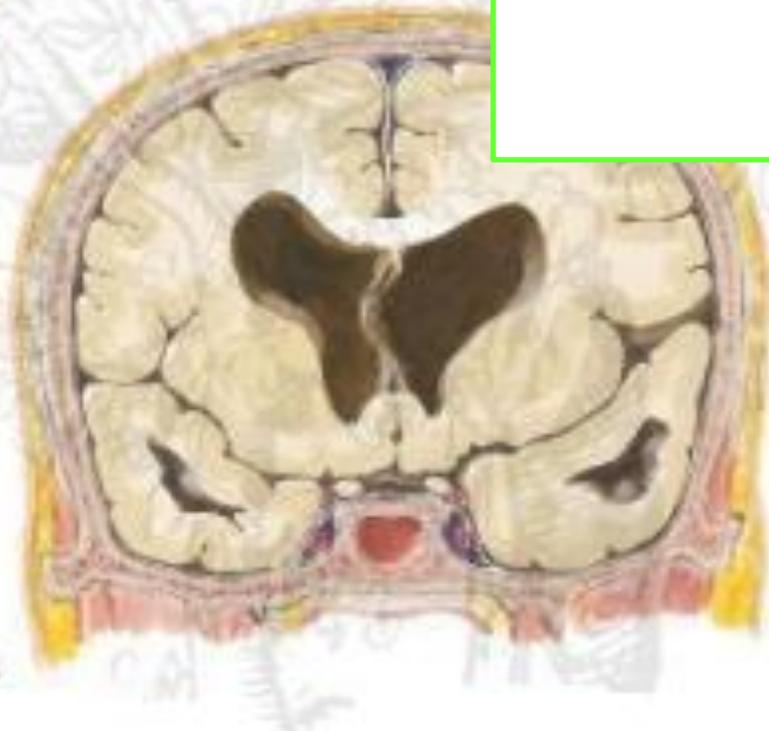


Anciano



Hidrocefalia de presión normal

- ✓ Alteración en la marcha
- ✓ Incontinencia
- ✓ **Demencia**



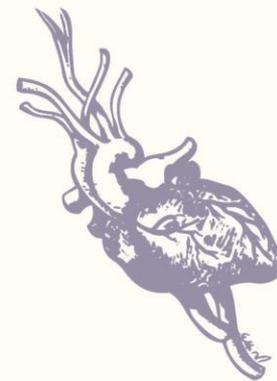
*6ta década
de la vida*



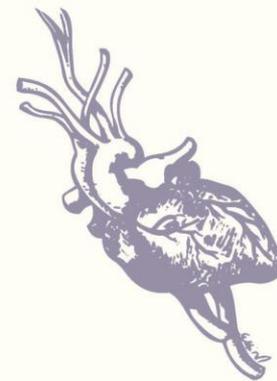
1 IN 10 DEMENTIA PATIENTS
HAVE NORMAL PRESSURE
HYDROCEPHALUS
BUT MAY NEVER
BE DIAGNOSED

Diagnostico

- ✓ Ecografía
- ✓ **Tomografía**
- ✓ Resonancia Magnética



Tomografía



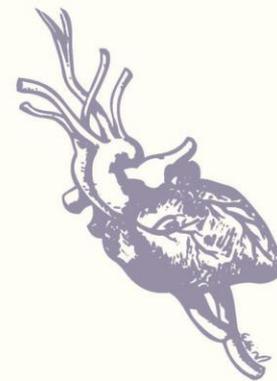
Clasificación

Comunicante

5%

No comunicante

95%



Clasificación

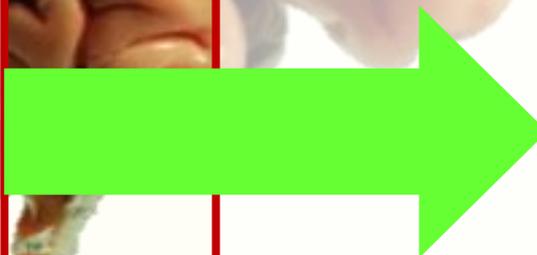
Comunicante

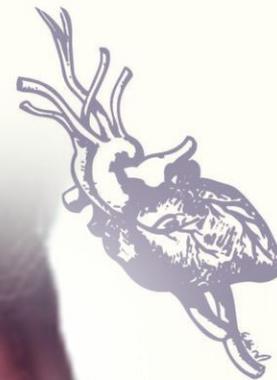
- Tumor de plexos coroides

- HSA
- Meningitis
- Trombosis de senos venosos

No comunicante

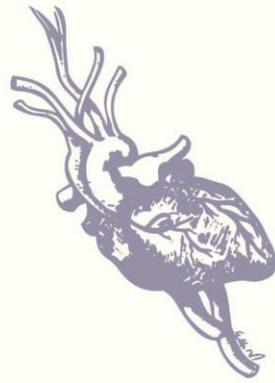
- Tumores
- Estenosis acueductal
- Quiste coloidal





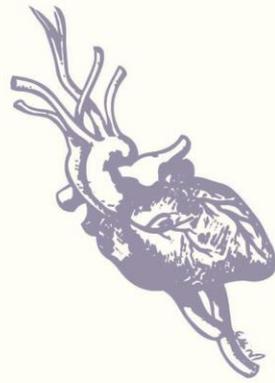
Tratamiento

**El objetivo del tratamiento
de la hidrocefalia es
restaurar la circulación del
LCR**



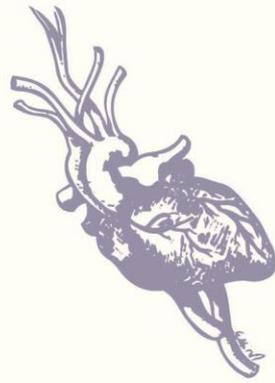
Tratamiento

En la actualidad **NO EXISTE**
una cura para la hidrocefalia



Tratamiento

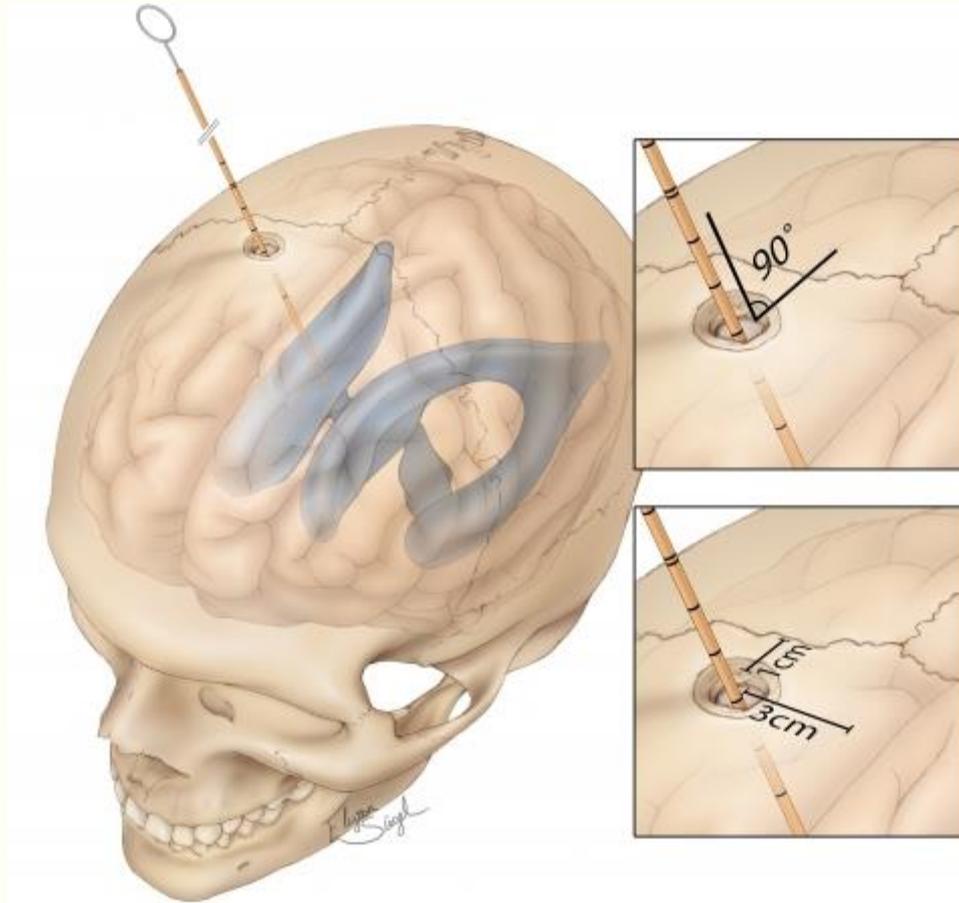
El **ÚNICO** tratamiento efectivo para la hidrocefalia es la **NEUROCIRUGÍA**



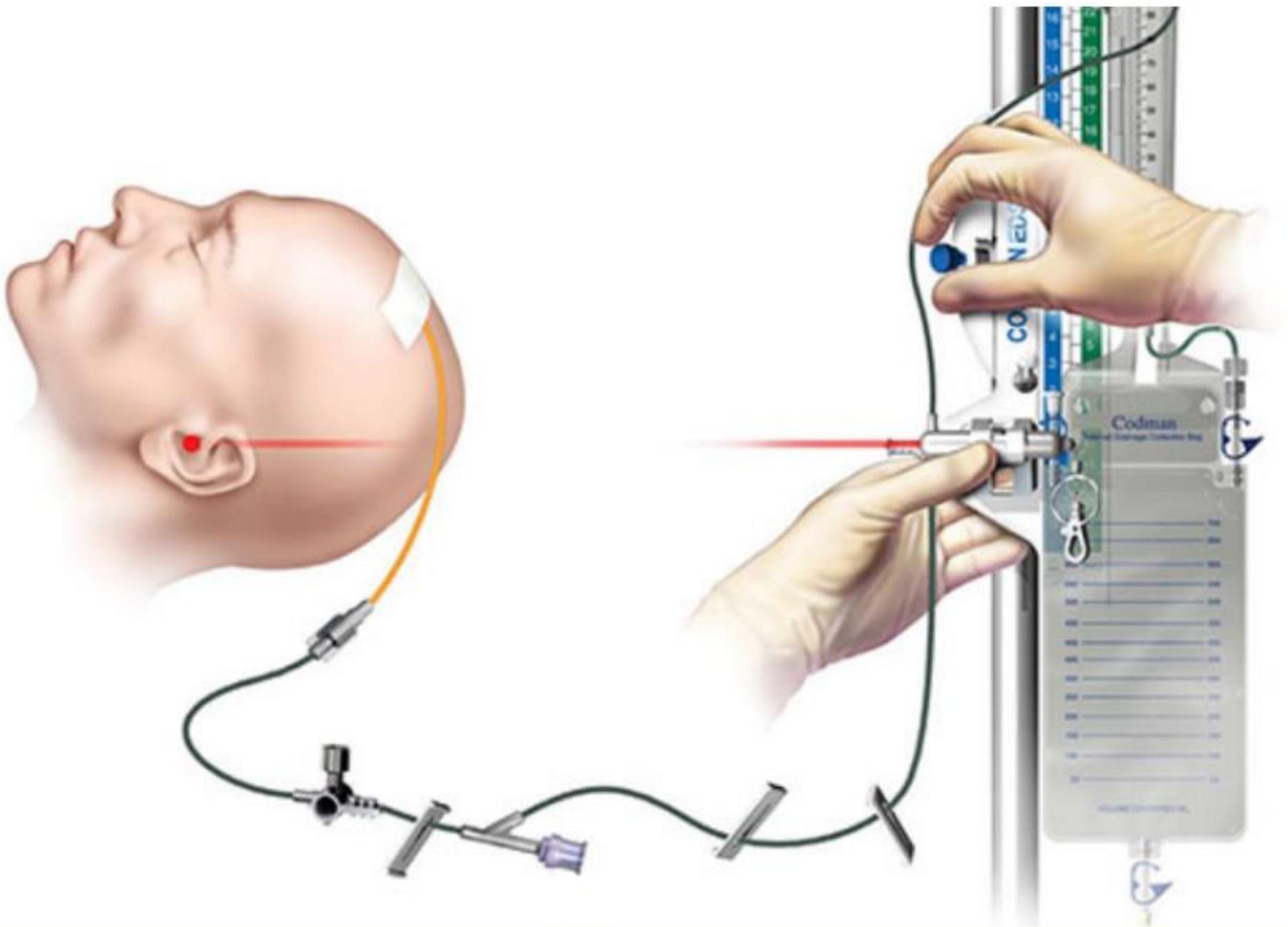
Tratamiento: Cirugía

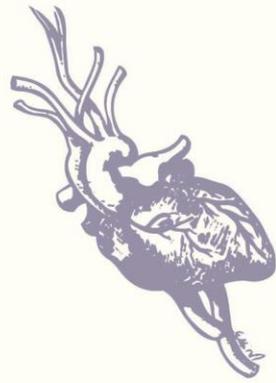
- ✓ **Derivación ventricular externa**
- ✓ **Derivación ventrículo peritoneal**
- ✓ **Endoscopia**

Derivación ventricular externa



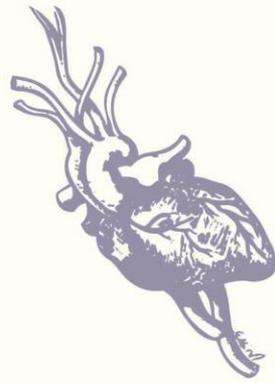
EMERGENTE = vida o muerte





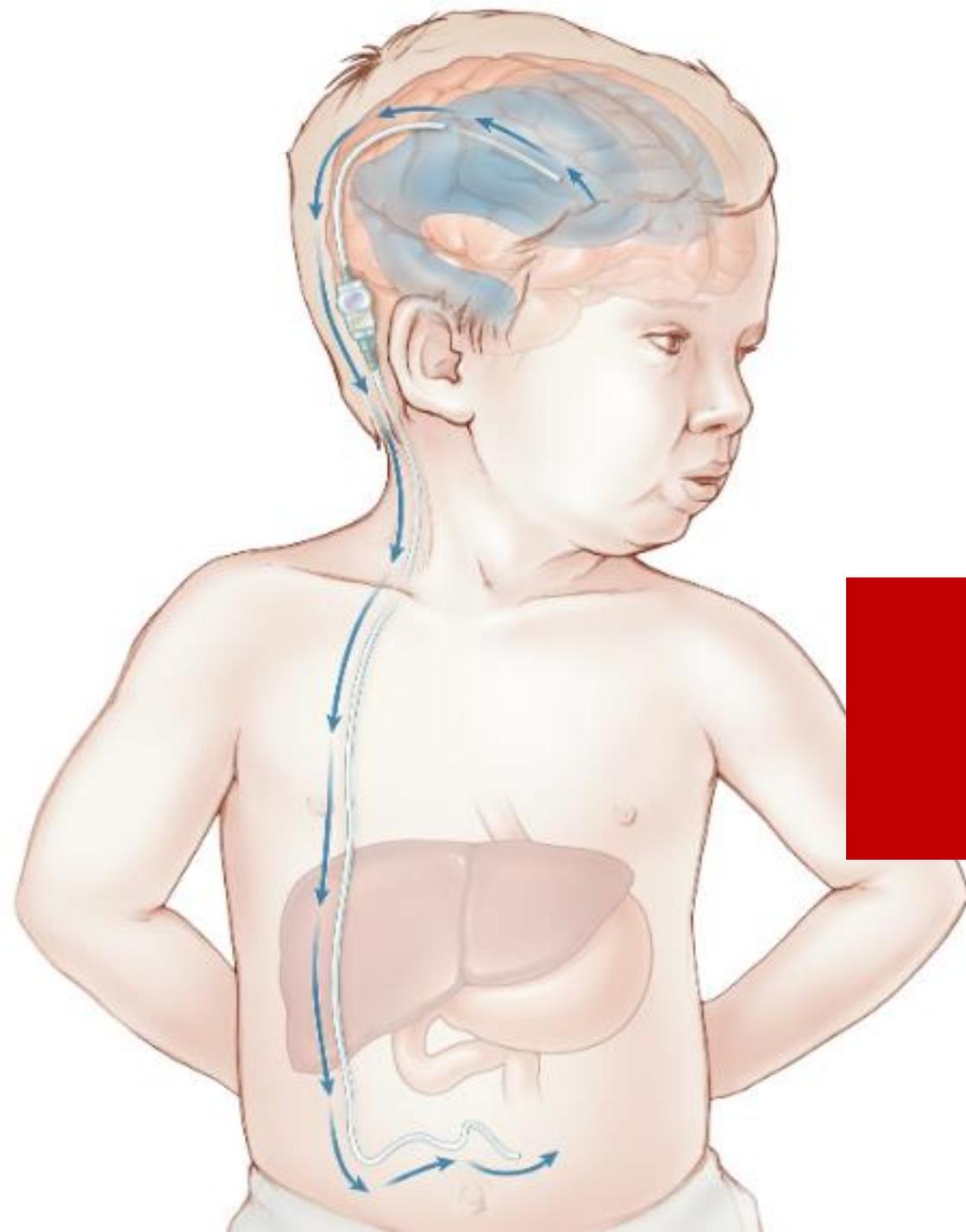
Verdadera emergencia Neurológica

Hidrocefalia aguda

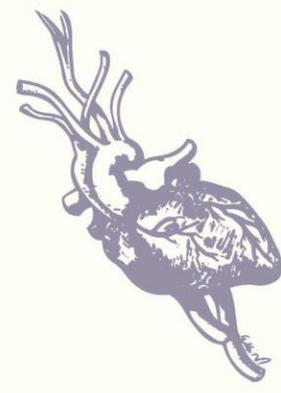


Tratamiento

- ✓ **Derivación ventrículo peritoneal**
- ✓ **Endoscopia**

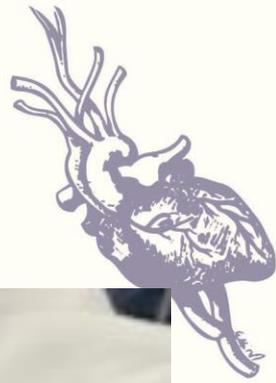
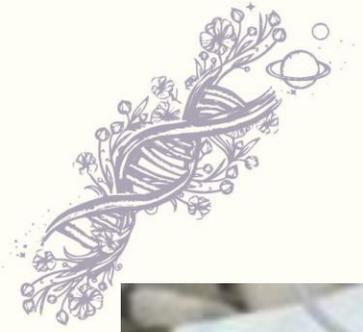


L

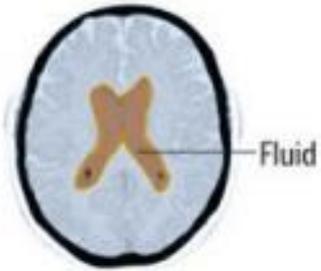


DVP

ACTUALIZACIÓN MEDICINA GENERAL

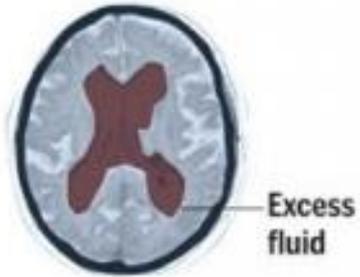


The brain and spinal cord are surrounded by cerebrospinal fluid that is produced in the brain ventricles.



Normal brain

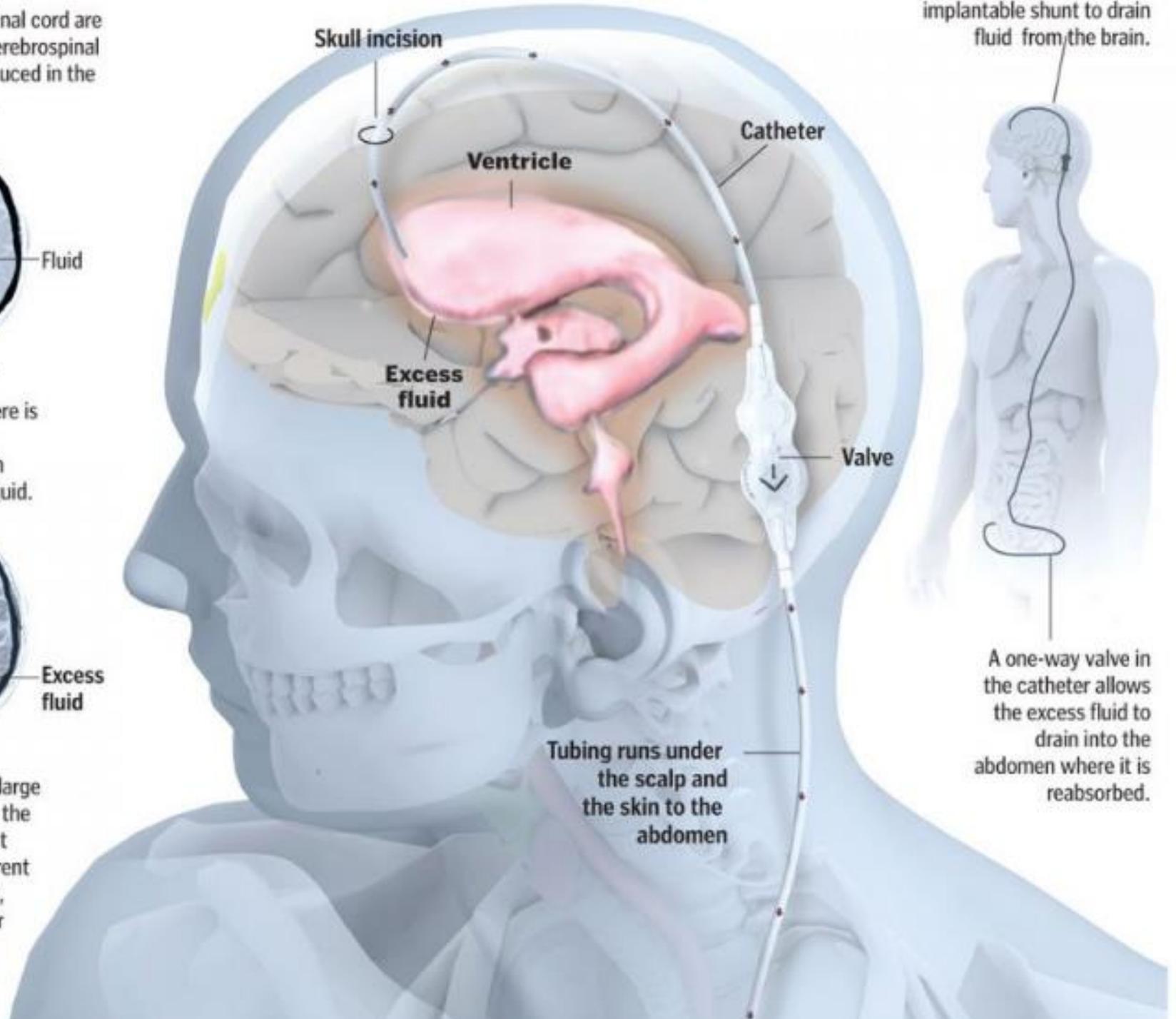
In NPH cases, there is too much fluid because the brain can't drain the liquid.



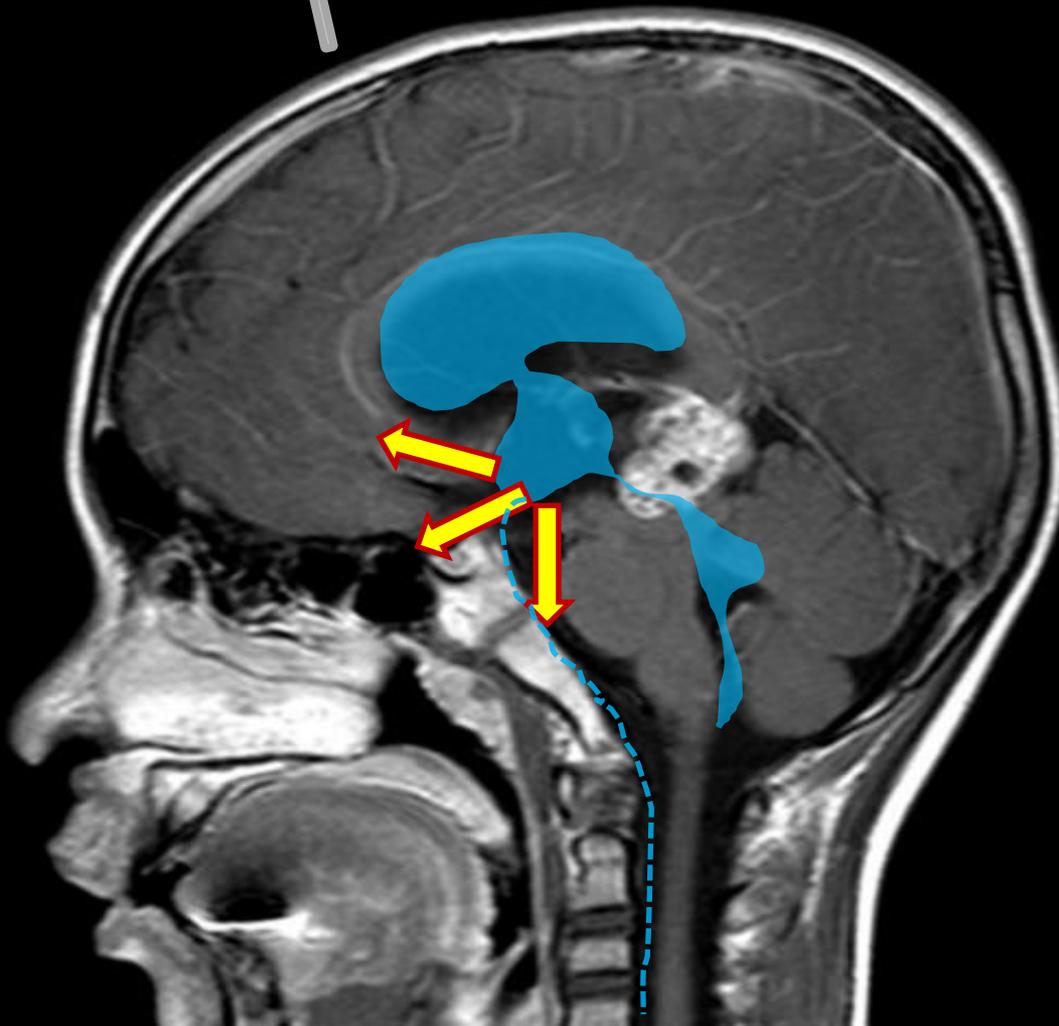
NPH brain

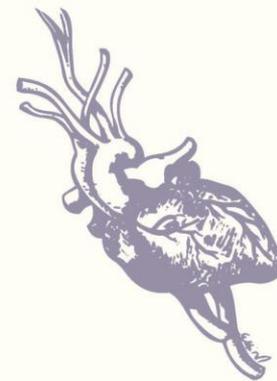
The ventricles enlarge to accommodate the extra fluid and put pressure on different parts of the brain, causing a number of symptoms.

SOURCE:



Endoscopy





Tratamiento

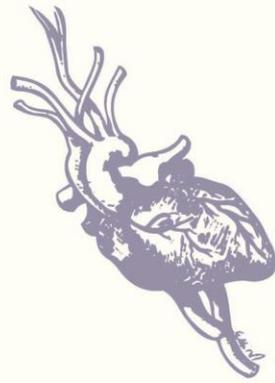
Comunicante

DVP

No comunicante

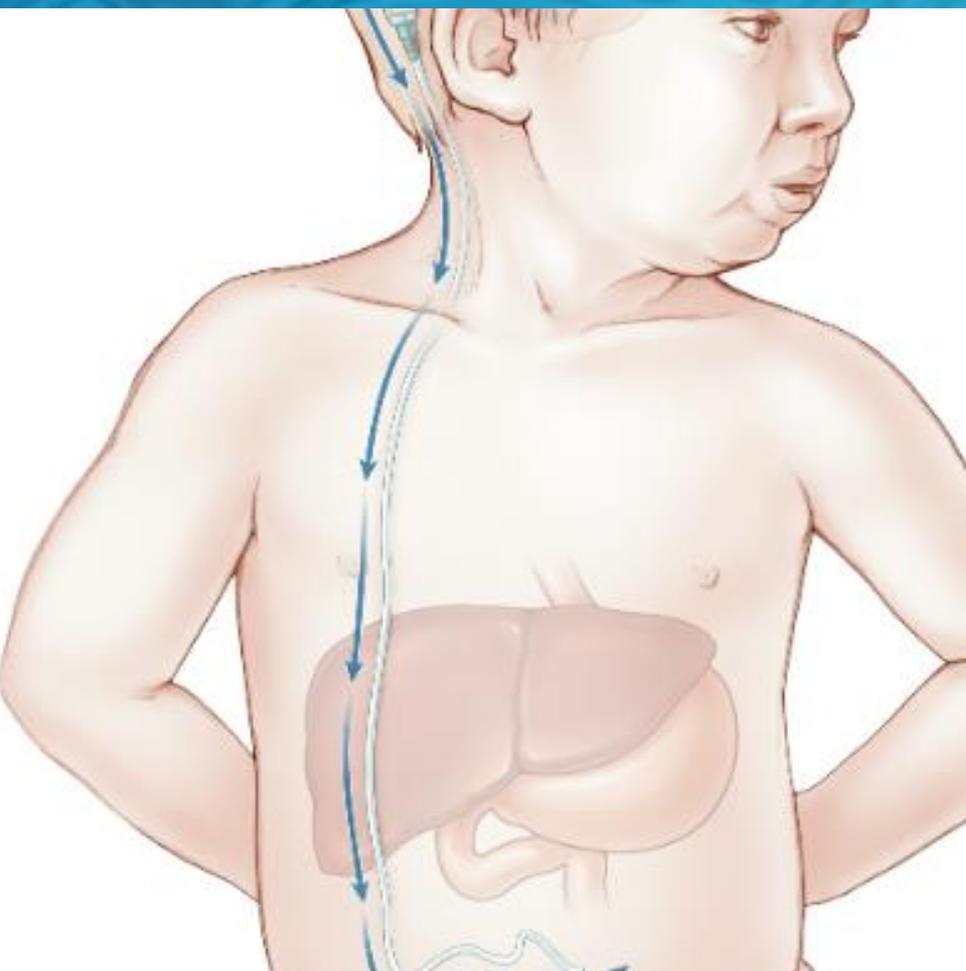
**DVP
Endoscopia**



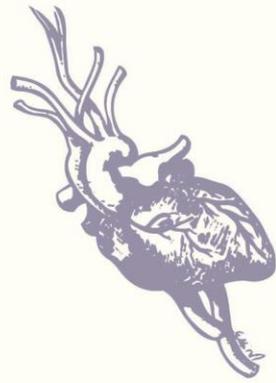


Tratamiento: complicaciones

- ✓ **Obstrucción del sistema de DVP**
- ✓ **Desconexión del sistema de DVP**
- ✓ **Obstrucción de la Neuroendoscopia**
- ✓ **Infecciones**



Tratamiento: complicaciones



Disfunción

- ✓ 40% en el 1er año
- ✓ 80% a los 10 años



Conclusiones

- ✓ Cualquier persona puede sufrir hidrocefalia en cualquier momento de su vida
 - ✓ **NO EXISTE** cura para la hidrocefalia
 - ✓ La **CIRUGIA** es el único tratamiento efectivo
 - ✓ Es la principal causa de neurocirugía en niños
-
- ✓ **80 % de las DVP fallan a 10 años**

**ANYONE AT ANY TIME CAN
DEVELOP HYDROCEPHALUS.**



CARLY. 20 YEARS OLD. 15 BRAIN SURGERIES.

Gracias

