

OP26**Benign extracerebral collections of infancy**

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Introduction: Benign extracerebral collections of infancy are common in the pediatric population. Many terms are used as benign subarachnoid collections, increased subarachnoid space and external hydrocephalus. However, information about the presentation and evolution of these collections remain unclear. This study evaluates prospectively the clinical and radiological outcome of patients with this condition.

Methods: 21 children with a history of macrocephaly and normal neurological examination were prospectively followed. Data on the maternal pregnancy and the child birth were analyzed. All children underwent magnetic resonance imaging and retinal hemorrhage analysis with excluding cases of traumatic brain injury. The follow up of head circumference and radiological evolution of extracerebral collections also were prospectively analyzed.

Results: The male / female ratio was 17/4. All children had normal head circumference at birth. History of prematurity occurred in 20%. All the children had normal neurological development and there was no cases of intracranial hypertension requiring surgery. Children who have reached age of 2 still presented with head circumference greater than 97.5% percentile. Radiological follow-up showed a significant reduction in extracerebral collection after 2 years of age. There was no case of retinal hemorrhage and all the children had increased subarachnoid without hemorrhages the resonance. Follow-up time ranged from 1 to 4 years.

Conclusions: All children with extracerebral collections and macrocephaly with normal neurological development showed good recovery without the need for surgery. Even after 2 years of age some children still have macrocephaly, but without signs of intracranial hypertension or neurological delay, reflecting the benign nature of this condition.