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Original Investigation

Endoscopic Vascular Decompression in Trigeminal Neuralgia

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ABSTRACT

AIM: Microscope may fail to detect culprit vessel at the root entry zone or distally, especially when the suprameatal tubercle is prominent and when the compressing vessel is lying anteriorly to the trigeminal nerve without using significant brain retraction. Endoscopic techniques allow better visualization of the nerve and vascular conflict.

MATERIAL and METHODS: A retrospective study of 178 patients of endoscopic vascular decompression without the use of microscope was done. The follow-up period ranged from 12 to 108 months (average 58 months).

RESULTS: The age of the patients ranged from 32 to 75 years. Neuralgia was in the maxillary, mandibular and both (maxillary and mandibular) divisions in 89, 72 and 16 patients respectively. Duration of the operation and hospital stay ranged from 85 to 160 minutes and 2 to 10 days (average 2.7 days) respectively. Offending vessels could be identified in 174 patients. The superior cerebellar artery, anterior inferior cerebellar artery, single vessel, double vessel conflicts and a vessel anterior to the nerve were seen in 136, 76, 133, 41 and 31 patients respectively. The pain was relieved in 167 patients (93.8%). Temporary complications included trigeminal dysesthesias (3.9%), cerebrospinal fluid leak (2.8%), facial paresis (3.9%), decreased hearing (1.7%) and vertigo (3.3%). Permanent hearing loss, recurrence of pain and re-surgery was observed in 1, 7 and 3 patients respectively.

CONCLUSION: Endoscopic vascular decompression is a safe and effective technique for vascular decompression with advantages of better visualization of the entire course of the nerve and vascular conflict without brain retraction. It also helps in better detection of the completeness of surgery.

KEYWORDS: Endoscopy, Microvascular decompression surgery, Skull base, Trigeminal neuralgia

INTRODUCTION

Microvascular decompression (MVD) is a well-accepted and highly effective surgical technique in trigeminal neuralgia (TN). Compression of the nerve by a vascular structure is the most accepted theory in the pathogenesis of TN. The microscope may fail to detect the compressing vessel at the root entry zone or distally especially when the suprameatal tubercle is prominent (43) and when culprit vessel is lying anterior to nerve (1). Drilling of the prominent suprameatal tubercle, (46) dissection of the cerebellar fissure and the supracerebellar route could be required to permit identification and dissection of neurovascular conflict (NVC) in such patients (19). Such

additional procedures of drilling of bone and fissure dissection could be avoided when endoscope is used.

There are many advantages of the endoscope in TN, such as improved visualization of entire trigeminal nerve and vascular culprits (1,6,12,16,28,59), which could be missed in significant percentages of the patients by microscope (12,15,27,59). Improved visualization without brain retraction is a major advantage of endoscopic surgery (15). The endoscope also helps in better detection of whether the decompression is complete (1,6,28,53,57). The endoscope can be used as a sole procedure (2,6,28,32,35,53,68) or as an additional help to the microscope in TN (1,4,10,12,16,27,34,42,50,59). An angled endoscope is very helpful in the diagnosis of offending



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vessels near the brain stem (62). The endoscopic technique is safe (2,35,68) and needs less retraction of brain (4,15,23,34,35) and is coupled with improved pain relief with a lower complication rate as compared to MVD (32).

This study aimed to evaluate our results of endoscopic vascular decompression (EVD) of the trigeminal nerve without the use of a microscope.

■ MATERIAL and METHODS

This was a retrospective study, which was performed in a tertiary care hospital, from July 2006 to December 2014. The ethics committee of our institute approved this study. Written consent was taken from all the patients.

Endoscopic surgeries were carried out when patients were not responding to medical treatment. Neurological examination was normal without any deficit in all patients. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans were performed before surgery in all patients with special attention to detect any NVC. Preoperative imaging was also aimed to rule out secondary causes. EVD, without any assistance of microscope, was performed in all patients who were medically fit for surgery. Medically unfit patients were subjected to percutaneous radiofrequency ablation or glycerol injection procedures. One patient required microscopic assistance to control severe bleeding from a ruptured petrosal vein.

Postoperative complications, such as cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leak, cranial nerve deficit, infection and recurrence of pain, were assessed. The follow-up period ranged from 12 to 108 months (average of 58 months). Neuralgia secondary to aneurysm, tumors, other vascular malformation and multiple sclerosis were excluded. A brain retractor was also not used in any patient. Postoperative pain relief was assessed as per Barker et al. (5). It was graded as “complete” if the patient had 98% relief of pain without the need for any medication, “satisfactory” if greater than 75% relief with only intermittent use of pain medicine, and “none” if less than 75% pain relief or required continuous pain medication. Patients with atypical neuralgia were also excluded.

Surgical Procedure

We used the supine position with the head turned to the opposite side. A skin incision behind the ear of about 4 cm was created and about 3 cm bony opening was made. The dura mater was opened posterior to the junction of the sigmoid and transverse sinus. A zero degree 4 mm Karl Storz scope held by the telescope holder was employed after opening the dura mater. The brain was relaxed after removing CSF from the cisterna magna. The brain should be relaxed before starting any dissection near a nerve. A lumbar drain can also be used. Instruments were introduced from the sides of the scope. The arachnoid membrane near the trigeminal nerve was cut and dissected away from the nerve. Culprit vessels were identified and dissected from the nerve (Figure 1A-I). Preoperative imaging was helpful in finding out the involved area of the nerve and offending vessels and also in choosing the appropriate approach (17). Although preoperative

knowledge of site of NCV by MRI could help in minimization of the dissection, vascular contacts were mostly distributed medial to the nerve in second branch neuralgia while it was in the lateral area in third branch neuralgia (80).

The 0° scope was employed for most of the endoscopic procedure, the 30° scope was helpful to visualize and dissect vascular conflict lying anterior to the nerve. The 30° telescope was also helpful to see the nerve from the brain stem to Meckel's cave. The 0° scope was positioned at the center of the operative field and instruments were introduced by the side of the telescope. The 30° telescope was positioned at the corner of the surgical field. A dural patch of small size (G patch marketed by Surgiwear made up of polypropylene) was placed between the trigeminal nerve and the blood vessel. Tissue glue was applied to prevent migration of the interposed dura patch. We did not perform any intraoperative neuromonitoring such as brain stem auditory evoked potentials (BAEP) or facial electromyography (EMG).

■ RESULTS

There were 178 TN patients who underwent the EVD procedure. One patient was suffering from both TN and hemifacial spasm. The age of the patients ranged from 32 to 75 years (average 58 years). There were 96 female patients and the pain distribution was unilateral in all patients. Right side lesions were seen in 102 patients while the left side was involved in 76 patients. Pain distribution was in maxillary, mandibular and both divisions (maxillary and mandibular) in 89, 72 and 16 patients respectively (Table I). There was one patient with ophthalmic division neuralgia. Duration of stay after surgery ranged from 2 to 10 days (average 2.7 days). Offending vessels were detected in 174 patients, while no culprit was observed in 4 patients. Partial root sectioning was performed in these 4 patients who failed to show any NVC during surgery. Superior cerebellar artery and anterior inferior cerebellar artery were observed as conflict in 136 and 76 patients, respectively. There was one patient with a tortuous basilar artery and 2 patients with small veins as the possible source of neuralgia. There were 133 and 41 single and double vessels respectively as a probable cause of neuralgia. NVC was lying anterior to the nerve in 31 patients (17.4%), which could have been difficult to visualize with the help of microscope solely. We found an arterial loop in contact at the root entry zone, grooving, and displacement of nerves in 127, 31 and 14 patients respectively. Although there were 6 patients with a prominent suprameatal tubercle, we were able to see the entire nerve from the pons to the ganglion without any brain retraction, additional bony drilling, or cerebellar fissure opening.

We were able to perform the whole procedure with the help of an endoscope without using the microscope (except in 1 case for severe bleeding) including release of CSF from the cisterna magna by inferiorly directing the scope, which helped us to avoid time wastage in changing from microscope to endoscope and back to microscope. Duration of surgery ranged from 85 to 160 minutes (average 110 minutes). Complete and satisfactory pain relief was obtained in 159 and 8 patients out of a total of 167 patients (93.8%). In 11 patients, pain relief

was less than 75% and these patients required continuous pain medication. There was no death in the present study. Temporary complications included trigeminal dysesthesia in 7 patients (3.9%). Other temporary complications were CSF leak, facial paresis, decreased hearing and vertigo in 5, 7, 3, 6 patients respectively. One patient continued to have a permanent decreased hearing. Recurrence of pain was observed in 7 patients (4%) at follow-up ranging from 18-29 months. Re-surgery using endoscopic technique was done in 3 patients. We identified possible vascular loop, small dura patch granuloma, and dense arachnoid adhesions in each patient as a cause of recurrence in re-surgery. All 3 recurrent patients improved after surgery. There was no additional difficulty in re-surgery. There was bleeding from the petrosal vein in 2 patients in our EVD series. We were able to control it using an endoscopic technique in one patient while in another patient the help of a microscope was required to control bleeding.

■ DISCUSSION

Endoscopy is commonly used in skull base (9,13,20,65), spine

(38,66,70), and cranial surgery (54,55,75,83). It is also useful for various types of pathologies such as congenital lesions (26,48,71), hematomas evacuation (73,84), tumor excisions (3, 74,76), and infective pathologies (11,67,72).

Endoscopic techniques for TN were found to be safe in our study; other authors made similar observations (2,6,35,53, 68). The endoscopic procedure was very effective with good pain control rate in our study, as other authors have also observed (1,6,28,53). Complete and satisfactory pain relief was observed in 93.8% of the patients in our series. Results of pain relief in various endoscopic or endoscope-assisted techniques were 84, 86, 90, 94, 95, 97, 99, 100, 100% in the El-Garem et al. (16), Artz et al. (2), Balansard et al. (4), Yadav et al. (68), Kabil et al. (32), Chen et al. (12), Teo et al. (59), Miyazaki et al. (42), and Rak et al. (50) series respectively.

Although we used the interposition technique between the trigeminal nerve and the vascular conflict, sling transposition has been found to be better. The simple stitched sling retraction technique has been found to be a safe and effective treatment in TN (40). The stitched sling retraction technique can be used in recurrent cases after previous MVD (41). The

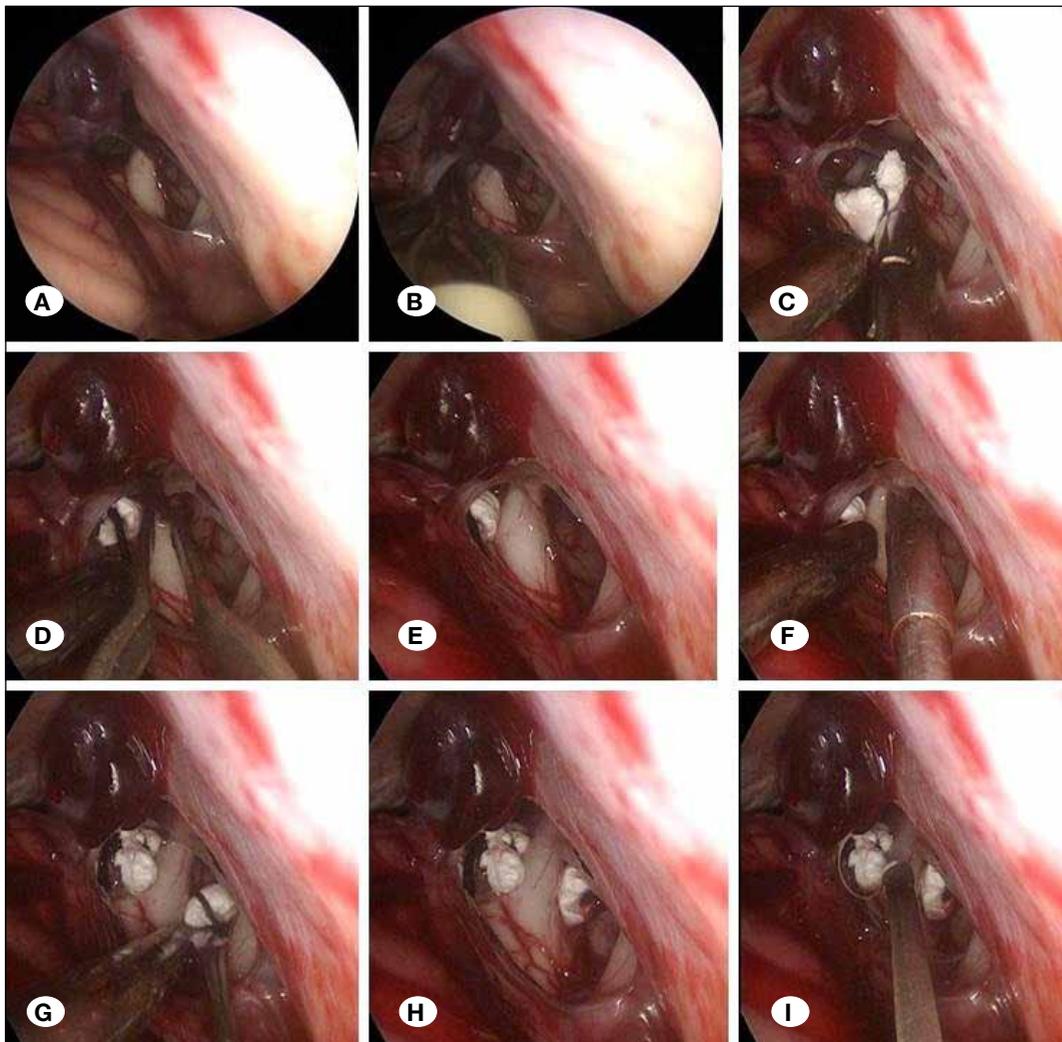


Figure 1: Endoscopic view showing (A) petrosal vein, trigeminal nerve and 7th and 8th nerve complex, dissection and interposition of a piece of dura patch between the trigeminal nerve and vascular conflict lying cranial (B, C, D, E) or caudal (F, G, H, I) to trigeminal nerve.

Table I: Patient Demography, Operative Findings, Results and Complications of Endoscopic Vascular Decompression in Trigeminal Neuralgia

Age	Ranged from 32 to 75 years (average 58 years).
Gender	Male: female = 82: 96
Nerve divisions involved	Unilateral in all patients. Right side: left side = 102:76 patients. Maxillary (n= 89), mandibular (n= 72), both maxillary and mandibular divisions (n= 16) and ophthalmic division (n=1).
Duration of hospitalization	Ranged from 2 to 10 days (average 2.7 days)
Intra- operative findings	Offending vessels were detected in 174 patients. Superior cerebellar and the anterior inferior cerebellar artery were observed in 136 and 76 patients, respectively Single and double vessels were present in 133 and 41 patients respectively. Small veins in 2 patients. Vascular conflict was lying anterior to the nerve in 31 patients (17.4%). Arterial loop in contact at the root entry zone, displacement and grooving of nerves in 127, 14 and 31 patients respectively.
Results	Duration of operation ranged from 85 -160 minutes (average 110 minutes). Complete and satisfactory pain relief in 159 and 8 patients respectively. Pain relief was less than 75% and required continuous pain medication in 11 patients.
Complications	No mortality. Temporary complications: Trigeminal dysesthesias, cerebrospinal fluid leak, facial paresis, decreased hearing and vertigo were observed in 7, 5, 7, 3, 6 patients respectively. Permanent decreased hearing in 1 patient. Recurrence of pain in 7 patients (4%). Bleeding from the petrosal vein in 2 patients.

offending loop of artery can be retracted from the nerve and, using a silk thread loop around it, can be suspended to the adjacent tentorium or dura mater. The sling technique can avoid recurrence secondary to granuloma due to interposing graft material.

There may be multiple vessels related to the nerve. All vessels in relation to the nerve up to Meckel's cave should be decompressed (22,82). Small intraneural veins can be sacrificed. Partial sensory root sectioning (81,79) or combing (29) may be preferred over extensive mobilization of the large culprit vein. Wrapping techniques (81) or longitudinal dissection of the vessel away from the nerve roots (30) has been described to be effective procedures to relieve TN caused by intraneural vessels. Distal atrophy of the trigeminal nerve at or near the exit of the porus trigeminus was found to be associated with worse outcome (14). Results of re-surgery were good in our study, when done with the help of an endoscope. Similarly, results of re-MVD were equally effective and safe after failed MVD (18).

We were able to see the entire nerve from pons to ganglion without any brain retraction. Other authors have made similar observations (1,6,12,16,28,59) including visualization of vascular conflict on the ventral aspect of the nerve (1). New NVC can be identified using an endoscope, which could be missed by microscope in 7.5-33% patients (12,15,16,27,59).

The endoscope helps in improved visualization of NVC without brain retraction (15). Petrosal veins may block access to the root entry zone in the microscopic approach, which may require a cerebellar-fissures approach or sacrifice of the petrosal vein (85). The endoscopic approach is helpful in such patients without additional fissure opening or sacrifice of vein. Although we could detect NVC in most of the patients (except in 4 patients) without the use of intraoperative indocyanine green (ICG) angiography, the technique has been used during MVD for detection of arterial conflict (78). Endoscope assistance helped in better identification of completeness of decompression after surgery in TN (1,6,28,53,56,57). In some cases, decompression was not found to be sufficient at the end of MVD using the microscope alone, while endoscopic examination revealed additional compression and further procedures were required for complete decompression of the nerve (27,59).

Endoscopic technique can be performed with a smaller skin incision, smaller bony opening, minimal dura incision, no brain retraction, less need for manipulation of the nerve, without any need to split cerebellar fissures, and no drilling of the bony prominence to get access to the full course of the nerve and all conflicts, including those present on the ventral aspect of the nerve. We did not require dissection of any fissure or drilling of tubercle in our series, although 6 patients had

a prominent tubercle. Similar observations using minimally invasive technique were made in other reported series using an endoscopic technique or endoscope assistance (10,16). Preoperative MRI can be used to detect a prominent bony ridge, which can prevent visualization of a vascular conflict using a microscope; the endoscope is a valuable tool in such cases (52). Excision of this tubercle may be required to see conflicts when microscopic technique is performed, and such conflict can be missed otherwise. Distal conflicts near the ganglion are also difficult to visualize using the microscope alone and could demand use of the endoscope in such surgeries (43). We did not require any brain retraction in our series and similar observation were made in other series (1, 4,15,23,28,34). Smaller, precise and safe dural opening has been described with the help of ICG angiography, although we did not use it in our series (77).

Pure endoscopy or endoscope-assisted microvascular decompression has been found to be superior to decompression using a microscope (1,4,12,16,27,32,34,42,50,59). In endoscope-assisted surgery, most of the procedure is done with the help of a microscope and the endoscope is introduced to see NVC and also to know whether proper decompression has been performed. This results in time wastage in changing from the microscope to the endoscope and back to the microscope. This time wastage can be avoided if the whole procedure can be done under endoscopic visualization. We were able to do the whole procedure with the help of endoscope without using a microscope, including release of CSF from the cisterna magna by inferiorly directing the scope towards the cistern.

Although we found the pure endoscopic technique to be safe and effective, microscopic decompression has been advocated as a technique of choice by Broggi et al. (8). However, some groups have advocated adjunctive use of an endoscope in confirming NVC, revealing conflicts missed by the microscope, and verifying adequate nerve decompression (8). Such observations are possible at the beginning of the learning curve in endoscope use because of difficulties in the learning period.

We are not against the use of a microscope; in fact, most of our other neurosurgical procedures are done with the help of a microscope. Once the learning curve is over, the use of a microscope will be an exceptional situation in the treatment of TN.

There was no mortality in our series; similar observations were made in other reported series as well (1,32,42). Permanently decreased hearing was observed in one patient in our series. Hearing loss was also observed in other series (6,59). High-frequency hearing loss may result from drill-induced noise and/or transient loss of CSF (61). Preservation of the arachnoid over the vestibular nerve could help in minimizing hearing loss (7). Intraoperative neuro-electrophysiological monitoring such as BAEP, EMG for orbicularis oculi, orbicularis oris and masseter muscles could help improve results of MVD and decrease complications (21,51). Combination of BAEP and endoscopic procedure could be helpful in difficult situations to restore hearing, better visualize the root entry zone and

verify the location of the interposing graft (36). We had a few temporary complications such as trigeminal dysesthesia, facial paresis, decreased hearing and vertigo. Better visualization of the whole extent of nerve without brain retraction and minimal dissection of nerves could be responsible for the fewer complications in our series and in other reported endoscopic series (2,16,32,42). Trigeminal dysesthesia developed in 8% of the patients in the Teo et al. series (59). Facial palsy was observed in 3% of the patients in the Abdeen et al. series (1).

The CSF leak rate in the present study was 2.8%. The reported rate for CSF leak was 1, 2.4, 3.6, and 10% in earlier endoscopic and endoscope-assisted surgery series by Yadav et al. (68), Balansard et al. (4), Miyazaki et al. (42), and El-Garem et al. (16) respectively. Muscle pieces interpositioned between the dura mater, use of artificial dura mater, cranioplasty, and sealing of mastoid sinus by bone wax and muscle can be effective techniques for the prevention of CSF leak (37,49). Delayed removal of stiches and meticulous repair of the dura could be responsible for the lower incidence of CSF leak in our series. Although we did not come across complications such as cerebellar infarction, and cerebellar hemorrhage, these complications have been described after MVD (39).

Recurrence of pain was observed in 7 patients (4%) in our study. Recurrence rates ranging from 18 to 34% have been reported at long-term follow up (47,60). Re-displacement of the vascular loop, missing the NVC at the time of surgery, granuloma formation, and adhesion between the trigeminal root and fibrin glue or prosthesis can cause recurrence (45). Re-compression due to re-growth of new vein and artery can cause TN (25). A smaller volume of the cerebello-pontine angle cistern could be associated with recurrence as compared to a larger volume cistern (33). A hardened Teflon piece can pierce the nerve and produce recurrence (63). The prosthesis, when used, should be placed in the subarachnoid space or cistern avoiding contact to the trigeminal root to prevent recurrence (58). Recurrence in TN is more common within 2 years after surgery and thereafter the rate is about 2-3.5% per year (47). Significant predictors of recurrence in TN are younger age, and symptoms lasting longer than 10 years (60). Compression of the trigeminal root entry zone by a vein, female gender, and lack of immediate postoperative pain relief are also associated with a higher rate of recurrence (31).

Transnasal endoscopic surgery for maxillary neuralgia could be an alternative approach to the rotundum foramen (24). Middle cranial fossa exploration (through a burr-hole centered at the base of the middle cranial fossa, 1 cm in front and 1 cm above the tragus) could offer an alternate surgical procedure to access the trigeminal ganglion (44). Endoscopic resection of the maxillary nerve and infraorbital nerve through the pterygopalatine fossa and the maxillary sinus has the advantages of avoiding craniotomy, which could be performed easily with good efficacy (64).

There are some limitations of this procedure such as instrument introduction to the field being blind proximal to the scope tip in a stand-held endoscopic procedure. This difficulty can be overcome by looking intermittently at the screen and at the operative field while introducing the instrument proximal to

the telescope tip. Introduction of the instrument should be by the side of the scope, avoiding injury to the brain. Once the instrument is seen beyond the telescope tip one should look at the screen only. The telescope itself occupies some space, which is already limited. Telescope can block movements of micro-instruments due to the limited space (69). This difficulty in movement of instruments can be overcome by proper positioning of the scope. This procedure is associated with a steep learning curve. Cadaveric dissection, practice on models, and gaining experience from simpler endoscopic techniques can help in improving hand-eye coordination. Once the definite learning curve is achieved and expertise is acquired, the procedure becomes easy and safe (69). The telescope can be held by scope holder or by the assistant. In a hand-held endoscopic procedure, one has to depend on another expert assistant to hold the scope. We used a telescope holder in all our cases.

Limitations of the procedure conducted by scope held by holder are difficulties faced when there is brick bleeding. Blood can stain the telescope lens due to the small focal length. There can be fogging of the lens due to blood, surrounding tissue, humidity of air medium etc. in endoscopic procedures. A lens cleaner or manual cleaning by antifogging agents can help overcome this problem.

It is difficult to control brisk bleeding using an endoscopic technique because the blood soils the telescope lens. This can be overcome by intermittent irrigation of lens tip with warm saline and using 2 suctions. One should simply apply a cotton patty on Surgicel® (oxidized cellulose polymer marketed by Ethicon) at the bleeding point and should not try to coagulate the bleeding venous sinus.

An assistant holding the telescope is better in such a situation as he/she can move the scope according to requirement to prevent lens soiling. This may be difficult for the beginner; microscope help can be taken if one does not succeed in controlling bleeding by the endoscopic technique. Retrospective study and short follow up in some patients are some limitations of this study. Recurrence can occur very late with such procedures.

■ CONCLUSION

The endoscopic technique in trigeminal neuralgia is a safe and effective alternative procedure for microvascular decompression. It has the advantage of minimally invasive technique, which does not require drilling of the suprameatal tubercle even if it is prominent. It also avoids splitting of the cerebellar fissure for exposure of the root entry zone. The endoscope allows better visualization of the entire course of the nerve and NVC without brain retraction. It helps in better identification of the completeness of decompression after surgery.

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