

Two developed deficits after surgery. Of 7 with residual epilepsy after surgery, 6 are controlled with AEDs. (Hladky JP et al. Cerebral arteriovenous malformations in children: report on 62 cases. Child's Nerv Syst July 1994;10:328-333).

COMMENT. In reviewing the literature the authors report a postoperative mortality in children ranging from 8.5% to 11%, versus 23% to 57% following conservative management. Surgery is considered the most reliable treatment, combining teams experienced in neurosurgery, embolization, and radiosurgery. The smaller the AVM, the higher the risk of hemorrhage, and the greater the indication for surgery after diagnosis is established. The authors view angiography as superior to CT and MRI in diagnosis and management of AVM. Postoperative angiography after 2 years is advised to exclude enlarging residual microshunts or recurrence of AVM.

TRAUMATIC VERTEBRAL ARTERY DISSECTION

A girl, aged 9 years, with cerebellar infarction following minor neck injury sustained while ice-skating is reported from West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. Symptoms began 12 hours after the fall, with vomiting that awakened her from sleep and recurred hourly. She complained of a throbbing occipital headache, stiff neck, photophobia, dizziness on standing, and ataxia. She had horizontal nystagmus, dysmetria bilaterally, and she stood and walked only with support. CT and MRI revealed a cerebellar vermian lesion extending into both hemispheres. Posterior fossa decompression and biopsy showed coagulative necrosis and no neoplasm. Vertebral angiography revealed a traumatic aneurysm within the distal right cervical vertebral artery and recanalization of an embolus in the right posterior inferior cerebellar artery with a narrowed lumen. She was treated with aspirin and recovery was complete after 3 months, with no recurrence at 1 year follow-up. (Sheth RJ, Bodensteiner JB et al. Stroke due to a traumatic vertebral artery dissection in a girl. Clin Pediatr Aug 1994;33:503-505). (respond: Raj D Sheth MD, Dept Neurology, Box 9180, West Virginia University, Health Science Center, Morgantown, WV 26506).

COMMENT. Childhood traumatic vertebral artery stroke was previously thought to affect boys only. (Garg BP et al. Neurology 1993;43:2555). With the increased participation of girls in contact sports, more female cases may be expected.

A further case of vertebral-artery dissection occurring in an 11-year-old boy following a judo session is reported from Besancon, France. (Lannuzel A, Rumbach L et al. Neuropediatrics 1994;25:106-108). CT showed a left thalamic infarct, and angiography revealed fibromuscular dysplasia ("string of beads" lesion) of the left vertebral artery with probable dissection. With anticoagulation, bed rest, and a cervical soft collar, symptoms of headaches, vomiting, left ptosis and diplopia, dysphasia, and ataxia resolved, and the boy was discharged taking aspirin after 2 weeks.

SAFETY OF PHENOBARBITAL IN NEONATES WITH HIE

Phenobarbital treatment (20 mg/kg iv) had no significant effect on cerebral blood flow or blood pressure and heart rate, measured 60 min after a loading dose, in 7 term newborn infants with mild to moderate hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy examined in the Dept of Paediatrics, Alborg Hospital,