

Oral presentation

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A new technology for adjustability and MR-resistance of shunt-valves – experience after implantation of 54 proGAVs

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from 50th Annual Meeting of the Society for Research into Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida
Cambridge, UK. 30 August – 2 September 2006

Published: 21 December 2006

Cerebrospinal Fluid Research 2006, **3**(Suppl 1):S3 doi:10.1186/1743-8454-3-S1-S3

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Background

The new proGAV represents the combination of a new adjustable differential-pressure unit including a "brake" in series with a gravitational device. By its construction principle the proGAV should be capable to avoid the main disadvantages of other so-called „programmable" valves: The burden of the necessity for repeated X-ray-controls, the sensitivity to irregular adjustments in MR and the ongoing danger to over drain of adjustable differential-pressure-valves.

Materials and methods

Since February 2004 to September 2005 we conducted a series of 54 patients (with one exception adults) suffering from hydrocephalus of different etiologies implanting a proGAV-shunt. As first step we were interested in the security of the new tools to determine the opening pressures avoiding X-rays, in the capability to adjust the valve epicutaneously safely and in the ability to avoid irregular maladjustments. We focused then on reasons to change the opening pressure or complications and the clinical results including the possibilities for improvement by readjustments.

Results

The outcome with 12 excellent and 15 good results among the 34 patients without the necessity of readjustments give evidence for the reliability of the proGAV to avoid most of the disadvantages of other adjustable devices. In 16 cases we saw an indication to lower the

opening pressure because we suspected functional under drainage; 12 patients improved more clinically than radiologically. Out of 4 patients with over drainage 1 case of slit-ventricles revealed significant improvement and 3 hygromas resolved after increasing the opening pressure. The outcome of our series proves the ability of the new construction to avoid surgical exchange of the valve in at least 10 cases, but on the other hand you should refrain from the tendency to use adjustability only because the possibility is there. No spontaneous readjustments have been seen up to now.

Conclusion

The new theoretical concept and the first clinical and radiological results give evidence of the proGAV to be superior to other adjustable devices at least in adults. The series is still small and the follow-up relatively short, thus the comparison of our cohort to series with other adjustable valves remains preliminarily up to now.