



## Craniotomy & Resection of Cavernous Angioma

The options for treatment of a Cavernous Angioma (Cavernoma) include:

- Operative intervention and resection of the cavernoma.
- No treatment.

### OPERATION

#### Craniotomy & resection of cavernoma

The neurosurgical treatment of a cavernoma involves the patient being put to sleep with a general anaesthetic. A curved incision and a bone window is created (craniotomy). A microscope is used to carefully identify the cavernoma which is removed. Any associated blood clot is removed if safe and the bone is replaced with rivets and the patient awoken.

#### *Risks of this procedure:*

The risks of this operation include the following. A detailed discussion with your surgeon is recommended prior to surgery.

- Infection – superficial wound infection or deeper infections including meningitis, osteomyelitis.
- Bleeding – which may be superficial or deep causing intracerebral haematoma and stroke-like symptoms such as weakness, numbness and speech disturbance.
- Epilepsy which may require medication.
- Temporary or permanent neurological damage in the form of weakness, numbness, paralysis or speech disturbance (which is a stroke like symptoms).
- Loss of smell or cerebrospinal fluid leak through the nose if a frontal approach is required.
- Coma and death.