

# ETV vs. Shunt Revision Study: admission

Hospital number 1

Hospital

Admission

Initial  
Radiology

Surgery &  
discharge

Follow-up

Surname

First name

Date of birth

Date of entry into study

## Admission details

### Date of admission

- Mode of presentation
- Self referral
  - Through OPD
  - GP
  - Other hospital
  - A&E
  - Other...

### Cause of hydrocephalus

- IVH
- Aquaduct stenosis
- Myelomeningocele
- Chiari malformation
- Tumour
- CSF infection
- Head injury
- Dandy Walker
- Craniosynostosis
- Venous thrombosis
- Unknown
- Other

Date of first shunt insertion

Type of shunt:

Valve

Date of last shunt revision

Proximal catheter

Number of previous revisions

Distal catheter

Previous ETV?

Antisiphon device

None

Integral

Separate

Rickham reservoir

None

Integral

Separate

Site of ventricular catheter

- Frontal
- Parietal
- Occipital
- Other...

Site of peritoneal catheter

- peritoneum
- heart
- pleura
- Other...

Symptoms

- Headache
- Nausea/Vomiting
- Irritability
- Lethargy
- New or changed seizures
- Diplopia
- Fever
- Developmental delay
- Deteriorating performance
- Abdominal symptoms
- Other...

Signs

- Fever
- Papilloedema
- Bulging fontanelle
- Increasing head circumference
- Decreased L.O.C.
- Nuchal rigidity
- Cranial nerve palsy
- Parinauds/Sunsetting
- Focal deficit
- CSF leak
- Shunt reservoir not refilling
- Erythema over shunt
- Skin erosion/discharge
- Abdominal mass
- Peritonitis
- Delayed development
- Other...

Highest CRP

Highest WCC

### ICP monitoring results

- not done
- inconclusive
- demonstrate shunt malfunction

### Shunt tap

- not done
- unable to aspirate
- high pressure
- relieved symptoms
- demonstrated infection