

1910

1909-1911

Victor Horsley ¹⁾ attempt the direct removal of a [pineal region tumor](#) in 1910.

In 1910, Taylor ²⁾ described the [hemilaminectomy](#) technique.

[Neuroendoscopy](#) was described initially in the year 1910 by [Victor Darwin Lespinasse](#) (An urologist) where the [lateral ventricles](#) were accessed using a rigid cystoscope to fulgurate the [choroid plexus](#) as a measure to reduce [cerebrospinal fluid production](#) in hydrocephalic children ³⁾.

The method was further developed by Walter Dandy who implemented [ventriculography](#), worked out by himself in 1918, into the [procedure](#) of choroid plexus removal in hydrocephalic patients. For many, he is considered the father of neuroendoscopy. In 1923, William Mixter executed the first successful endoscopic ventriculostomy of the third ventricle.

Posterior lateral mass fusion was later added to Albee ⁴⁾ and Hibbs's technique in 1911 ⁵⁾, which remained the standard for 5 decades. This was first utilized for instability in patients with [Pott's disease](#).

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Horsley V: Discussion. Proc R Soc Med 3:2, 1910 Unverified

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Taylor AS. X. Unilateral Laminectomy. Ann Surg. 1910;51:529-33.

³⁾

Dandy WE. An operative [procedure](#) for hydrocephalus. Bull Johns Hopkins Hosp. 1922;33:189

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Albee F. Transplantation of a portion of the tibia into the spine for Pott's disease: a preliminary report. JAMA. 1911;57:885.

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Hibbs RA. An operation for progressive spinal deformities. NY Med J. 1911;93:1013-6.

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