

1923

1922-1924

The study of [intracranial aneurysms](#) has grown at an astounding rate since Sir [Charles Symonds](#) association of hemorrhage within the subarachnoid space to intracranial aneurysms in [1923](#).

[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 ¹⁾.

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.

The division of Neurosurgery in [Toronto](#) was created in [1923](#).

Dr. Abdulkadir Cahit Tuner became the first [neurosurgeon](#) with a degree in [Turkey](#) in [1923](#). The first neurosurgery department was established in [Istanbul](#) in 1923, and the first training program began in the late 1940s

¹⁾

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

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Last update: **2024/06/07 03:00**

