

# 1932

see [1931](#) - [1933](#)

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In [1932](#) the first successful resection of a [cerebellar arteriovenous malformation](#) was performed by [Axel Herbert Olivecrona](#) and [Riives](#) <sup>1)</sup>.

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In [1932](#), [James Watson Kernohan](#) <sup>2)</sup> was the first to use the term [myxopapillary](#) in the division of his large series of [spinal ependymomas](#) into epithelial, cellular, and myxopapillary types on the basis of cytological architecture.

Kernohan has been recognized as the first neurosurgeon to report an intramedullary schwannoma though Penfield had already described an intramedullary lesion with schwannomas characteristics in [1932](#) <sup>3)</sup>.

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[Cushing](#)'s name is commonly associated with his most famous discovery, [Cushing's disease](#). In [1912](#) he reported in a study an endocrinological syndrome caused by a malfunction of the [pituitary gland](#) which he termed "polyglandular syndrome." He published his findings in [1932](#) as "The Basophil Adenomas of the Pituitary Body and Their Clinical Manifestations: pituitary Basophilism".

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[Steroid myopathy](#) is usually an insidious disease process that causes [weakness](#) mainly to the proximal muscles of the upper and lower limbs and to the neck flexors. Cushing originally described it in [1932](#), and Muller and Kugelberg first studied it systemically in [1959](#).

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In [1932](#), [Walter Edward Dandy](#) <sup>4)</sup> thought that the operative approach of GPN was the same with [trigeminal neuralgia](#) or Meniere's disease.

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The [Mount Sinai Hospital](#) was founded in [1852](#) under the name "The Jews' Hospital." Neurosurgery at Mount Sinai Hospital can be traced to the work of Dr. [Charles Albert Elsberg](#). In [1932](#), the Department of Neurosurgery was created under the direction of Dr. Ira Cohen. The history of neurosurgery at the Mount Sinai Hospital is recounted by Oppenheim <sup>5)</sup>.

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The [Helsinki University Hospital](#) is the oldest neurosurgical department in [Finland](#), established in [1932](#).

In 1929, N.N. Burdenko and a neurologist V.V. Kramer founded the first neurosurgical clinic in [Moscow](#), which was reorganized to the Institute of Neurosurgery in 1932. The Institute has come a long way through military and peaceful years, overcoming all sorts of obstacles. It has constantly developed, built, and modernized, and now this is the National Medical Research Center of Neurosurgery <sup>6)</sup>.

## Publications

No indexed [publications](#)

<sup>1)</sup>

Olivecrona H, Riives J. Arteriovenous aneurysms of the brain, their diagnosis and treatment. Arch Neurol Psychiatry. 1948;59:567-602.

<sup>2)</sup>

Kernohan JW: Primary tumors of the spinal cord and intradural filum terminale, in Penfield W (ed): Cytology and Cellular Pathology of the Nervous System. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, 1932, vol 3, pp 993-1025.

<sup>3)</sup>

Penfield W. Notes on operative technic in neurosurgery. Ann surg. 1946;124:383-5.

<sup>4)</sup>

Dandy WE (1932) The treatment of trigeminal neuralgia by the cerebellar route. Ann Surg 96:787-795

<sup>5)</sup>

Oppenheim JS. Neurosurgery at the Mount Sinai Hospital. J Neurosurg. 1994 May;80(5):935-8. PubMed PMID: 8169639.

<sup>6)</sup>

Potapov AA, Likhтерman LB, Danilov GV. [Neurosurgery in Moscow: clinic - institute - ational center]. Zh Vopr Neurokhir Im N N Burdenko. 2019;83(1):5-16. doi: 10.17116/neiro2019830115. Russian. PubMed PMID: 30900684.

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