

In multisegment VPS systems, the weakest points for [shunt disconnection](#) are connector site, connector to the [ventricular catheter](#), and [connector](#) to [chamber](#) site. The causes for shunt disconnection in the multisegment VPS system are excessive [traction](#) movements at the cranial end, poor [fixation](#) at the [cranial](#) site, and [break](#) in [ligatures](#). VPS disconnection is not always associated with [shunt malfunction](#), and in such cases, the entire VPS system can be safely removed. VPS system disconnection associated with other [ventriculoperitoneal shunt complications](#) that occurred in the same patient at the same time has also been reported in the [literature](#) <sup>1) 2)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Lo WB, Ramirez R, Rodrigues D, Solanki GA. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt disconnection associated with spontaneous knot formation in the peritoneal catheter. BMJ Case Rep. 2013 May 22;2013:bcr2013009590. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009590. PMID: 23704448; PMCID: PMC3669854.

<sup>2)</sup>

Haddadi K, Qazvini HR, Sahebi M. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt disconnection associated with loss of consciousness in a child patient: A case report and review of intra-abdominal complications of VP shunts. J Neurol Stroke. 2017;7:00237.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:51**

