

Military neurosurgery

see [Military neurosurgeon](#).

Larrey, a French [military](#) surgeon during Napoleon's campaigns, affirmed that trepanation was "without exception, the most difficult part of military surgery"¹⁾.

Time devoted to surgical predeployment training would never be sufficient, to face the large and miscellaneous aspects of war-related injuries. Concerning neurosurgery, it evolved from a 70-day training period during the First World War and a longer 4-month program during the Second World conflict,²⁾ to only several hours during the current French Advance Course for Deployment Surgery (ACDS)³⁾.

Teleassistance including transfer of images can be helpful to guide indication and surgical planning⁴⁾.

Military traumatic brain injury

[Military traumatic brain injury](#)

¹⁾

Roux FE, Reddy M. Neurosurgical work during the Napoleonic wars: Baron Larrey's experience. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2013;115:2438-2444.

²⁾

Dowdy J, Pait TG. The influence of war on the development of neurosurgery. J Neurosurg. 2014;120:237-243.

³⁾

Bonnet S, Gonzalez F, Mathieu L, Boddaert G, Hornez E, Bertani A, Avaro JP, Durand X, Rongieras F, Balandraud P, et al. The French Advanced Course for deployment Surgery (ACDS) called cours avancé de chirurgie en mission extérieure (CACHIRMEX): history of its development and future prospects. J R Army Med Corps. 2016;162(5):343-347.

⁴⁾

Dulou R, Dagain A, Delmas JM, Lambert E, Blondet E, Goasguen O, Pouit B, Dutertre G, de Soultrait F, Pernot P. The French mobile neurosurgical unit. Neurosurg Focus. 2010;28(5):E13.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:57**

