

Postoperative headache after vestibular schwannoma surgery

At a mean of almost 8 years following treatment, approximately half of patients with [vestibular schwannoma](#) experience [headaches](#) of varying frequency and severity. Patient-driven factors including age, sex, mental health, and preexisting headache syndrome are the strongest predictors of long-term severe headache disability. Tumor size and treatment modality have less impact. These data may assist with patient counseling regarding long-term expectations following diagnosis and treatment ¹⁾.

[Methylmethacrylate cranioplasty](#) as part of the closure following [suboccipital craniectomy](#) for [vestibular schwannoma](#) reduced the [incidence](#) of post-op [headache](#) from 17% to 4% ²⁾.

¹⁾

Carlson ML, Tveiten ØV, Driscoll CL, Boes CJ, Sullan MJ, Goplen FK, Lund-Johansen M, Link MJ. Risk factors and analysis of long-term headache in sporadic vestibular schwannoma: a multicenter cross-sectional study. J Neurosurg. 2015 Jun 19:1-11. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 26090830.

²⁾

Harner SG, Beatty CW, Ebersold MJ. Impact of cranioplasty on headache after acoustic neuroma removal. Neurosurgery. 1995; 36:1097-9; discussion 1099-100

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