

# Shunt independence

The concept of becoming independent of a shunt is not universally accepted <sup>1)</sup>.

Some feel that shunt independence occurs more commonly when the [hydrocephalus](#) is due to a block at the level of the [arachnoid granulations](#) (communicating hydrocephalus), <sup>2)</sup> but others have shown that it can occur regardless of the etiology <sup>3)</sup>. These patients must be followed closely, as there are reports of death as late as 5 years after apparent shunt independence, sometimes without warning <sup>4)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Foltz EL, Shurtleff DB. Five-Year Comparative Study of Hydrocephalus in Children with and without Operation (113 Cases). J Neurosurg. 1963; 20: 1064-1079

<sup>2)</sup> , <sup>4)</sup>

Rekate HL, Nulsen FE, Mack HL, et al. Establishing the Diagnosis of Shunt Independence. Monogr Neural Sci. 1982; 8:223-226

<sup>3)</sup>

Holtzer GJ, De Lange SA. Shunt-Independent Arrest of Hydrocephalus. J Neurosurg. 1973; 39: 698-701

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

[https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=shunt\\_independence](https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=shunt_independence)

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:49**

