

Trigeminal nerve cisternal portion

The [trigeminal nerve](#) exits at the mid pons anteriorly, courses through the [prepontine cistern](#) (cisternal portion) to enter [Meckel cave](#) (cavernous portion) where its fibers form the [trigeminal ganglion](#), which is also known as the [Gasserian ganglion](#) or semilunar ganglion.

In 2013 Goodwin et al., performed a analysis of [Retrosigmoid approach for glycerin rhizotomy](#) of patients who received standard [microvascular decompression](#)

There were eleven [females](#) and three [males](#) with an average age at time of surgery of 54.8 years. 100% of patients reported that their trigeminal pain was significantly improved following surgical [intervention](#). Four out of fourteen patients reported a 50-80% decrease from the pre-surgery baseline pain at one month and three month follow up. One patient developed a [CSF leak](#), and no surgical site [infections](#) or [motor deficits](#) were observed.

Intra-operative glycerin rhizotomy in conjunction with [microvascular decompression](#) can be used to safely treat patients suffering from [trigeminal neuralgia](#) ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Goodwin CR, Yang JX, Bettegowda C, Hwang B, James C, Biser A, Raza S, Bender M, Carson B, Lee JY, Lim M. Glycerol rhizotomy via a retrosigmoid approach as an alternative treatment for trigeminal neuralgia. Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2013 Dec;115(12):2454-6. doi: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2013.09.009. Epub 2013 Sep 25. PubMed PMID: 24161889.

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