

Recovery from Cranioplasty

- Patients are typically required to stay in the hospital for a period of five to seven days
- Drains may be needed initially to help the body remove any excess fluid that has accumulated in the area
- Most patients will experience some headaches in the days following the surgery, but these respond well to pain relievers that will be prescribed by your doctor
- The sutures are removed 5-10 days

Risk Factor

- Seizure
- Stroke
- Blood clot formation
- Infections
- Inflammation
- Brain injury

Before and After Surgery



OPERATION THEATER

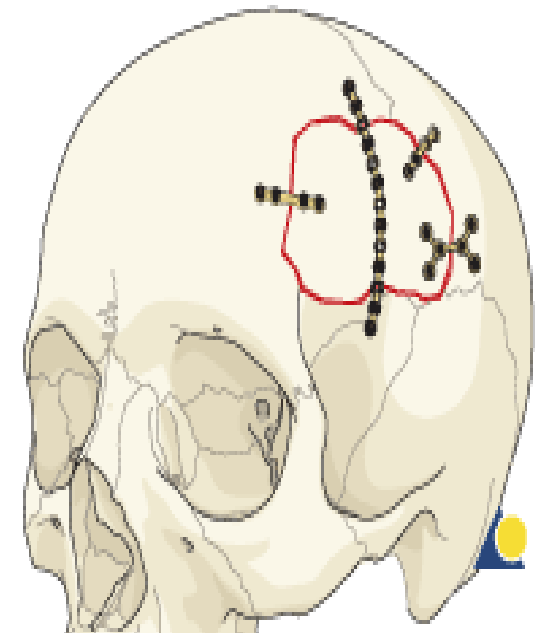
NEURO STAFF

UMMC



**UNIVERSITY
OF MALAYA**
MEDICAL CENTRE

CRANIOPLASTY



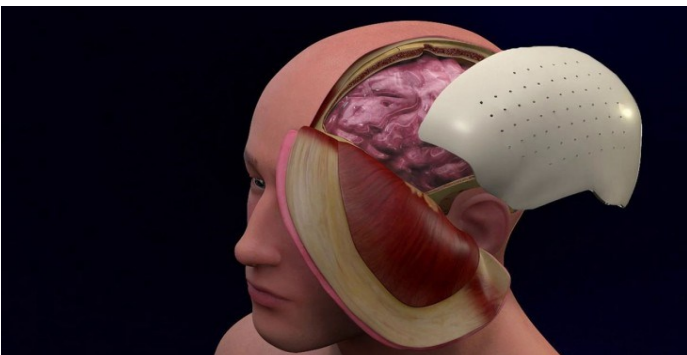
Cranioplasty

Cranioplasty is as a surgery done to improve the symmetry and shape of the head. It involves the neurosurgery repair of irregularity or imperfection in the skull



Purpose

The main purpose of cranioplasty is to provide protection for the brain



Causes of Abnormalities of the Skull

- Premature close of the cranial sutures
- Incapability of the skull to expand as the brain grows
- Some hereditary conditions that can cause children to be born with skull irregularities
- Persistent damage to the skull as a result of trauma
- A hole in the head
- The defect in some places that leaves the brain exposed that could cause severe damage

How is Cranioplasty

Cranioplasty is a procedure that takes approximately two hours to replace a portion of the skull with either original bone tissue or plastic implants

- The patient is given general anesthetic and is positioned with the bone defect uppermost
- The area of incision is shaved and prepared with antiseptic
- The patient is covered in drape in such a way only the incision can be viewed
- Local anesthetic is injected and

- The scalp is cut apart from the 'dura', the underlying covering of the brain, and the edges of the surrounding bone are cleaned to let the graft to stick
- The surgeon will fix a gap in the skull by using synthetic material
- Materials such as titanium plate, rib graft, prefabricated acrylic, synthetic bone substitute, and other similar material manufactured for the fast use of implantation into the body can also be used
- The original bone or a replacement that is kept ready is placed in the defect area and secured with screws, plates or with special discs
- Once plated everything is repositioned
- The skin is then closed either with nylon suture or with special staples

