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The incidence of operated children with meningo/myelomeningocele

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Introduction: Meningo/myelomeningocele is the most common malformation of medulla spinalis, which is also called Spina Bifida Aperta, Spina Bifida Cystica or in most cases open neural tube defect. When people talk for Spina Bifida, often they refer as myelomeningocele, which is known as the most serious form.

Research Objectives: Our research is the creation of some statistics for the incidence of children operated with meningo/myelomeningocele, gender, age, place of residence and the incidence of complicated cases in hydrocephaly, in the period from 2010 to April 2014.

Hypotheses: H1: The incidence of children operated with meningo/myelomeningocele.

H2: Complications of meningo/myelomeningocele accompanied with hydrocephaly.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to raise health commitment, public attention for patients affected by meningo/myelomeningocele, to analyze the incidence of these children who have been operated to us and also treatment and postoperative complications.

Material & Methods: In the study, we have used extracts from the protocol block of neurosurgical operative hall in UCCK in Pristina. Is a retrospective study on the incidence of operated children with meningo/myelomeningocele. We have analyzed in a retrospective form all clinical data. The sample comprises 75 children operated with neural tube defects, meningo/myelomeningocele in the hall of neurosurgery at UCCK in Pristina, during the period from 2010 to April 2014.

Results: The general number of born children with defects and different pathologies of neural tube from 2010 to April 2014 is 133. The incidence of operated children with meningo/myelomeningocele in the period from 2010 to April 2014 in the hall of neurosurgery at UCCK in Pristina is 75 cases, of which 48 (64%) are diagnosed with meningocele (DS=5.31), 27 (36%) are diagnosed with myelomeningocele (DS=1.94). From these cases, 31 (38%) were registered from urban areas ($r=0.371$, $p<0.01$), 44 (62%) were registered from rural areas ($r=0.536$, $p<0.01$), 48 (67%) cases were females, while 27 (33%) were males. Out of the 75 children operated with meningo/myelomeningocele 10 (14%) cases have suffered complications accompanied with hydrocephaly (DS=1.22). The average age of operated children was 4-5 days. By making correlation analysis, it was found a significant rapport in the structure of operated children with meningo/myelomeningocele and the incidence of children with complications accompanied with hydrocephaly.

Conclusion: Out of 75 operated children with meningo/myelomeningocele, 10 cases have suffered complications accompanied with hydrocephaly; time of intervention was after 7-20 days. 3 (30%) cases were from urban areas, 7 (70%) cases were from rural areas. 7 (70%) cases were females and 3 (30%) were males. By making correlation analysis and standard deviation, we have reached the following values: The incidence of operated children with Meningocele: DS=5.31, the incidence of operated children: DS=1.94, the incidence with complications in hydrocephaly: DS= 1.22, $r=.961$, $p=.009$ ($p<0.01$), complications according to residence: DS=0.707, in village: DS=1.14, $r=0.539$, $p<0.01$, in city: DS=0.894, $r=.371$, $p<0.01$ and complications according to gender: $r=0.920$, $p<0.01$. Based on these statistical analyses we see the interrelation of these data and that they are significant.

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