

them, cerebrovascular diseases, syphilitic diseases, neuralgias and cephalalgias, and peripheral neuropathies are the main groups. Spastic paraplegia of unknown etiology is not rare. One case of spastic paraplegia occurred after gastrectomy, suggesting that some kind of nutritional deficiency was the causative factor. Spinal progressive muscular atrophy of early onset (in the teens) was frequently seen, although this is rare in the West.

Three cases of basilar tumors were presented; one with meningeal reaction with marked pleocytosis, the other, neurinoma of the oculomotor nerve, and others.

#### 104. Tumor in the Cavum Septi Pellucidi, Report of a Case cured by Surgery.

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The authors report a case of tumor in the cavum septi pellucidi surgically treated with success.

A female, aged 22, complaining of visual disturbance and other symptoms of intracranial hypertension for 3 months, was referred to our clinic on Mar. 18, 1958. Localization of the tumor was revealed by neither cerebral angiography nor pneumoventriculography, but by moljodol ventriculography which was performed after Torkildsen's shunt operation.

Under nitrous oxide anesthesia, extirpation of the tumor was attempted by an approach through lateral ventricle. Complete removal of the tumor together with septum and upper wall of the third ventricle was performed. Postoperative course was uneventful. The extirpated tumor weighed about 6.7 G. Histologically, it was astrocytoma.

#### 105. Three Cases of Infant Cerebral Tumor Characterized by Papillary Pattern on Histology.

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Papilloma originating from the plexus chorioideus is occasionally seen in a child.

The authors report studies of the histogenesis and oncological classification in three cases of cerebral tumor closely located to the lateral ventricle in the deep

temporal region. Occurring in children, they are presented from various viewpoints, as they are rather rare tumor cases.

Case 1. was a 5-year-old girl who had a right hemispherectomy for a malignant papilloma of plexus chorioideus proved by biopsy.

Case 2. was a 7-year-old girl who had a pigeon-egg size tumor in a deep temporo-occipital part, which also showed histologically papillary structure.

Case 3. was a 9-year-old girl, whose tumor was similar to Case 2. in its location and histology.

Case 2. and 3. demonstrated papillary structure and some resemblance to papilloma in Case 1., but were considered to need further investigation to be classified as papilloma group. These point are discussed.

### 106. Three interesting Cases of Brain Tumor Suspect.

—Pseudohypoparathyroidism, Schilder's Disease and Kuff's Disease—

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We sometimes come across interesting and rare cases in our neurosurgical clinic, out of which we report on the pseudohypoparathyroidism, Schilder's disease and Kuff's Disease.

1) There are only several cases of pseudohypoparathyroidism reported, none of which were found in Japan to our knowledge. The case is a 28-year-old male, whose interesting x-ray films will be presented.

2) There are more than forty cases of Schilder's disease reported out of which only a few cases were recognized in our country. The case is an eight-year-old male and the diagnosis was made clinically and confirmed by autopsy. The patient died after pneumoventriculography.

3) Kuff's disease is a retarded type of amaurotic idiocy; only one case is reported in Japan. The case is a 28-year-old male, accompanied with amaurosis, gait disturbance and mental retardation. The biopsy was performed.

### 107. Malignant Mesenchymal Tumors primarily originated in Intracranial Cavity.

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This report was based on the histological studies of the malignant intracranial