

LONG TERM OUTCOME OF MOYAMOYA DISEASE/SYNDROME AFTER REVASCULARIZATION SURGERY

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INTRODUCTION

Moyamoya disease (MMD) is characterized by progressive stenosis or occlusion of the intracranial supraclinoid carotid arteries and/ or the proximal segments of the anterior and middle cerebral arteries..¹

Surgical treatment is the most effective method to restore the blood supply and increase cerebral perfusion then improves neurocognitive outcomes.² In surgical practice, endovascular treatment and revascularization are often applied.³

OBJECTIVES

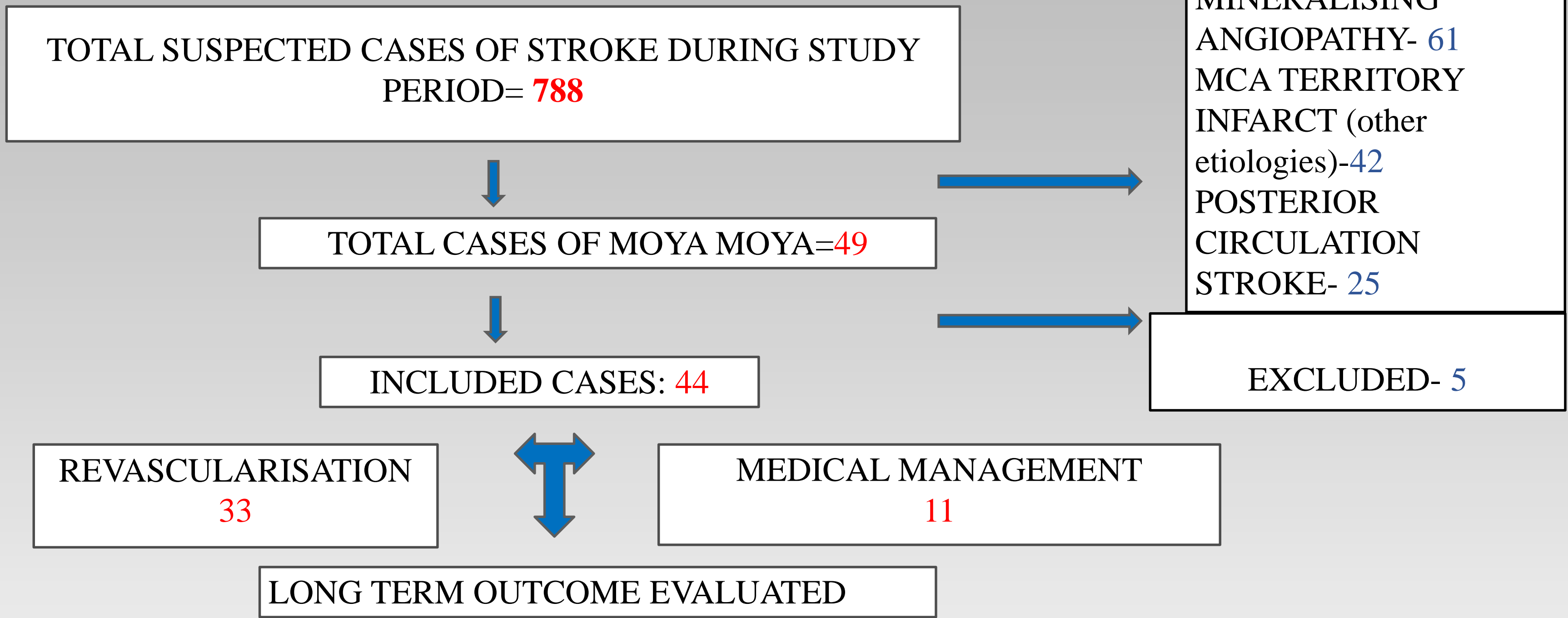
To study the long-term outcome of children with Moyamoya disease/syndrome following revascularization surgery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

:Descriptive Observational study done at Division of Pediatric Neurosciences, Rainbow Children's Hospital, Hyderabad from July 2015-June 2023

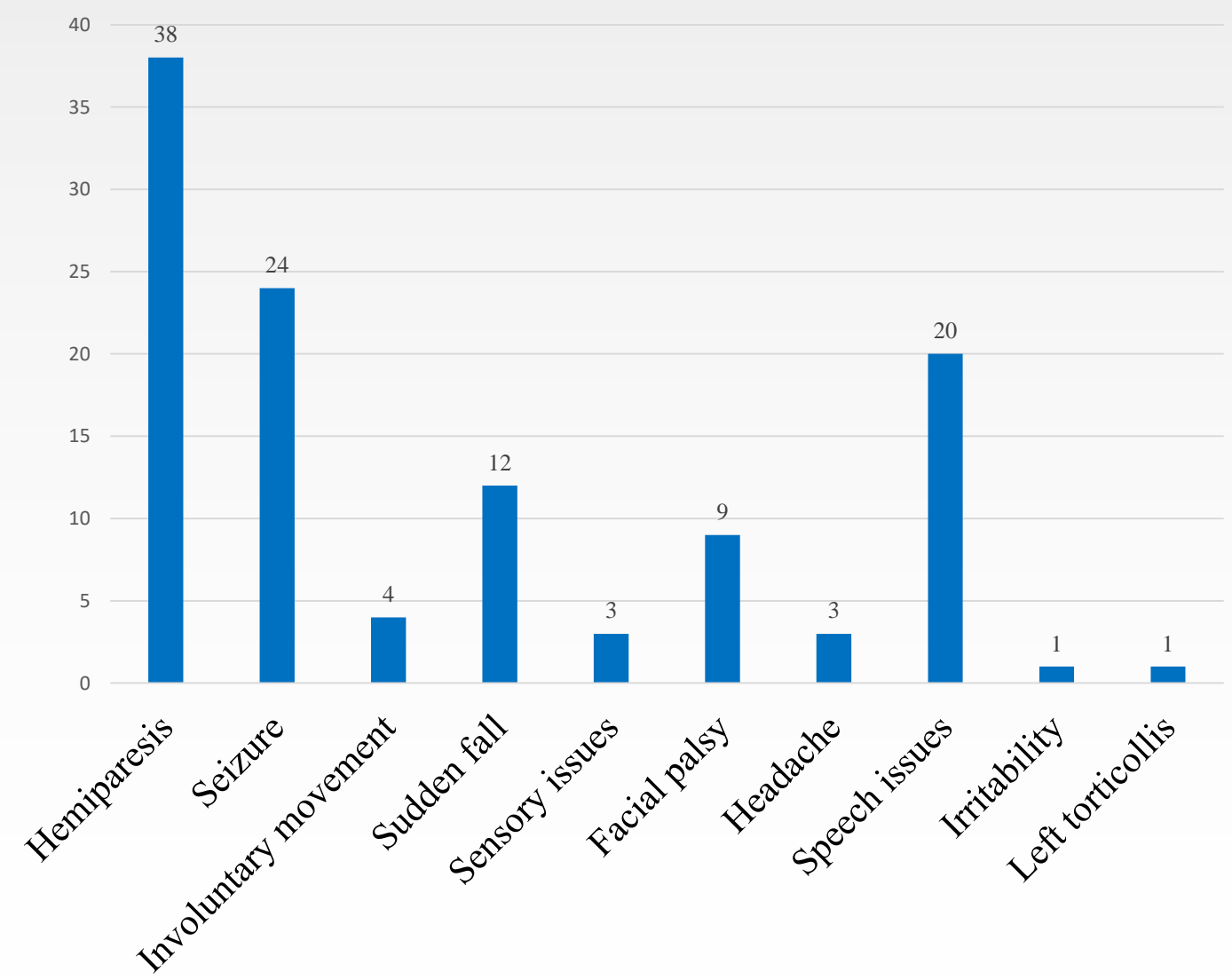
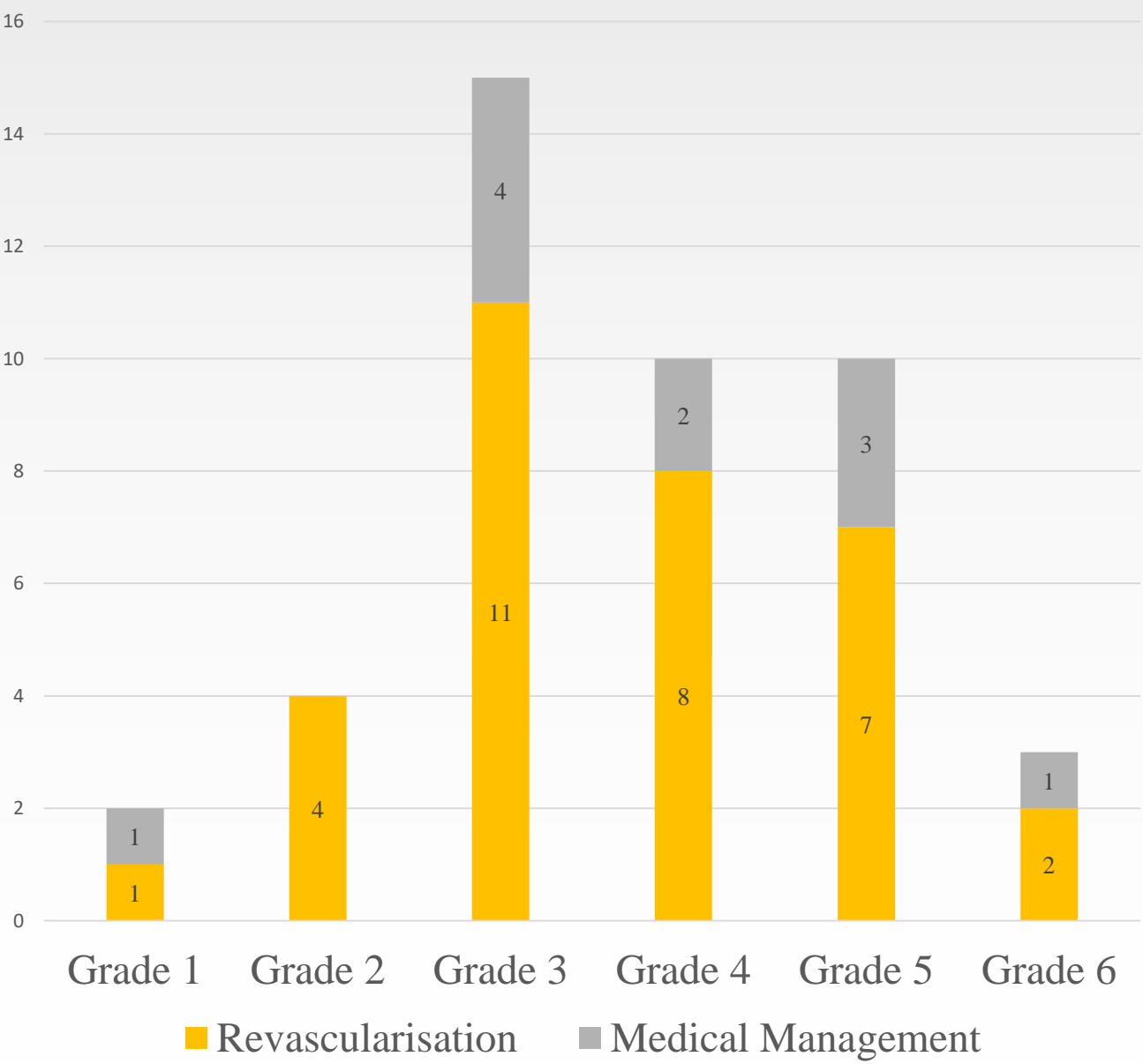
INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Children diagnosed with Moya Moya disease/syndrome



RESULTS

SURGERY		NUMBER (PERCENTAGE)		
1. DIRECT VASCULARISATION		7 (21.21%)		
A. UNILATERAL		1		
A. BILATERAL		6		
1. INDIRECT VASCULARISATION		26 (78.79%)		
A. UNILATERAL		9		
A. BILATERAL		15		
A. BILATERAL COMBINED		7		
Variable	Medically managed (n=11)	Surgically and medically managed (n=33)	P value	
mRS score, Mean± SD	3.27 ±1.42	1.97± 1.61	0.022	
mRS score, Median (IQR)	3 (3,4)	2 (1,3)	0.014	



CONCLUSION

Moyamoya disease has a good prognosis after revascularization procedure in children. As compared to those who were medically managed. Long term follow up is needed in these children for motor and cognitive outcome.

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