Abstract

The scaphocephaly is characterized by premature closure of the sagittal suture, guiding functional disorders and alterations in the shape of the skull. The purpose is to analyze quantitatively the cranial growth, pre- and Post-surgery, in children with scaphocephaly in the National Children’s Hospital during the period September 2005 - May 2007. The study was retrospective and descriptive based on review of records and x-rays (antero-posterior and lateral skull pre- and post-surgery), and in the computerized axial tomography. The population studied consists in 7 cases. Statistical techniques for the analysis of information were the frequency distributions, crossing of variables, a comparison of averages based on the analysis of variance. The minimum level of trust was of 95%. The statistical processing of the data was performed in SPSS version 12.0 and in Excel. According to the analysis of the skull x-rays before and after the surgical treatment there is statistically significant difference 95%. The average index of Retzius preop in radiography was 69% and the postsurgical 73%. There is no statistically significant difference between the transverse and longitudinal measurements of the CT scans. There is a change in the shape of the skull after the liberation of the radiohumeral synostosis not well in the cephalic index. There is no sufficient data to corroborate the hypothesis that there is a difference between the indices of Retzius-rays and CAT scans, therefore it is recommended a study with a largest number of cases to reinforce this assertion.

Keywords
Scaphocephaly, craniosynostosis, craniotomy, sagittal synostosis.