

# Liquorea

**Liquorea** is the outflow of cerebrospinal fluid due to communication between the subarachnoid and extracranial spaces.

It is most often caused by a traumatic mechanism.

- In the case of a fracture in the area of the front cranial fossa, communication with the nasal cavity and leakage of liquor from the nose may occur - the so-called "rhinorrhea".
- With fractures of the petrous bone, cerebrospinal fluid can leak from the ear - the so-called "otorrhea".
- In case of a massive leakage of cerebrospinal fluid, ***posttraumatic cerebrospinal fluid hypotension'*** occurs, which clinically manifests almost the same as intracranial hypertension syndrome.<sup>[1]</sup>
- In the initial phase it is often covered by bleeding from the nose or ears. Later, it has the character of a watery secretion and is often mistaken for a cold.
- Draining is accentuated when standing and leaning forward.
- The risk is the development of bacterial meningitis.

## Diagnosis

- Anamnesis:
  - head injury,
  - splanchnocranial surgery,
  - watery discharge that depends on the position of the head,
  - sometimes olfactory disturbances.
- Identification of liquor (biochemically – sugar level,  $\beta$ 2-transferrin,...).
- Neuroradiological evidence of communication - isotopic cisternography or CT cisternography.

## Therapy

Conservative - spontaneous healing usually occurs only with bed rest. If it persists for more than 2 weeks, surgical treatment is chosen.

## Complications

- Risk of intracranial infection.

## Links

### related articles

- Craniocerebral trauma
- Intracranial hypertension
- Hydrocephalus
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Circulation of cerebrospinal fluid

### Refrence

1.

### Used Literature

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Kategorie:Neurologie Kategorie:Neurochirurgie Kategorie:Chirurgie

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