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| Source | Sample size/human or animal | Patient disease | Type of study: Invasive/Noninvasive | Time duration of compliance calculating process | Times of measuring the compliance | CSF volume measurement method | CSF pressure measurement method | Treatment option/company of device |
| Fukuhara et al, 7 | 6 normals and 9 patients /dog | Chronic obstructive hydrocephalus | Invasive | 30 minutes | 3 times: Before shunting, 2 weeks after shunting, 1 week after removing the shunt. | The volume of infused artificial CSF in the ventricular system was considered as CSF volume | ICP monitoring | Ventriculoperitoneal shunting/Medtronic |
| Anile et al, 1 | 120 patients / human | Idiopathic normal-pressure hydrocephalus | Invasive | 1 ml/minute for 30 minutes | 1 time: Before shunting  5 patients had 2:  Before shunting, ~3-6 months after shunting | Intraventricular infusion test | ICP waves | VP Shunt / Holter, Hakim-Cordis, Medos-Codman |
| Barcena et al, 15 | 41 patients / human | Idiopathic normal-pressure hydrocephalus | Invasive | For CSF pressure: 5mm/min for 45 minutes, For CSF pulse pressure: 10mm/sec for 45 minutes. At resting as well. | 2 times: Before shunting, measuring the CSF dynamics then measuring the CSF pressure and PP at rest (?) | Through lumbar and ventricular using a Tuohy needle and No 20 gauge catheter connected to a pressure transducer | Lumbar and ventricular CSF pressure (Pcsdf) and CSF Pulse Pressure (PP) | VP Shunt / Baxter Healthcare Co |
| Borgeson, Gjerris, Sorensen, 2 | 24 patients, human | Normal pressure hydrocephalus | Invasive | 6 mL of Ringer’s lactate solution in 2-4 seconds | 1 time: during the bolus injection test | The volume of Ringer’s lactate solution injected into the subarachnoid space through the lumbar cannula | Intraventricular pressure via catheter placed in the right lateral ventricle | No treatment performed in this study. Attempted to find a way to screen for patients who could benefit from shunting. |
| Bergsneider et al, 16 | 4 patients, human | Normal pressure hydrocephalus | Invasive | Extraventricular drainage varied between patients from -19-30 cm H2O | 2 times: measured BFD before treatment, measured final BFD after treatment | Negative external drainage levels | Low levels ICP, Evans ratio | External ventricular drain / Cordis Co |
| Sahuqillo er al, 20 | 54 patients, human | Normal pressure hydrocephalus | Invasive | 1 mL/min for 30 minutes | 1 time, after the ICP was measured | Lumbar puncture using 18g cannula  In suspected acqueductal stenosis cases, intraventricular measurements | ICP monitoring | “Low profile valve, diaphragm based” / American Heyer-Schulte Corportation |
| Kosteljanetz, 28 | 29 patients, human | Communicating hydrocephalus | Invasive | 1 mL/sec for 30 minutes | 1 time, after the ICP was measured | Bolus injection intraventricularly using a 3-way stopcock | ICP monitoring | CSF divisionary surgery (14 pts), some didn’t undergo surgery |
| Lesniak et al, 9 | 10 patients, human | Ventriculomegaly from low pressure hydrocephalus | Invasive | 10 mL/h for up to 7 days | 3 times: 1 before the draining, during the drainage, and after the drainage | External CSF drainage | ICP monitoring | Ventriculoperitoneal shunt / PS Medical Delta Valve; Lumboperitoneal shunt (2 pts)/ Cordis |
| Tiefenthaler, 21 | 6 patients, human | Non-communicating hydrocephalus | Invasive |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Source | Location of injecting the artificial CSF or saline | Location of the tip of microsensor properties | Microsenso properties | Diameter of bur hole |
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