

EVALUATION OF THE FOURTH VENTRICLES OF ADULTS IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIANS USING COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHIC IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Knowledge of anatomy of the fourth ventricle and the structures around it, is significant in sex determination, surgical operations and brain disorders. Accurate measurements of the fourth ventricle are needful in evaluating brain disorders and in decision making before any neurosurgical procedures. **Objective:** To determine the dimensions of the apparently normal fourth ventricles and compare the parameters among males and females with a view to providing baseline data. **Method:** Retrospective study was carried out on brain CT images. Six hundred (600) brain CT images of adult North-eastern Nigerians (350 males and 250 females) were measured. The age range for the individuals was 18-75 years. The brain CT images for males and females were classified separately into six (6) age groups spanned eight (8) years interval. Measurements were done using Dicomworks software. The software provides a meter rule with which measurements were done, based on a standard method. Greatest height of fourth ventricle was measured from the roof and floor of the fourth ventricle while the width measured at the midpoint of the ventricle. **Results:** The height of the fourth ventricle was larger in males (9.95 mm ± 1.04) as compared to females (8.38 mm ± 1.69). The width of the fourth ventricle was also observed to be greater in males (12.95 mm ± 1.29) than in females (11.67 mm ± 1.45). Thus, the difference between the lengths and widths of the fourth ventricles were higher and statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) among males and females. **Conclusion:** The present study concludes that the parameters of the 4th ventricle measured were sexually dimorphic and can be used in sex determination in the sample population. This study also has provided reference point for the normal values of the length and width of the fourth ventricle in male and female Nigerians.

Keywords: Assessment, CT Images, Fourth ventricles, Morphometry, North-Eastern Nigerians.

INTRODUCTION

The fourth ventricle is a diamond shaped structure in anterior view but triangular shaped in lateral cross-sectional view, located in the midline cavity.¹ It communicates superiorly with the third ventricle

by the cerebral aqueduct and antero-inferiorly with the central canal of the medulla oblongata. In the midline and laterally it communicates with the cisterna magna (cerebellomedullaris) by the foramen of Magendie and Luschka respectively.^{1,2} As human brain ages, characteristic structural changes occur that are considered normal and expected.³ Study by³ suggested as ageing occur the brain undergoes many gross and histopathologic changes with regression of the brain tissue leading to the enlargement of the ventricles.

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Computed Tomography (CT) has provided revolutionary means for morphologic study of the brain in vivo. Majority of CT studies suggests that diencephalon volume is reduced and the volume of the third ventricle is enlarged with physiologic ageing.⁴ According to studies,^{5,6 & 7} modern computerized tomography allows easy and safe non-invasive study of the ventricular system, without complications.

Understanding the normal and abnormal anatomy of the ventricular system of brain is helpful for clinicians, neurosurgeons, and radiologists in day-to-day clinical practice.⁴ The cerebral ventricular system is a marker of brain development and a predictor of neurodevelopment outcome.⁸

Morphometric analysis of cerebral ventricular system is important for evaluating changes due to growth, ageing, intrinsic and extrinsic pathologies.⁴ Morphometric analysis of brain structures such as volume, shape and size of ventricular system recently has become a main focus of interest in studies of some neuropsychiatric diseases like schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease.⁹

Knowledge of anatomy of cerebral ventricular system is important for endoscopic neurosurgery.¹⁰ Morphometric analysis of ventricular system is also helpful in the diagnosis and classification of hydrocephalus and in assessment, follow-up of enlargement of ventricular system during therapy ventricular shunts.¹¹

Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyse the dimension of the fourth ventricle in both males and females, and also to determine changes in fourth ventricular size with respect to age among the north eastern Nigerians.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This retrospective study was carried out on six hundred (600) brain Computed Tomographic (CT) images of adult North-eastern Nigerians (350 males and 250 females) with age ranged from 18-75 years. The CT images for males and females were classified separately into six (6) age groups spanned eight (8) years interval. These CT images were obtained by purposive sampling technique from the archive in the workstation of the Radiology Department, University of Maiduguri

Teaching Hospital (UMTH) in Borno State, Nigeria. The CT images were selected randomly which had no history of head injury, local mass lesion, hydrocephalus or previous intra-cranial surgery. The CT scanner used in the study was "Siemens somatom volume zoom 16 slice multi detector spiral CT scanner" with a scan time of 1-10 sec and slice thickness of 4mm (Model No.227892HM7 and manufactured by General Electronic (GE), Chicago, USA).

Exclusion criteria:

Images of patients below 18 or above 75 years of age were not included in this study. Poorly produced CT images were also exempted from the study.

Index for sexual dimorphism (ISD) was used to assess whether the parameters measured were sexually dimorphic. ISD was calculated thus:

$$ISD = \frac{\text{males' mean value}}{\text{Females' mean value}} \times 100$$

ISD is expressed as a percentage and a value greater than 100% indicates sexual dimorphism while value less than 100% is considered not sexually dimorphic.¹²

Measurement of fourth ventricle was made by using dicomworks software. Two (2) parameters were measured as height and width in cm which were converted to the nearest mm.

1. Greatest height of fourth ventricle was measured from the upper margin of the Pons to the lower limit of open part of medulla oblongata as points a-b to the nearest mm (Fig 1).
2. Greatest width of fourth ventricle was the distance between roof and floor of the fourth ventricle indicated as points a-b to the nearest mm (Fig 1).



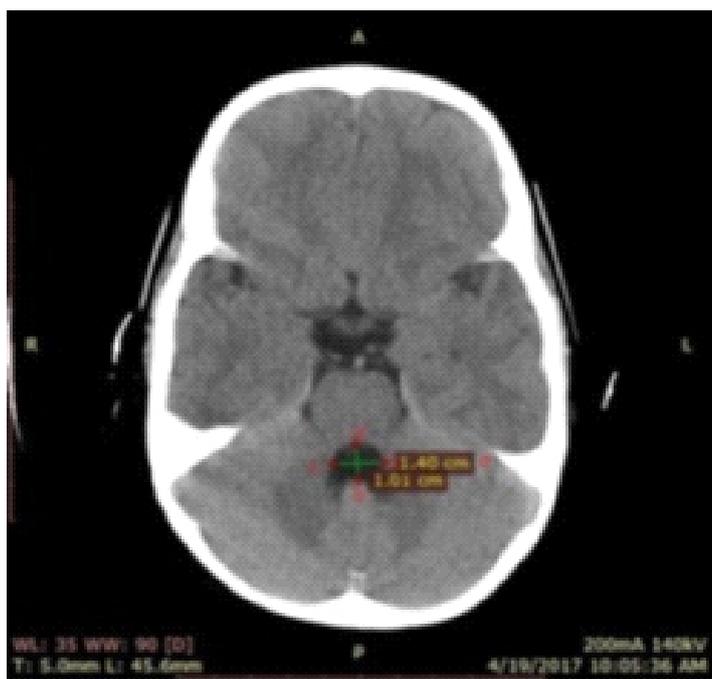


Fig 1: CT Image at the level of fourth ventricle in male showing a-b as the height of fourth ventricle recorded as ventricular height (VH) in cm and converted to the nearest mm while c-d as width of fourth ventricle recorded as ventricular width (VW) in cm and converted to the nearest mm adopted from.¹³

Statistical Analysis

Data obtained from the measurements were subjected to statistical analyses. The means, Standard deviation

and standard error of the mean of were calculated. One way ANOVA with Dunnett's post-hoc test was performed using GraphPad InStat version 3.00 for window 95 (<http://www.graphpad.com>) was done where a probability level of $P < 0.001$ was considered extremely significant, $p < 0.01$ very significant, $p < 0.05$ significant, while probability level of $P > 0.05$ was considered not significant.

RESULTS

This study was carried out among 600 patients (350 males and 250 females) in the age group studied. The height of the fourth ventricle was larger in males ($9.95\text{mm} \pm 1.04$) as compared to females ($8.38\text{mm} \pm 1.69$), which was not significant ($p > 0.001$). The width of the fourth ventricle was also observed to be greater in males ($12.95\text{mm} \pm 1.29$) than in females ($11.67\text{mm} \pm 1.45$), the difference is not significance ($p > 0.001$). The maximum height (13.90mm) in males and (11.90mm) in females, were seen in the age range of 58 -75years and 42 - 49years respectively. The Least height recorded was (8.90mm) in males and (8.3mm) in females. The greatest width recorded was (17.28mm) for males and (16.77mm) for females, while the least width was (9.35mm) males and (5.65mm) females.

Table 1: Dimensions of the Fourth Ventricles in males and females

Parameters	Gender		T-Value	P-Value
	Males (n=350)	Females (n=250)		
Ventricular Height	9.95 ± 1.04	8.16 ± 1.23	4.55	0.001
Ventricular Width	12.95 ± 1.29	11.67 ± 1.61	5.25	0.001

Values are mean \pm Standard Deviation. Values in parentheses are p-values at $p < = 0.001$

Table 2 showed demarking points for the mean male and the mean female for VH were 9.95mm and 8.16mm respectively, while at VW the demarking point for male and female were 12.95mm and 11.67mm respectively. Indexes for sexual dimorphism for VH and VW were, 121.9 and 111.0 respectively. Index of sexual dimorphism (ISD) was found to be greater than 100 in all the parameters measure; this showed that male had higher values over female counterparts.

Table 2: Demarking Point and Index of Sexual Dimorphism for Ventricular Height and Ventricular Width for Male and Female.

Parameters	MALE			FEMALE			ISD
	Mean±SD of V.H	Calculated Range	D.P	Mean±SD of V.W	Calculated Range	D.P	
VH	9.95 ± 1.04	6.87 - 13.11	>11.85	8.16 ± 1.23	4.47 - 11.85	<6.87	121.9
VW	12.95 ± 1.29	9.08 - 16.82	>16.50	11.67 ± 1.61	6.84-16.50	<9.08	111.0

VH=Ventricular Height; VW= Ventricular Width; S.D = Standard Deviation; ISD= Index of Sexual Dimorphism &D. P =Demarking Point

Tables 3 and 4 shows descriptive statistics of the two parameters (VH and VW) with respect to age groups. There are gradual but steady increase in mean values from the least age group (18-25 years) to the highest age group (58-75 years) showing significant statistical difference ($p < 0.05$) in all but age groups 50-57 and 58-75 years respectively. The least and the highest VH are 9.6mm and 9.8 mm at age groups 18-25 and 50-57 years respectively. While the least and the highest VW are 12.6 mm and 13.9 mm at age groups 18-25 and 42-49 years respectively.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistic for Ventricular Height (VH) in Both Sexes.

AGE GP (in yrs)	MALE		FEMALE		P-VALUE
	Mean ±S. D VH (in mm)	95% CL (in mm)	Mean ±S. D VH (in mm)	95% CL (in mm)	
18 - 25	9.6 ± 1.3	9.1-10.1	8.3 ± 1.4	7.7-8.7	P<0.01
26 - 33	9.5 ± 1.0	9.2-9.8	8.4 ± 1.4	8.0-8.8	P<0.05
34 - 41	9.6 ± 1.8	9.1-10.1	8.4 ± 1.2	7.9-8.8	P<0.01
42 - 49	9.3 ± 1.3	8.9-9.8	8.3 ± 1.4	7.7-8.9	P<0.01
50 - 57	9.8 ± 1.0	8.4-9.2	8.5 ± 1.0	8.0-9.0	NS
58 - 75	8.9 ± 1.0	8.3-9.1	8.7 ± 1.0	8.2-8.9	NS

S.D=Standard Deviation V.H=Ventricular Height S.E=Standard Error
95%CONF=95% Confidence LimitP value=significance between male and female

Table 4: Descriptive Statistic for Ventricular Weight (VW) in Both Sexes.

AGE GP (in yrs)	MALE		FEMALE		P VALUE
	Mean ±S. D VW (in mm)	95% CL (in mm)	Mean ±S. D VW (in mm)	95% CL (in mm)	
18 - 25	12.6 ± 1.6	12.0-13.2	11.6 ± 1.1	11.5-12.2	P<0.01
26 - 33	13.1 ± 1.1	12.7-13.5	12.2 ± 1.6	11.7-12.6	P<0.01
34 - 41	13.3 ± 1.1	12.9-13.6	12.3 ± 1.6	11.8-12.9	P<0.001
42 - 49	13.9 ± 1.2	12.9-13.8	12.9 ± 1.0	12.5-13.4	P<0.01
50 - 57	13.6 ± 1.3	13.0-14.0	12.2 ± 1.1	11.7-12.7	P<0.01
58 - 75	13.8 ± 0.9	13.4-14.3	11.9 ± 1.0	11.5-12.2	P<0.001

S.D=Standard Deviation, V.W=Ventricular Weight, S.E= Standard Error
95%CONF=95% Confidence LimitP value=significance between male and female



DISCUSSION

The Human nervous system is the most complex, widely investigated and yet poorly understood physical system.¹⁴ Evaluation of the normal measurements of the cerebral ventricles in the living human has great importance in the diagnosis and monitoring of several pathologies.¹⁵ The height of the fourth ventricle was larger in males (9.95mm \pm 1.04) as compared to females (8.38 mm \pm 1.69), which was not significant ($p>0.001$). The width of the fourth ventricle was also observed to be greater in males (12.95 mm \pm 1.29) than in females (11.67 mm \pm 1.45), the difference is not significance ($p>0.001$). The maximum height (13.90 mm) in males and (11.90 mm) in females, were seen in the age range of 58 – 75years and 42 – 49 years respectively. The Least height recorded was (8.90 mm) in males and (8.3 mm) in females. The greatest width recorded was (17.28mm) for males and (16.77mm) for females, while the least width was (9.35 mm) males and (5.65 mm) females.

This study is similar to study,¹³ which showed the height of the fourth ventricle was larger in males (9.95mm \pm 1.04) with respect to females' counterparts (8.38mm \pm 1.69), which was not significant ($p>0.001$). The width of the fourth ventricle on the other hand was also observed to be greater in males (12.95mm \pm 1.29) compared to females (11.67mm \pm 1.45).

Studies¹⁶ revealed that the height of the fourth ventricle was larger in males (10.15mm) compared to females (8.38mm), which was not significant ($p>0.05$). The width of the fourth ventricle was also was greater in males (13.23mm) than in females (12.17mm).

¹⁷Reported the height of the fourth ventricle to be greater in males (11.8mm), than in females (11.1mm). The width of the fourth ventricle was found to be greater than the height in both gender and was more in males (13.1 \pm 2.3 mm) than in females (12.1 \pm 2.4 mm).

Studies revealed that brain regression involving both the cerebrum and the cerebellum usually begins by the seventh decade and thereafter

accelerated with advancing age.^{18,19,20} Hence the reason for increase in dimensions of the parameters in the lower decades as observed in the present study.

In the present study the Indexes for sexual dimorphism for VH and VW were, 121.9 and 111.0 respectively. Index of sexual dimorphism (ISD) was found to be greater than 100 in all the parameters measure; this showed that male had higher values over female counterparts. This result supports that VH and VW are sexually dimorphic in the sample population hence can be used for sex determination.

In the present study, there are gradual but steady increase in mean values from the least age group (18-25 years) to the highest age group (58-75 years) showing significant statistical difference ($p<0.05$) in all but age groups 50-57 and 58-75 years respectively. The least and the highest VH are 9.6 mm and 9.8 mm at age groups 18-25 and 50-57 years respectively. While the least and the highest VW are 12.6 mm and 13.9 mm at age groups 18-25 and 42-49 years respectively.

CONCLUSION

This study generated baseline data on the fourth ventricle and indicated that there were significance differences between the fourth ventricle (height and width) of males and females ($p<0.001$). The heights and the widths of the fourth ventricle are significantly higher ($p=<0.001$) in males than in the female counterparts. ISD showed that VH and VW are sexually dimorphic because their values are more than 100, hence can be used for sex determination in the sample population. There are also increases in all ventricular parameters, with increase in age which was most profound in the older age groups.

RECOMMENDATION

This study confirms that morphometric assessment of the fourth ventricle is

population- specific. Studies on sex determination using demarking points and multi-variant analysis is hereby recommended, in addition to this study, replication in the southern part of Nigeria so as to give a better picture of the racial variation which exists in Nigerian population.

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