**Hydrocephalus: The Crux of the Matter for parents is being ignorant of enlarging head in a child**

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**Abstract:** A 1-year-old girl presented with an overly enlarged head for 5 months. Ignorance of parents regarding treatment for this enlarged head is concerning. Early treatment can avoid a lot of complications. Hydrocephalus secondary to aqueductal stenosis was diagnosed after a thorough history, examination, and investigations. Endoscopic Third Ventriculostomy was performed.

**Keywords:** Hydrocephalus, Enlarged head, Ignorance

Hydrocephalus is a common but complicated disorder caused by a physical or functional restriction of CSF flow, which results in ventricular dilation and a larger head. Hydrocephalus affects 1.1 out of every 1000 infants, according to recent estimates.1 Infants often have progressive macrocephaly, while children over the age of two usually have signs and symptoms of intracranial hypertension. There are numerous causes of hydrocephalus. Congenital hydrocephalus has been linked to genes that control brain growth and development, most notably involving aqueduct stenosis. Pathological processes that impair ventricular outflow, subarachnoid space function, or cerebral venous compliance can cause hydrocephalus. Shunts and endoscopic approaches are two treatment options that should be tailored to the child.2

We had a 1-year-old girl who presented to us with an overly enlarged head for 5 months. (Figure.1 A&B) Ignorance of parents regarding treatment for this enlarged head is concerning. Early treatment can avoid a lot of complications in such cases. After detailed history, examination and investigations a diagnosis of Hydrocephalus secondary to aqueductal stenosis was made. The child underwent Endoscopic Third Ventriculostomy. (Figure. 2)

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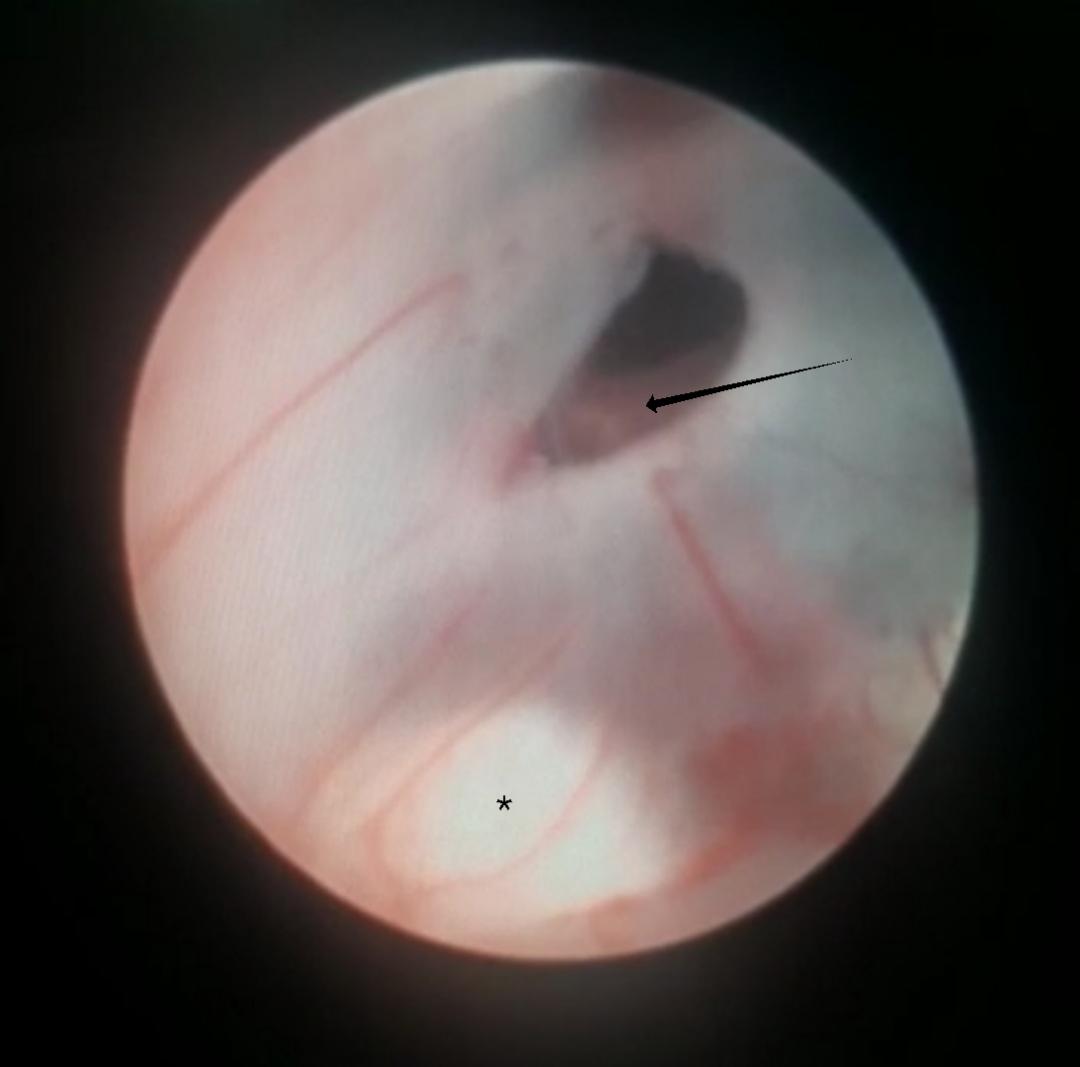
**Data availability statement:** All the data is available within the article.

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**Figure. 1 A&B: A 1-year-old girl with macrocephaly. The images illustrate the enlarged head secondary to Hydrocephalus.**



**Figure. 2: Preoperative image during endoscopic third ventriculostomy. Arrow represents a basilar artery visible through the stoma. Asterisk indicates mamillary body.**