|  |
| --- |
| 1. General Neurosurgery Lines: 1.1. Intracranial pressure (Physiology, Pathophysiology, Monitoring, Management) 1.2. Neurocritical care 1.3. Adult hydrocephalus (Controversies in etiology, pathophysiology and management) 1.4. Chronic subdural hematoma (Controversies in management and outcome) 1.5. CNS infections 1.6. Cerebral edema (Pathophysiology, Management) 2. Epilepsy Surgery Lines: 2.1. Preoperative investigations 2.2. Intraoperative mapping 2.3. Surgical techniques (Benefits, Drawbacks) 2.4. Postoperative prognosis and outcome 3. Functional Neurosurgery Lines: 3.1. Surgical interventions in movement disorders (Indications, Techniques, Outcomes) 3.2. Psychosurgery (Indications, Techniques, Outcomes) 4. Neuro-Oncology Lines: 4.1. Molecular genetic classification of CNS tumors 4.2. Radiologic investigations 4.3. Prognosis and outcome measures 4.4. Role of adjuvant therapies 4.5. Surgical approaches and techniques 4.6. Complication avoidance strategies 4.7. Intraoperative monitoring and mapping 4.8. Primary brain tumors (Risk factors, Diagnostic characteristics, Natural history, Management principles, Outcome) 4.9. Metastatic brain tumors (Diagnostic characteristics, Natural history, Management principles, Outcome) 4.10. Pseudotumor cerebri (Pathophysiology, Management, Outcome)  5. Pain Management Lines: 5.1. Medical management 5.2. Neuralgia syndromes (Pathophysiology, Management strategies, Outcomes) 5.3. Ablative procedures (Indications, Techniques, Outcomes) 5.4. Stimulative procedures (Indications, Techniques, Outcomes) 6. Pediatric Neurosurgery Lines: 6.1. Pediatric neurocritical care 6.2. Brain developmental anomalies 6.3. Spinal developmental anomalies 6.4. Hydrocephalus (Pathophysiology, Management, Outcome) 6.5. Craniosynostosis 6.6. Pediatric neuro-oncology 6.7. Pediatric vascular anomalies 6.8. Pediatric neuro-trauma 7. Peripheral Nerve Surgery Lines: 7.1. Entrapment syndromes 7.2. Peripheral nerve injuries 7.3. Peripheral nerve tumors 8. Spine Surgery Lines: 8.1. Spinal biomechanics 8.2. Role of electrophysiologic investigation 8.3. Osteoporosis (Implications in neurosurgery, Management) 8.4. Degenerative diseases (Pathophysiology, Risk factors, Prevention, Management, Outcome) 8.5. Spinal infections (Pathophysiology, Risk factors, Prevention, Management, Outcome) 8.6. Primary and metastatic tumors of the spine 8.7. Spinal anomalies and deformities 8.8. Spinal trauma and spinal cord injuries 8.9. Complications of spinal surgery 8.10. Spinal instrumentation (Indications, Techniques, Benefits, Drawbacks, Outcomes) 8.11. Minimally invasive surgery in spine  9. Neuro-Trauma Lines: 9.1. Pathophysiology of TBI 9.2. ICP monitoring and management in TBI 9.3. Radiologic investigation (Classifications and prognostic predictors) 9.4. Neurocritical care for TBI patients (Protective and therapeutic measures) 9.5. Surgical management (Indications, Techniques, Outcomes) 9.6. Prognosis of TBI 9.7. Rehabilitation after traumatic brain injury 10. Neuro-Vascular Surgery Lines: 10.1. Cerebral blood flow and metabolism (Physiology, Assessment methods, Implications) 10.2. Management of acute stroke (Medical and surgical, Ischemic and hemorrhagic) 10.3. Neuroprotective measures 10.4. Diagnostic evaluations in neuro-vascular disorders 10.5. Optimal management of subarachnoid hemorrhage 10.6. Brain and spinal vascular malformations (Risk factors, Natural history, Diagnosis, Management, Outcome) 10.7. Cerebral aneurysms (Risk factors, Natural history, Diagnosis, Management, Outcome) 10.8. Optimal management of cerebral vasospasm 10.9. Surgical approaches (Indications, Techniques, Benefits, Drawbacks, Complications, Outcomes) 10.10. Endo-vascular approaches (Indications, Techniques, Benefits, Drawbacks, Complications, Outcomes) 10.11. Cerebral venous thrombosis |