in a variety of locations outside the spinal canal including the infratentorial subarachnoid space,\textsuperscript{1\textemdash}20 the fourth ventricle,\textsuperscript{21} and within the brain stem parenchyma.\textsuperscript{13,22} Walls (1985) reported one patient with multiple enterogenous cysts within the lateral ventricle, fourth ventricle, and cerebral parenchyma.\textsuperscript{13} In the patient illustrated, the cyst was present in the fourth ventricle.

These cases in which colloid and enterogenous cysts have been diagnosed in unusual locations along the neuroaxis makes the diagnostic significance of specific anatomical locations less certain. The morphological and immunohistochemical similarities between colloid and enterogenous cysts combined with previous ultrastructural studies suggesting similarities of colloid cyst with endodermal tissue, suggest to us that these lesions are all derived from primitive foregut endoderm.

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### Neurological stamp

Albucasis, a distinguished Spanish Arabian physician and native of Cordoba, did much to raise the status of surgery which "had passed into the hands of vulgar and uncultivated minds and had fallen into contempt". His chief work was the Collection, or Tasrif, and was a complete account of surgery and medicine. He recommended the use of a red hot piece of iron for intractable migraine and cautery for apoplexy and epilepsy. He knew that fracture of the spine could result in paralysis.

This Syrian stamp was issued in 1964 to commemorate the Fourth Arab Dental and Oral Surgery Congress in Damascus. Albucasis was apparently the first to write on the treatment of deformities of the mouth and dental arches. (Stanley Gibbons 850, Scott C314).

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**Cysts of the neuroaxis of endodermal origin**

**Albucasis or Abul Kasim (936–1013)**

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