Head Trauma

Neurologic Evaluation

- X-ray
- CT
- MRI
- Angiography
Right occipital fracture

- Linear lucency representing linear skull fracture

Depressed Skull Fracture
Epidural Hematoma

- Lenticular vascular void adjacent to the parietal bone on angiography

Epidural Hematoma

- High density area
- Lens shaped
- Right parietal
- Confined to sutures
Subdural Hematoma

- Balanced (upper image) and T2 image
- Band like high signal along right lateral brain surface
- Crescentic shape
- Represents methemoglobin resulting from subdural bleed
- Compare to epidural

Acute Subdural Hematoma

- High attenuation collection crossing sutures
- Mass effect with midline shift
Chronic Subdural

- Crescentic high signal bilaterally larger on the right
- Represents chronic subdural bleeding

Subdural – Epidural Compared
Parenchymal Bleed
• Intraparenchymal hematoma
• No enhancement
• Deep left parietal white matter
• Oval high attenuation (blood)
• Surrounding low attenuation (edema)
• Mild mass effect

Subdural – Epidural – Parenchymal Compared