

Cerebellar hemorrhage classification

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[Cerebellar hemorrhages](#) can be classified based on various factors such as etiology, size, location, and clinical presentation. One commonly used classification system for cerebellar hemorrhages is the one proposed by Kothari et al. in 1996. This classification system categorizes cerebellar hemorrhages into four types based on the size of the hematoma:

Type 1: Small hemorrhage (<3 cm in diameter) without mass effect.

Type 2: Hemorrhage >3 cm in diameter with no ventricular extension.

Type 3: Hemorrhage >3 cm in diameter with fourth ventricle compression or midline shift <5 mm.

Type 4: Hemorrhage >3 cm in diameter with brainstem compression or midline shift $\geq$ 5 mm.

This classification helps in assessing the severity of cerebellar hemorrhages and guiding treatment decisions. It takes into account the size of the hemorrhage and its effect on adjacent structures, particularly the brainstem and ventricular system.

Other classification systems may also exist, considering factors such as etiology (e.g., hypertensive, traumatic, vascular malformations) or clinical presentation (e.g., acute versus chronic, neurological deficits). The choice of classification system may depend on the specific context and clinical needs of the patient.

see [Spontaneous cerebellar hemorrhage](#).

see [Traumatic cerebellar hemorrhage](#).

see [Remote cerebellar hemorrhage](#).

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