

Cerebral hemorrhage

Classification

see [Intracerebral hemorrhage](#).

see [Intraparenchymal hemorrhage](#).

see [Intraventricular hemorrhage](#).

see [Subarachnoid hemorrhage](#).

Complications

Cerebral [hemorrhage](#) contributes to both initial [brain injury](#), via physical disruption and [mass effect](#), and [secondary injury](#), through the release of potentially [neurotoxic](#) and pro-inflammatory factors such as [hemoglobin](#), [iron](#), and [peroxiredoxin-2](#). [Erythrocytes](#) are a major blood component and are a source of such damaging factors. [Erythrolysis](#) after cerebral hemorrhage releases potential neurotoxins, contributing to brain injury and edema. Alternatively, erythrocyte phagocytosis via microglia or macrophages may limit the spill of neurotoxins, therefore, limiting subsequent brain injury. The aim of a [review](#) was to discuss the process of phagocytosis of erythrocytes by microglia or macrophages after cerebral hemorrhage, the effect of erythrolysis on brain injury, novel mechanisms of erythrocyte and phagocyte egress from the brain, and exciting new targets in this pathway to attenuate brain injury. Understanding the fate of erythrocytes after cerebral hemorrhage may uncover additional potential interventions for clinical translational research ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Xia F, Keep RF, Ye F, Holste KG, Wan S, Xi G, Hua Y. The Fate of [Erythrocytes](#) after Cerebral Hemorrhage. Transl Stroke Res. 2022 Jan 23. doi: 10.1007/s12975-021-00980-8. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35066815.

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