The destruction or dissolution of red blood cells, with subsequent release of hemoglobin.

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.