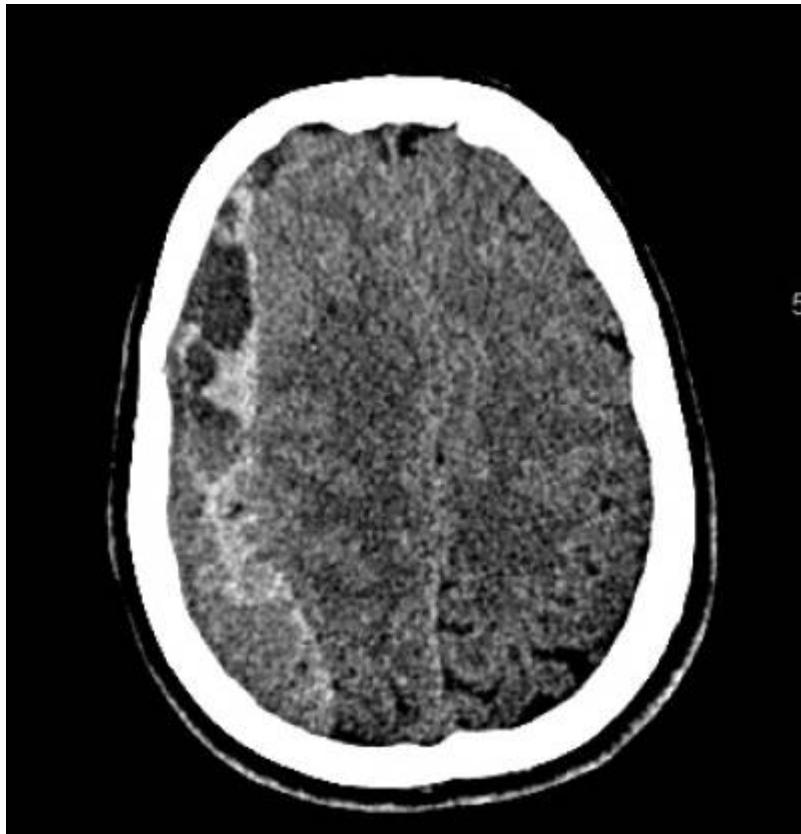


Intracranial subdural hematoma diagnosis

see [Computed Tomography for acute subdural hematoma](#).

see [Computed Tomography for chronic subdural hematoma](#).

Most people with a suspected subdural haematoma will have a CT scan to confirm the diagnosis.



[Extra-axial hematoma](#) in the right convexity, up to 1.5 cm thick and with [mixed density \(hypodense](#) in its anterior aspect and with hyperdense foci in its interior) of probable acute chronology (it was not present in a CT scan of 4 months ago and no other TBI has been reported since then) without being able to rule out rebleeding of chronic [hematoma](#).

The hematoma conditions a [mass effect](#) on the surrounding [parenchyma](#), with partial compression of the right [lateral ventricle](#) and a [midline shift](#) of 4mm

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