

# Neurosurgical emergency

Neurosurgical emergencies often progress rapidly hence [emergency management](#) is essential to minimize further neurological [damage](#). The brain can be injured in many ways, the most common being through direct [traumatic brain injury](#). In the Western world, the most common mechanisms of these injuries are road traffic [collisions](#), [falls](#) from height, and [assaults](#). Ischaemic injury through [embolic stroke](#) or haemorrhagic injury from ruptured [vascular malformations](#) (e.g. cerebral aneurysms) are also common causes of neurosurgical emergencies. [Acute hydrocephalus](#) and [infection](#) problems (e.g. [abscesses](#)) are other conditions where prompt intervention is required. Similarly, acute spinal injuries can be traumatic, compressive, and infective <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

<https://academic.oup.com/book/31816/chapter-abstract/266641550?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

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