

Pachymeningitis hemorrhagica interna

Chronic subdural hematoma.

Originally termed “pachymeningitis hemorrhagica interna” by Virchow in 1857 ¹⁾.

Virchow believed that the membrane formation on the inner surface of the dura precedes the hemorrhage.

Huguenin maintained that the hemorrhage is primary, the organization of the clot causing the membrane formation. The work of Melnikow-Raswedenkow and others supported Virchow's view, which has gradually become the prevailing one.

It was thought that most of the cases seen in the adult resulted from sclerotic changes incident to chronic diseases of the brain, heart, kidneys and lungs. Similarly, regarding cases occurring in the infant, the prevailing opinion seemed to be that pachymeningitis is secondary to other diseases, the cerebral changes being usually discovered at necropsy in infants dying from various infectious diseases, or in chronic cachectic conditions ²⁾.

¹⁾

Scott M. Spontaneous Nontraumatic Subdural Hematomas. JAMA. 1949; 141:596-602

²⁾

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/article-abstract/1181591>

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