

# Posttraumatic cerebral infarction

Posttraumatic [cerebral infarction](#) (PTCI) is a severe secondary insult of [traumatic brain injury](#) (TBI).

PTCI deteriorates the outcome of sTBI patients. Mechanical compression and hemocoagulative disturbance serve as potential mechanisms mediating this pathophysiological process.

Posttraumatic vasospasm (PTV) may also contribute to PTCI, but its association with PTCI is weak and needs further exploration. Early recognition and intervention of these factors might be beneficial for preventing PTCI <sup>1)</sup>.

Brain infarction after trauma is uncommon. Injury of the carotid and vertebrobasilar arteries can cause brain infarction due to occlusion of brain blood flow.

A phenomenon of cerebral infarction following acute subdural hematoma (ASDH) in infants and young children, termed cerebral infarction following ASDH (CIASDH), has been well recognized, though both its mechanisms and risk factors have been poorly understood.

see [cerebral infarction following acute subdural hematoma](#)

<sup>1)</sup>

Liu S, Wan X, Wang S, Huang L, Zhu M, Zhang S, Liu X, Xiao Q, Gan C, Li C, Shu K, Lei T. Posttraumatic cerebral infarction in severe traumatic brain injury: characteristics, risk factors and potential mechanisms. Acta Neurochir (Wien). 2015 Aug 27. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 26306582.

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