

Spinal Epidural Hematoma Etiology

May be caused by traumatic or nontraumatic conditions that include coagulopathy, vascular lesions and iatrogenic or idiopathic causes.

Yamao et al first reported a operative and histological observation of recurrent spontaneous spinal epidural hematoma caused by a posterior venous plexus ¹⁾.

Spinal EDH's are believed to originate from the rich venous plexus of the epidural space. The most common area involved is the [thoracic spine](#), where the epidural space is most prominent. The location of this venous plexus perhaps explains the greater number of reported EDH's of the spine compared with subdural and subarachnoid hemorrhage. It has been postulated that local pooling within the valveless, thin-walled epidural veins in combination with sudden brief increases in intravenous pressure may be the cause of such bleeds ^{2) 3)}.

Gunshot wounds to the spine

see [Gunshot wounds to the spine](#)

Spinal surgery

see [Postoperative spinal epidural hematoma](#)

Spontaneous

see [Spontaneous spinal epidural hematoma](#).

¹⁾

Yamao Y, Takagi Y, Kawauchi T, Arakawa Y, Takayama M, Miyamoto S. Surgical Management of Recurrent Spontaneous Spinal Epidural Hematoma With 3 Episodes. Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2015 Sep 1;40(17):E996-E998. PubMed PMID: 26323026.

²⁾

Bruyn GW, Bosma NJ: Spinal extradural haematoma, in Vinken PJ, Bruyn GW (eds): Injuries of the Spine and Spinal Cord, Part II. Handbook of Clinical Neurology, Vol 26. Amsterdam: North-Holland, 1976, pp 1-30

³⁾

Scott BB, Quisling RG, Miller CA, et al Spinal epidural hematoma. JAMA 235:513-515, 1976

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