

Traumatic posterior fossa hematoma

Types

[Occipital epidural hematoma](#)

[Traumatic cerebellar hemorrhage.](#)

[Chronic subdural hematoma of the posterior fossa](#)

The traumatic [posterior fossa hemorrhage](#) was regarded as relatively rare thing, but as the result of the prevalence of CT scanners, the number of reported cases increased.

Posterior fossa injury occurs in less than 3 % of head injuries.

Case series

2013

Of 41 patients with traumatic hematomas of the posterior fossa. Eighteen patients had EDH, 10 patients had SDH, and 17 patients had intracerebellar hematomas. In each type of injury, occipital bone fractures were seen in many patients, and hematoma enlargement was often observed within a few days of the injury. In addition, a high frequency of associated lesions and a high poor outcome rate were features of [cerebellar hemorrhage](#) and -posterior fossa SDH. The present study suggests that repeat CT imaging and careful management are necessary until the lesion is stabilized, and patients showing lesions with mass effects should therefore be immediately treated with surgery ¹⁾.

1987

Nine cases of traumatic posterior fossa hematoma. We divided into two categories: one was the acute epidural hematoma, the other was the acute subdural hematoma with cerebellar contusion. Five were cases of the acute epidural hematoma, three were cases of the acute subdural hematoma with cerebellar contusion and a case had both an epidural and a subdural hematoma. All the cases had struck the occipital region and had the occipital bone fracture. The prognosis of the five cases of the acute epidural hematoma was excellent, but that of the four cases of the acute subdural hematoma with cerebellar contusion was poor and they all died in spite of the removal of the hematoma executed in three cases. We estimated that the hitting force was extremely strong in cases of the subdural hematoma with cerebellar contusion, and that the momentary deformity of the occipital bone might injure the cerebellum directly. Once a hematoma was produced in the posterior fossa, it oppresses the brainstem and causes the acute hydrocephalus, so the state of consciousness and respiration deteriorate suddenly. In cases of the acute epidural hematoma, appropriate surgical intervention could save the patients and resulted in good outcome. But in some cases of the fulminant type acute epidural hematoma of the posterior fossa caused by tearing the sinuses, though we have not experienced, patients die before the diagnosis and treatment ²⁾

¹⁾

Takeuchi S, Wada K, Takasato Y, Masaoka H, Hayakawa T, Yatsushige H, Shigeta K, Momose T, Otani

N, Nawashiro H, Shima K. Traumatic hematoma of the posterior fossa. Acta Neurochir Suppl. 2013;118:135-8. doi: 10.1007/978-3-7091-1434-6_24. PubMed PMID: 23564119.

²⁾

Hamasaki T, Yamaki T, Yoshino E, Higuchi T, Horikawa Y, Hirakawa K. [Traumatic posterior fossa hematoma]. No To Shinkei. 1987 Nov;39(11):1083-90. Review. Japanese. PubMed PMID: 3327516.

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