

Traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage diagnosis

It has been reported that patients with [traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage](#) have increased [leukocyte](#) counts on hospital admission, which is an important parameter of severity of injury and an additional marker of neurological outcome in patients with [severe traumatic brain injury](#) ¹⁾.

CT scan

[Traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage](#), often a small amount of [blood](#) is seen filling a few [sulci](#), sometimes with an adjacent [cerebral contusion](#). Small amounts of blood can also sometimes be appreciated pooling in the [interpeduncular fossa](#), appearing as a small hyperdense triangle, or within the [occipital horns](#) of the [lateral ventricles](#).

Occasionally, and worrying for an underlying arterial dissection or an aneurysmal hemorrhage that preceded trauma, larger amounts of blood may be seen around the [Circle of Willis](#) and within the [posterior fossa](#).

When the history of trauma is not clear, an [arteriogram](#) may be indicated to R/O a ruptured aneurysm (possibly precipitating the trauma).

¹⁾

Rovlias A, Kotsou S. The blood leukocyte count and its prognostic significance in severe head injury. Surg Neurol. 2001;55(4):190-196.

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