76 F w/ delirium/confusion

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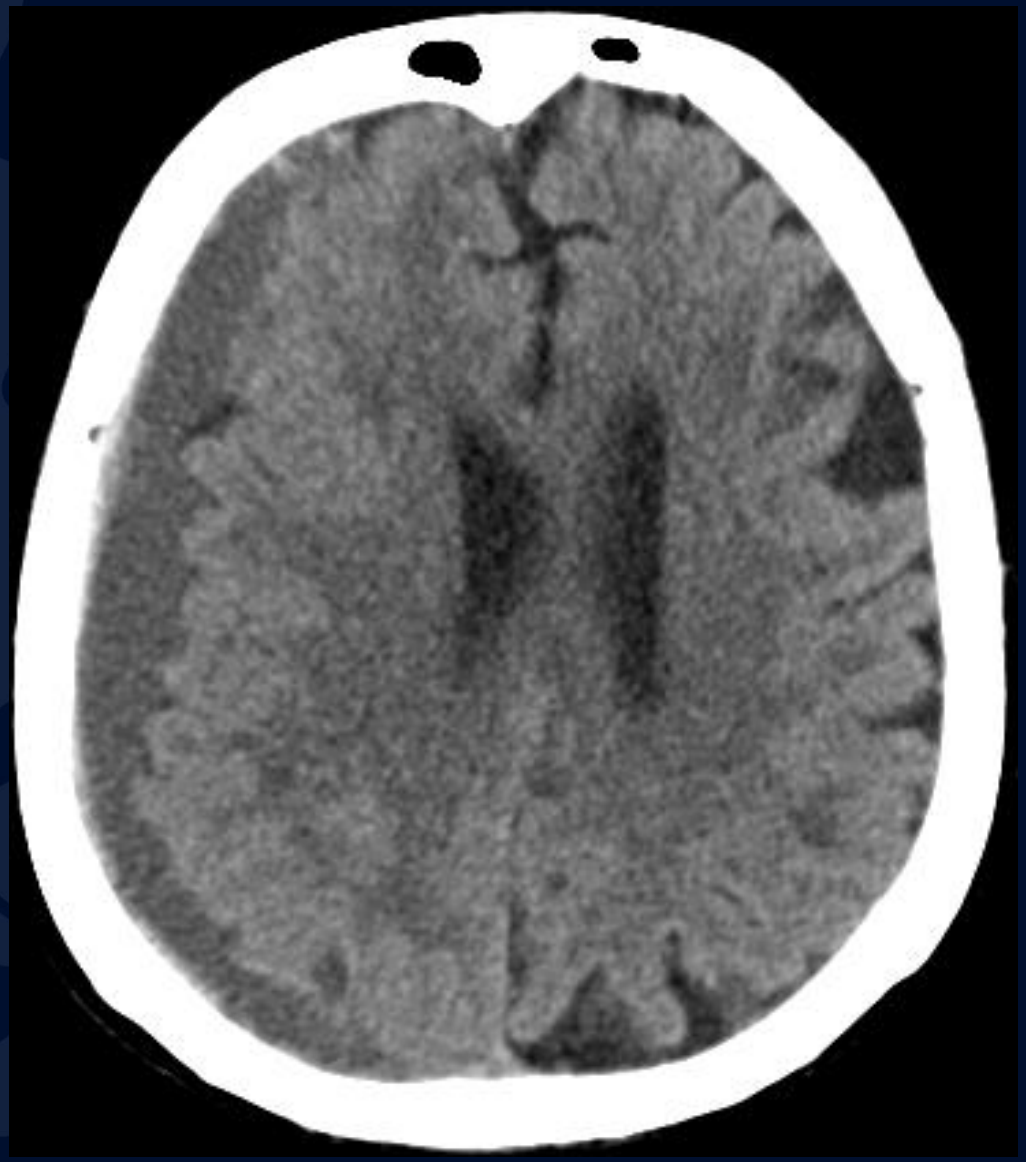

Axial CT

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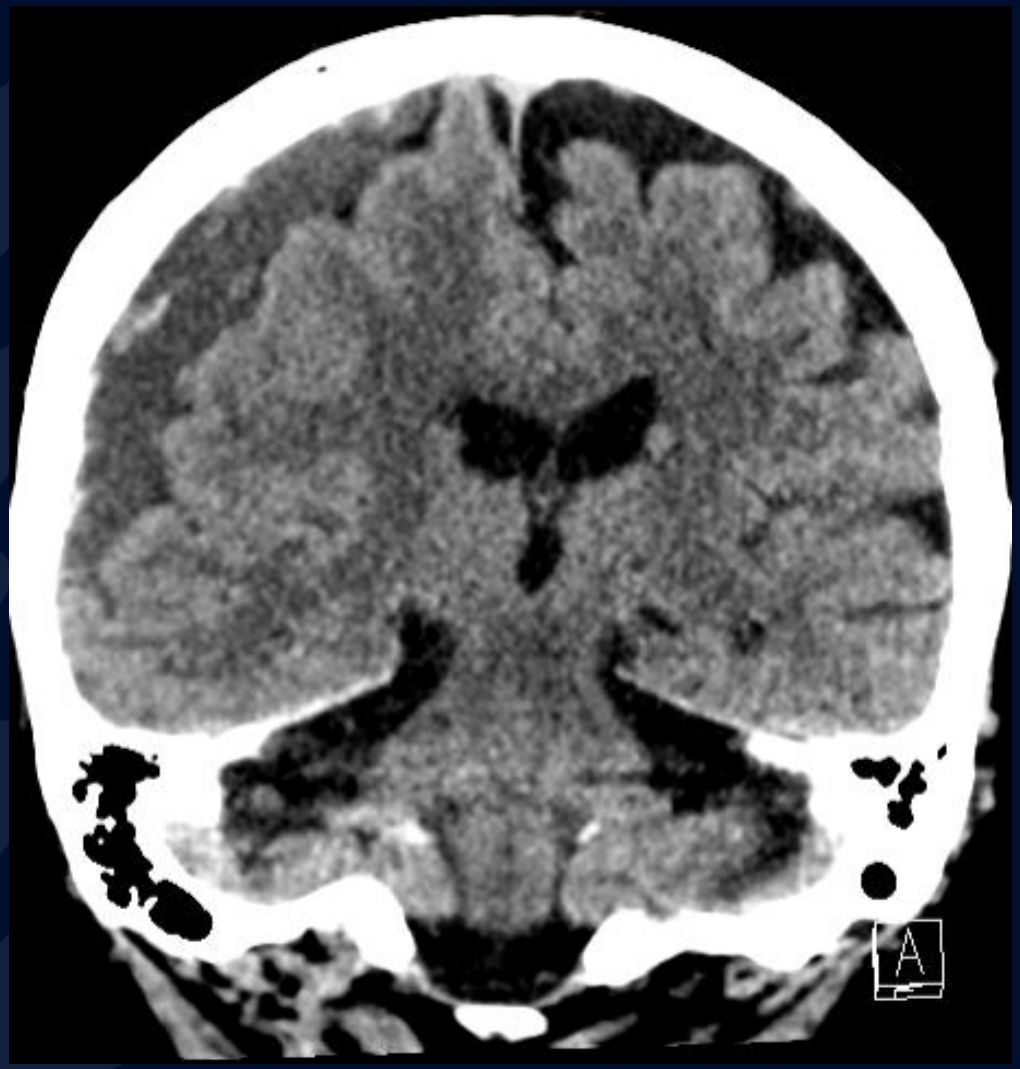
Coronal CT



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Chronic subdural hematoma

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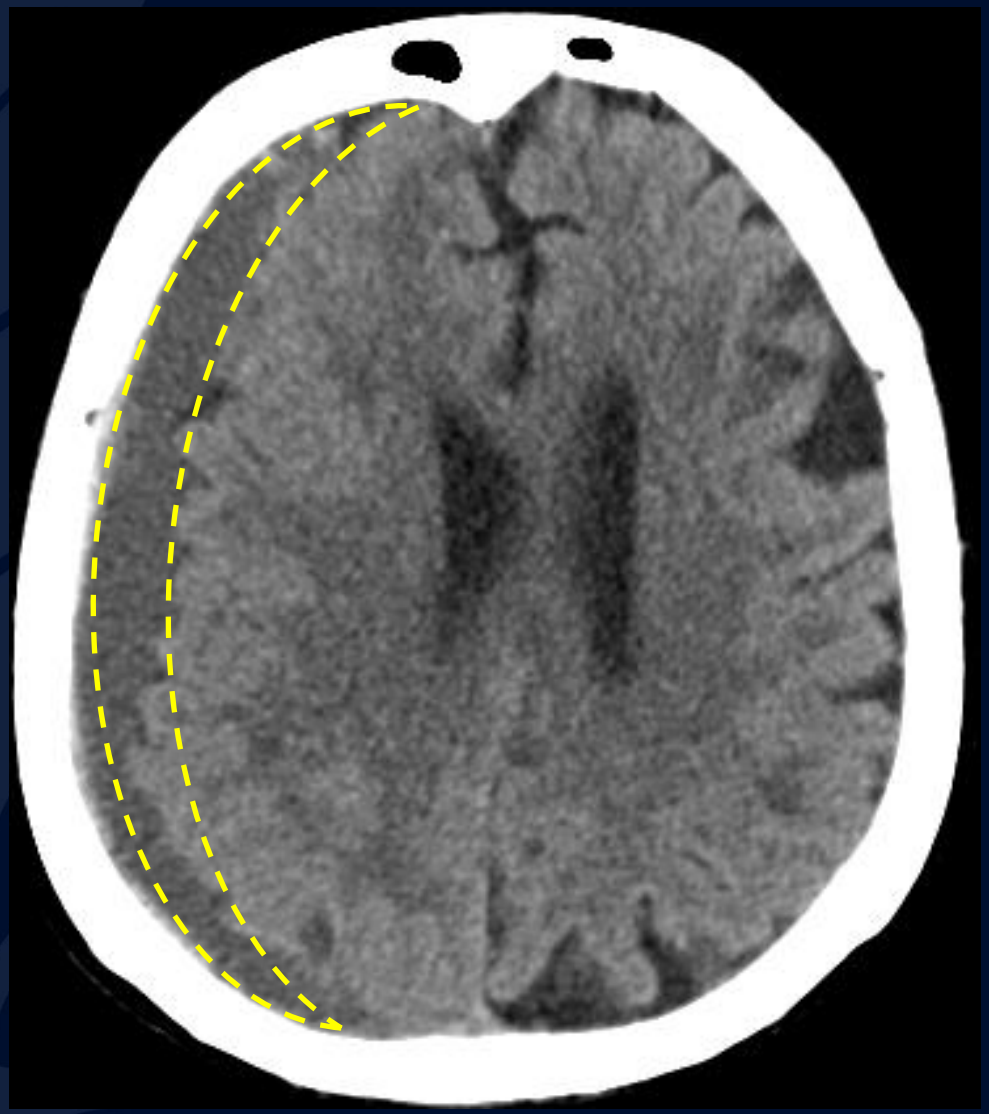

- Crescent shaped extra-axial collection
- Can cross sutures but not dural attachments
- Density varies w/ age of infarct – heterogeneity common

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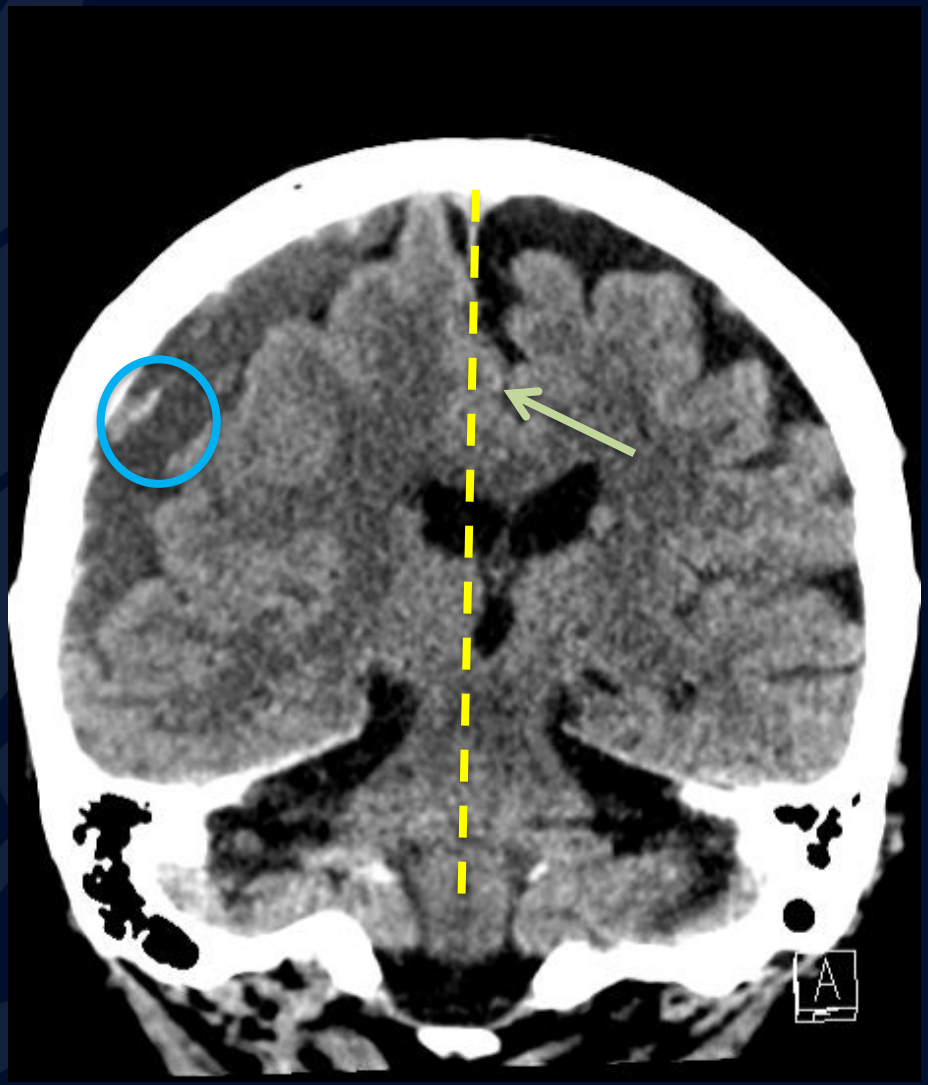

- Mass effect with midline shift and subfalcine herniation
- Enhancing internal membranes or septations are common

Chronic subdural hematoma

-Crescentic extraaxial collection that spreads diffusely

-Mechanism - trauma

-Most commonly supratentorial

-Often septated, with enhancing membranes

-Mixed-age hemorrhage common

-In contrast enhanced studies, cortical vessels are inwardly displaced

Chronic subdural hematoma

-Most commonly hyperintense on T1, T2, PD, -FLAIR, although signal is variable in intensity depending on chronicity

-Differential includes subdural hygroma (non-enhancing, no membranes, CSF denisty), subdural effusion (associated w/ meningitis)

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Jallo J, Loftus CM. Neurotrauma and Critical Care of the Brain. Thieme Medical Pub. (2009) ISBN:1604060328.