76 F w/ delirium/confusion

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Axial CT
Coronal CT
Chronic subdural hematoma
• Crescent shaped extra-axial collection
• Can cross sutures but not dural attachments
• Density varies with age of infarct – heterogeneity common
• 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 density), subdural effusion (associated w/ meningitis)
References

Osborn, AG. “Chronic subdural hematoma” statdx.com.
