

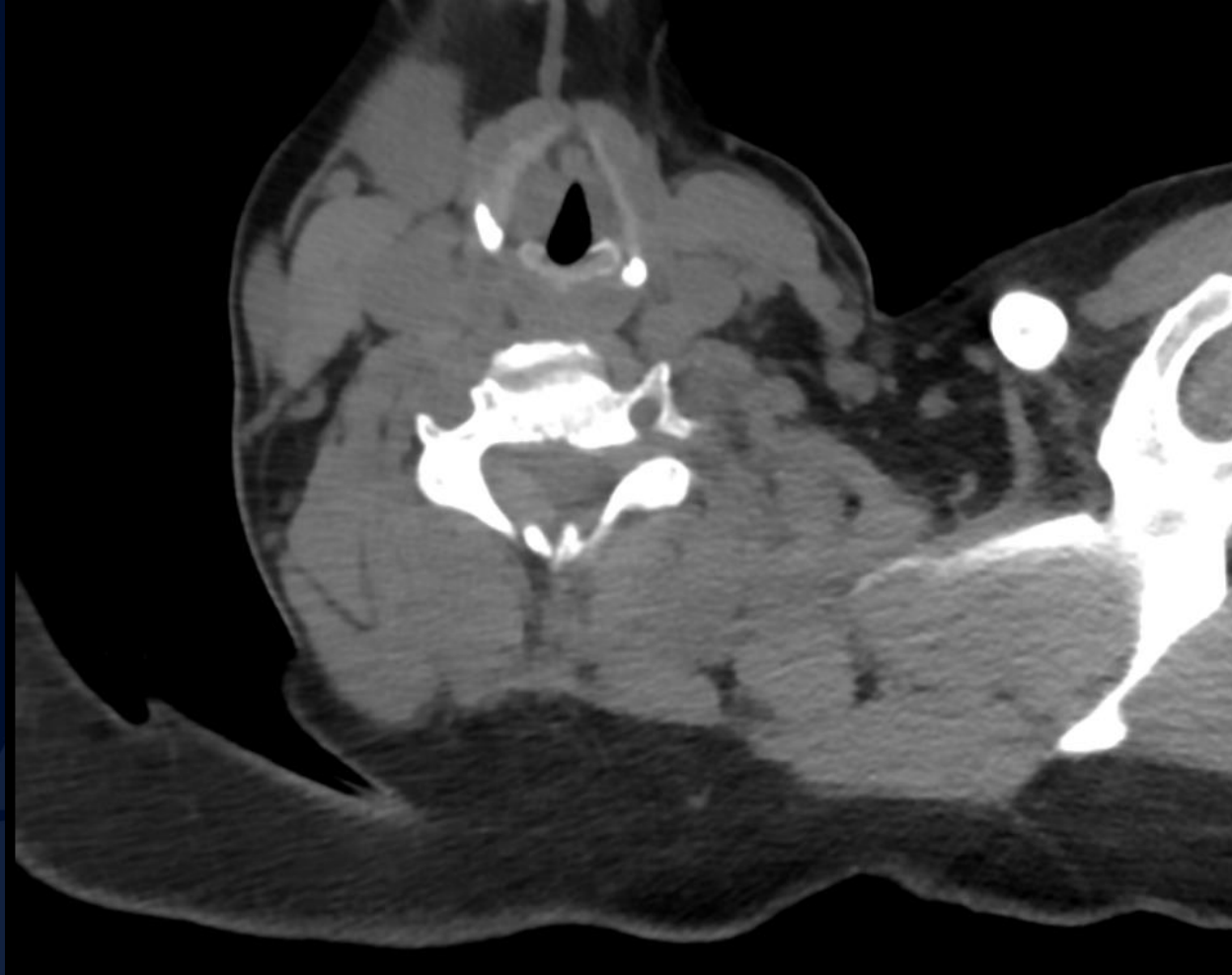
63-year-old female with
acute-on-chronic neck pain,
unilateral right arm paresthesias,
and bilateral leg weakness

Evan Risch, MS3

Non-contrast CT



Non-contrast CT

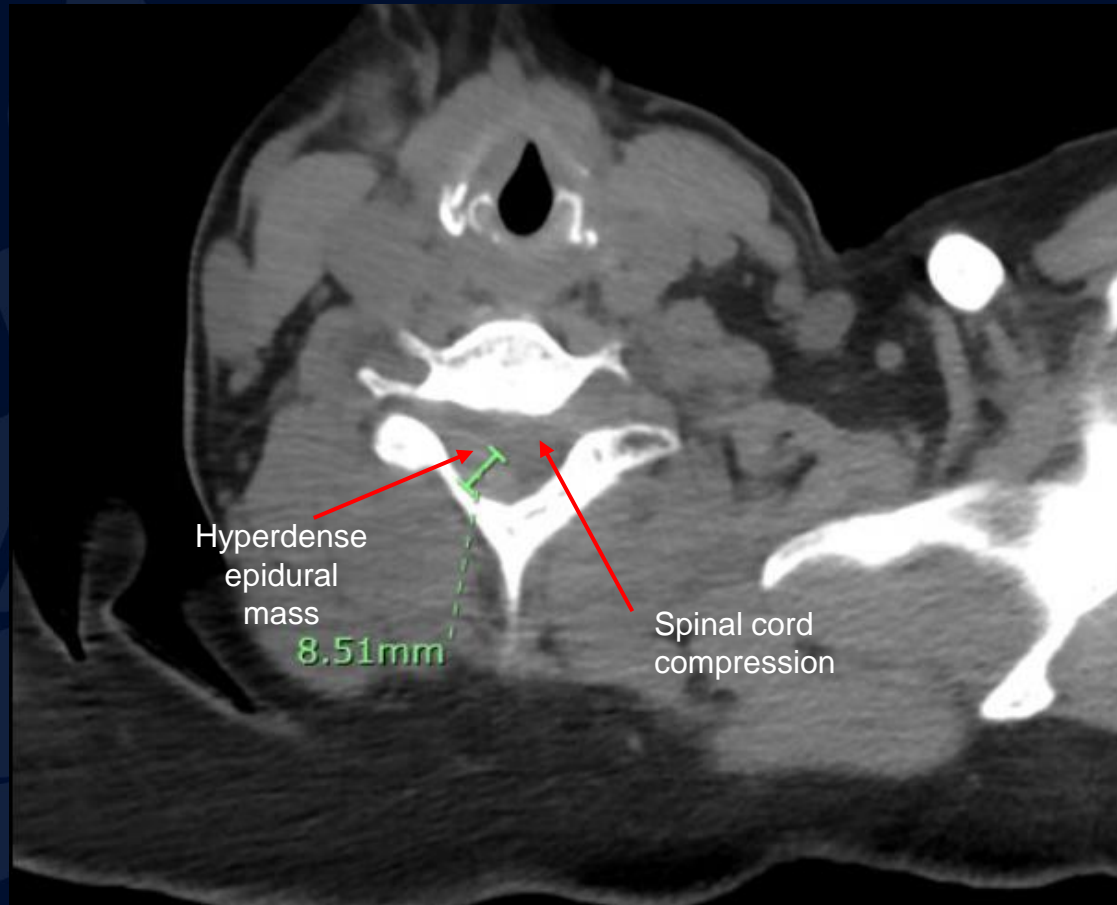


A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. It features detailed vein patterns and a lobed edge.

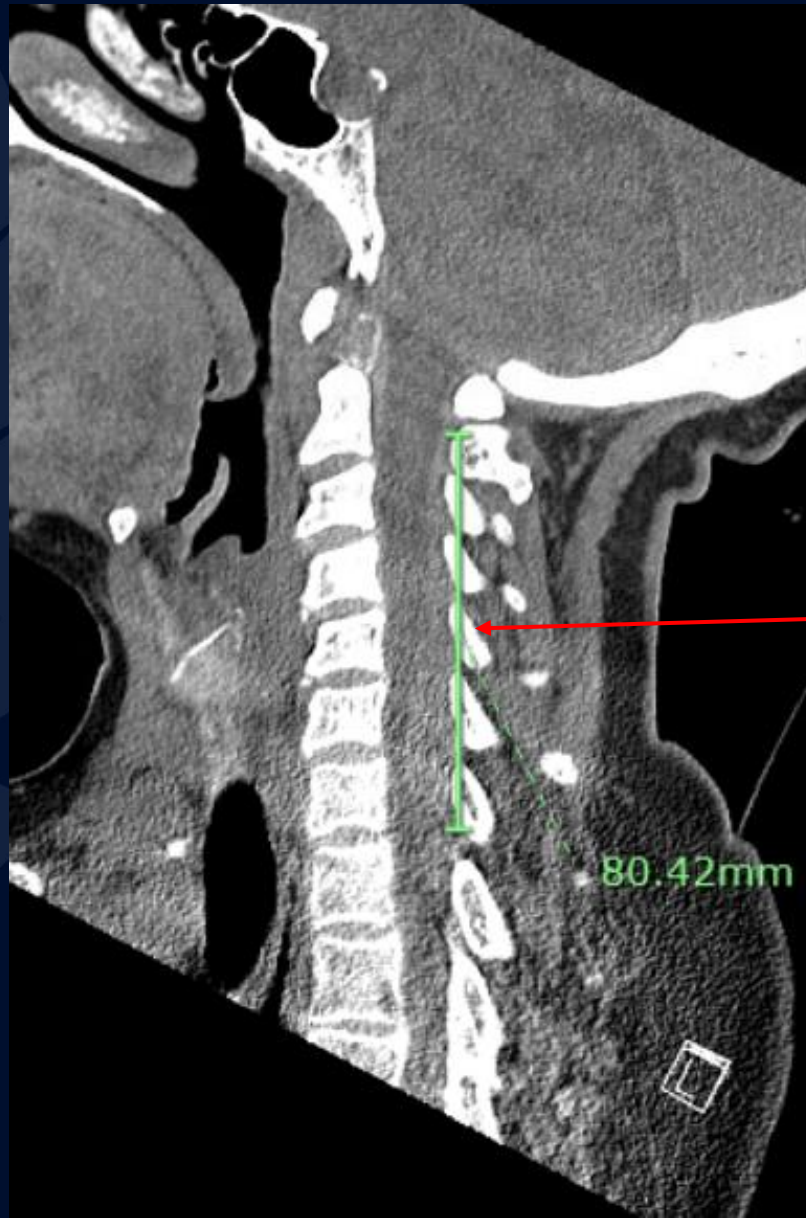
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Spontaneous Spinal Epidural Hematoma

Non-contrast CT



Non-contrast CT



Hyperdense
epidural mass

Spontaneous Spinal Epidural Hematoma

Rare neurological emergency in which there is accumulation of hemorrhage between the dura and spine which is not caused by significant trauma or iatrogenic procedures; unclear etiology

Clinical Presentation

- Acute onset neck and back pain, progressive paraparesis, bladder and bowel dysfunction

Differential diagnosis

- Stroke or TIA
- Multiple sclerosis
- Cervical spondylopathy leading to radiculopathy
- Vertebral fracture

Imaging findings

- Increased attenuation within the epidural space
- +/- mass effect on the spinal cord
- Diagnosis requires absence of identifiable triggers, traumatic events or other direct causes

Treatment

- Surgical decompression and hematoma evacuation
- Conservative management for less severe cases

Imaging Findings

MRI

- Provides the most info regarding extent of hematoma and degree of cord compression
- Extradural multisegmented fluid collection

CT

- If MRI is unavailable or cannot be done quickly
- Hyperdense epidural mass; soft tissue window is essential
- Variable cord compression
- Sagittal reformation best evaluates for craniocaudal extent

Common sites

- C5-T1
- T10-L2

Sources of bleed

- Arterial (rapid)- meningeal branches of the ascending and deep cervical arteries
- Venous (slower)- vertebral venous plexus
 - More insidious onset of symptoms

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