35. Unusual Cases of Chronic Subdural Hematoma

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The author has discussed the mechanism on production of chronic subdural hematoma previously. Our conception was as follows: After a mild head injury, blood oozes out into the subdural space and then reactive granulation tissue arises inside of the dura mater which gradually covers the clot and finally envelops it. It is with further confirmation of the conception that this report deals.

Case 1 and 2 were 48 and 34 year old man, who had both subdural and intracerebral hematomas after head injuries. The subdural hematomas were completely organized. In case 1 surface brain damage was confirmed at the craniotomy.

Case 3. A 49-year-old man was admitted one month after a episode of spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage. A saccular aneurysm in the right middle cerebral artery and a semilunar radiolucency characteristic of chronic subdural hematoma over the right hemisphere were revealed angiographically. The aneurysm was coated with EDH adhesive and the completely organized hematoma membrane was removed.

Case 4. A 6 year old boy; About one year ago a large craniopharyngioma was evacuated with right transfrontal craniotomy. Two months prior to second admission he complained of headache and visual disturbance. Reoperation was carried out and the tumor was almost totally removed. At this exploration a 0.5 mm thick completely organized whitish subdural membrane containing no blood component was found over the previously explored frontal region.

36. Traumatic Intracranial Space Occupying Lesions without Increased Intracranial Pressure or Focal Signs

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In the out-patient clinic we have many chances to examine patients, complaining of headache etc., who have already passed the acute stage of head injuries.

During the past one and half years we experienced 10 cases (20% of 49 cases of the traumatic intracranial space occupying lesion) who developed intracranial space occupying lesions without increased intracranial pressure or focal signs.

The final diagnosis was made by the carotid angiography and the operation.