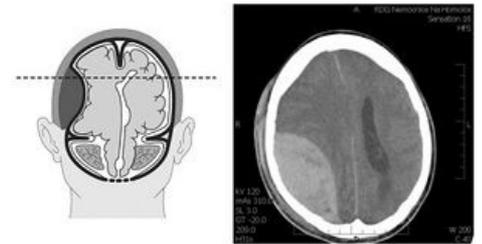


# Acute Epidural Hematoma/PGS/Diagnostics

thumb| Epidurální hematom

It usually results from a **fracture of the calvarium** at the site of the *meningeal media*, which is associated with rupture of the vessel. The bleeding is **fast** and forms an expanding mass between the **dura mater** and the calva (see picture). Increasing **intracranial pressure** results in the **displacement of central structures** ( **uncal , tentorial or occipital herniation** ) with **brainstem oppression** . The so-called **lucid interval** is sometimes anamnestic in the **clinical picture**, when post-traumatic loss of consciousness (brain commotion) is followed by a progressive disorder of consciousness (hematoma expansion, strain involvement) in a few minutes to tens of minutes. In addition to a characteristic **anamnesis** , the **diagnosis** is led by the finding of **topical symptoms of herniation** (eg **Griesinger's symptom** , **unilateral areactive mydriasis** from oppression of the oculomotor nerve in the incisura tentoria during temporal herniation) and the finding of **lenticular hypertension under the calvarium** on the CT head.



Acute Epidural Hematoma