

**“ROLE OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FOR EVALUATING THE  
TYPES OF HEMORRHAGE.”**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

The main causes of brain hemorrhage are blood pressure, consumption of alcohol, and heredity. A patient's response to a brain hemorrhage depends on the size of the hemorrhage and the amount of distension. The hemorrhage is divided into different categories using the CT images. They are mentioned as Intraventricular Hemorrhage (IVH), Intracerebral Hemorrhage (ICH), Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), Epidural hemorrhage (EDH), and Subdural hemorrhage (SDH) .

### **Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) :-**

IVH of the newborn is bleeding into the fluid-filled areas, or ventricles, surrounded by the brain. The condition is most often seen in premature babies, and the smaller and more premature the infant, the higher the risk for IVH. This is because blood vessels in the brain of premature infants are not yet fully developed and are extremely fragile. IVH is rarely present at birth, and if it occurs, it will usually be in the first several days of life.

### **Intracerebral Hemorrhage (ICH):-**

Tiny arteries bring blood to areas deep inside the brain . High blood pressure (hypertension) can cause these thin-walled arteries to rupture, releasing blood into the brain tissue. Enclosed within the rigid skull, clotted blood and fluid buildup increases pressure that can crush the brain against the bone or cause it to shift and herniate. As blood spills into the brain, the area that artery supplied is now deprived of oxygen-rich blood – called a stroke. As blood cells within the clot die, toxins are released that further damage brain cells in the area surrounding the hematoma.

### **Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH):-**

A subarachnoid hemorrhage means that there is bleeding in the space that surrounds the brain. Most often, it occurs when a weak area in a blood vessel (aneurysm) on the surface of the brain bursts and leaks. The blood then builds up around the brain and inside the skull increasing pressure on the brain. This can cause brain cell damage, life-long complications, and disabilities.

When an aneurysm is located in the brain, it's called a cerebral, intracerebral, or intracranial aneurysm. A cerebral aneurysm often develops over a long period of time and may not cause any symptoms before it bursts or ruptures. Most aneurysms develop after age 40.

### **Epidural hemorrhage (EDH):-**

An epidural hematoma (EDH) is an extra-axial collection of blood within the potential space between the outer layer of the dura mater and the inner table of the skull. It is confined by the lateral sutures (especially the coronal sutures) where the dura inserts. It is a life-threatening condition, which may require immediate intervention and can be associated with significant