Terson’s syndrome in the context of intracranial hemorrhage

Síndrome Terson no contexto das hemorragias intracranianas

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A 62-year-old man was admitted with a hypertensive emergency, anisocoria and decreased level of consciousness. The CT scan showed a hemorrhage in the brainstem and an intraocular hemorrhage (Figure), consistent with Terson’s syndrome, a condition that is classically characterized as a vitreous hemorrhage secondary to a subarachnoid hemorrhage. However, it can also be considered as a traumatic hemorrhage and, more rarely, as an intraparenchymal hemorrhage. The etiology has been attributed to a rapid increase in intracranial pressure, resulting in reduced retinal venous drainage and leading to vitreous bleeding. Terson’s syndrome is associated a high rate of morbidity and mortality not only in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage¹,²,³,⁴,⁵.

Figure. Computed tomography (CT) showed a hemorrhage in the brainstem and in the vermis of the cerebellum (black arrow in A) and an intraocular hemorrhage in the right eye (white arrow in B), which appeared as spontaneously hyperdense areas on the CT.

References


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