Hourglass brain

Figure CT scan showing bilateral acute epidural hematomas causing severe compression of the brain parenchyma, which is deformed into hourglass shape

A 50-year-old man was admitted with repeated alcoholic withdrawal seizures and head trauma, followed by coma. CT scan showed large bilateral acute epidural hematomas (figure). Bilateral craniotomy and drainage were performed. Afterward, the patient regained consciousness but remained mute, with spastic tetraparesis and refractory epilepsy.

Bilateral epidural hematomas are exceedingly rare, accounting for 2.58% of all epidural hematomas; they cause high mortality and morbidity; and they usually occur after severe head injury, e.g., car accidents.^{1,2} In this case, chronic alcoholism may have resulted in a mild coagulation disorder, and seizure-induced repeated head trauma provoked bilateral synchronous epidural bleeding.

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