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**Neuro Images**

Figure. Head CT (upper row) showing a frontal hemorrhage, small subdural hematoma and diffuse sulcal effacement. Brain MRI (lower row; axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery on the left, contrast-enhanced T1-weighted sagittal in the middle and coronal on the right) displaying a large extra-axial hemorrhagic mass with mass effect surrounded by chronic subdural fluid collection.

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**Meningioma disguised as cerebral hematoma**

Alejandro A. Rabinstein, MD, Elco F.M. Wijdicks, MD, Jimmy R. Fulgham, MD, Rochester, MN

An 84-year-old woman presented with progressive cognitive decline preceded by severe headache. She displayed apraxia and left hemiparesis and neglect. There was no history of head trauma or use of anticoagulants. Head CT (figure, upper row) showed a frontal hemorrhage with small subdural hematoma and diffuse sulcal effacement. Brain MRI (see the figure, lower row) revealed a large extra-axial hemorrhagic mass with mass effect surrounded by chronic subdural fluid collection. The patient recovered fully after resection of a meningothelial meningioma and drainage of the subdural collection.

Meningiomas infrequently present with subarachnoid, intracerebral, intratumoral, or subdural bleeding.1 This case illustrates the need to complement CT with MRI in patients with lobar hematomas.2

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Neurology 2002;58:146
DOI 10.1212/WNL.58.1.146

This information is current as of January 8, 2002

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