

Acute subdural hematoma / PGS / diagnostics

This is the most **common type** of traumatic intracranial hemorrhage, it occurs even **after a negligible**, often almost unobserved injury. The accumulation of blood is between the *dura mater* and the *arachnoid* (see picture), as a result of the **rupture of the bridging veins**, or **vial vessels**. The most common localization is in the **frontal** and **parietal area**, often (15–20%) bilaterally. The classic course is characterized by the development of **focal symptoms** (from direct hematoma pressure or from herniation) and **alterations in consciousness**. Unlike AEDH, the development of symptoms tends to be **slower**, within hours of the accident. It has a semilunar shape on the CT image. **The elderly and patients with increased bleeding** are particularly at risk of developing ASDH.