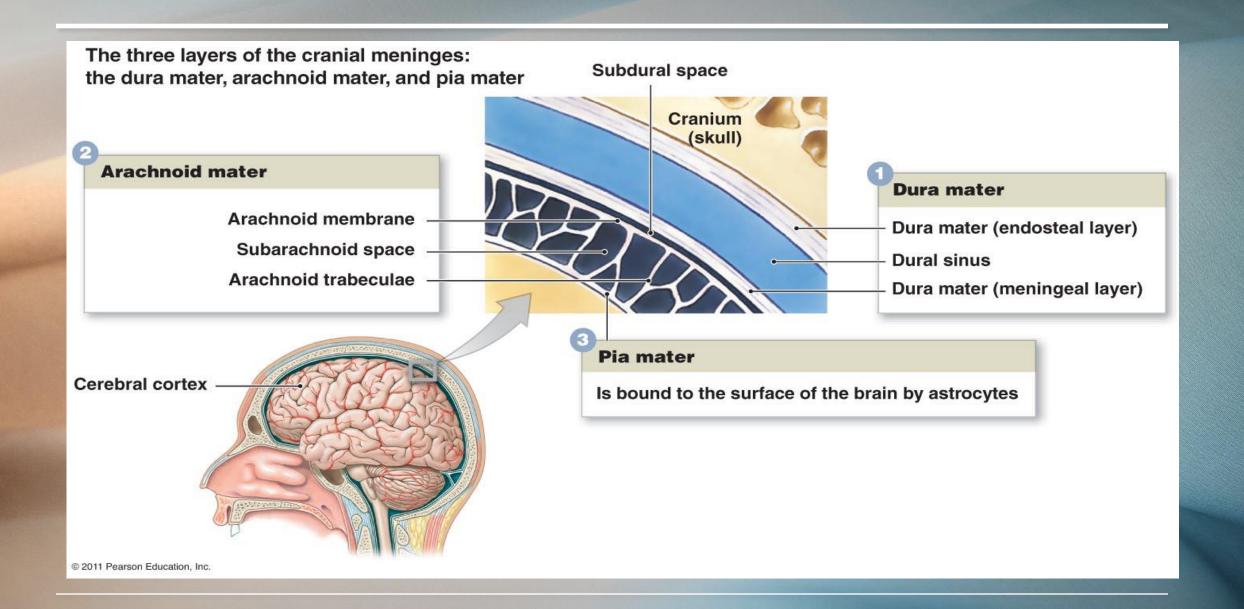
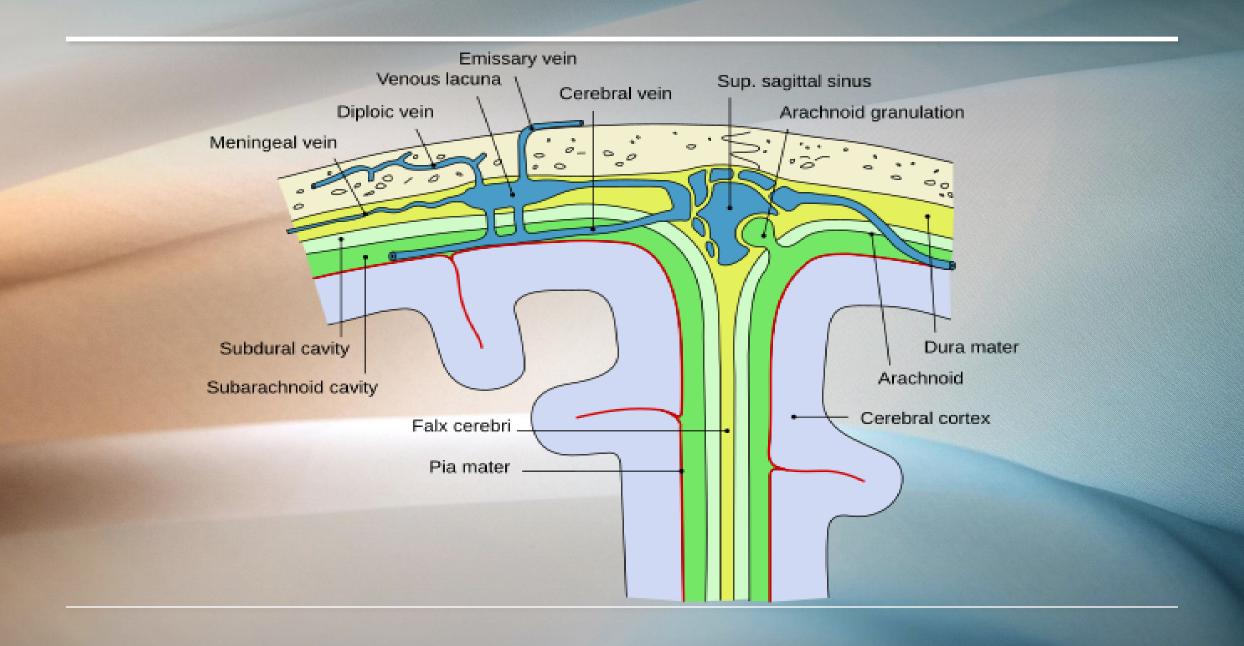
HEMORRHAGIC STROKE

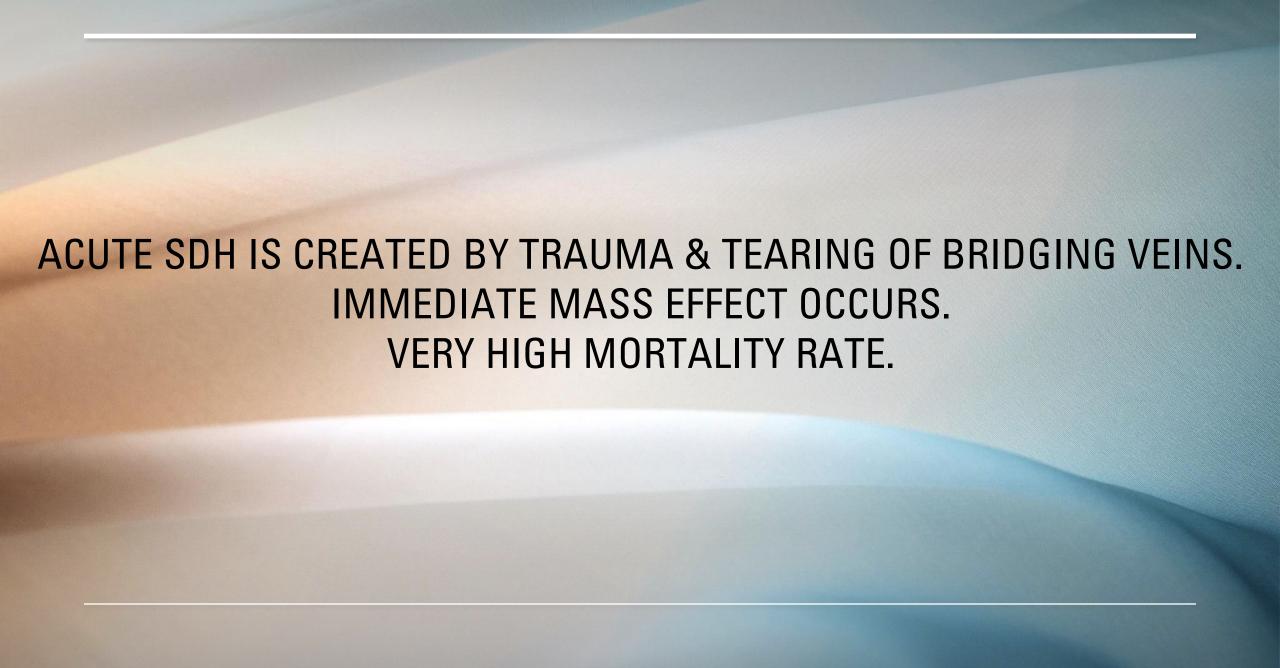
13 % OF STROKE CASES INTRACEREBRAL OR EXTRACEREBRAL (SUBARACHNOID/EPIDURAL, SUBDURAL)

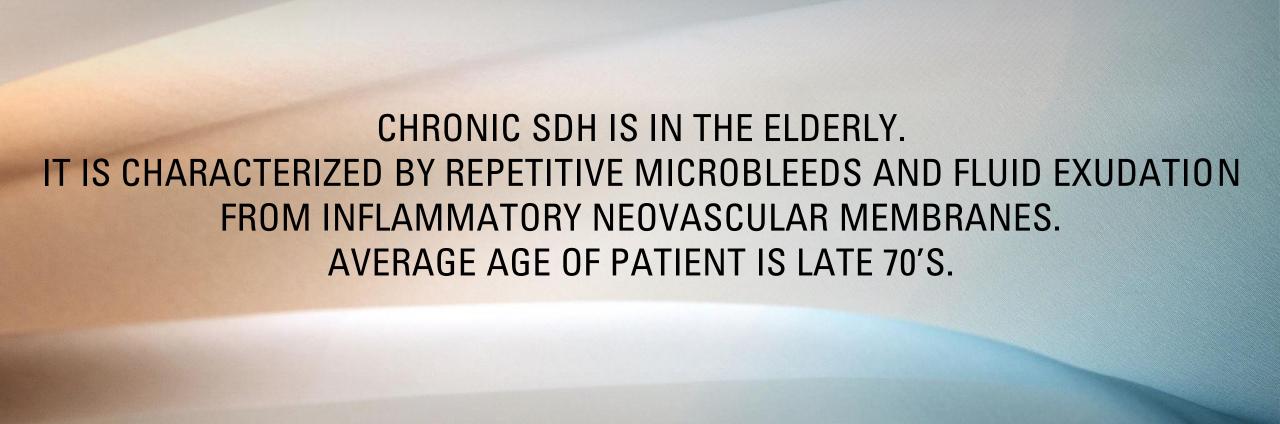




MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY EMBOLIZATION TO TREAT CHRONIC SUBDURAL HEMATOMA

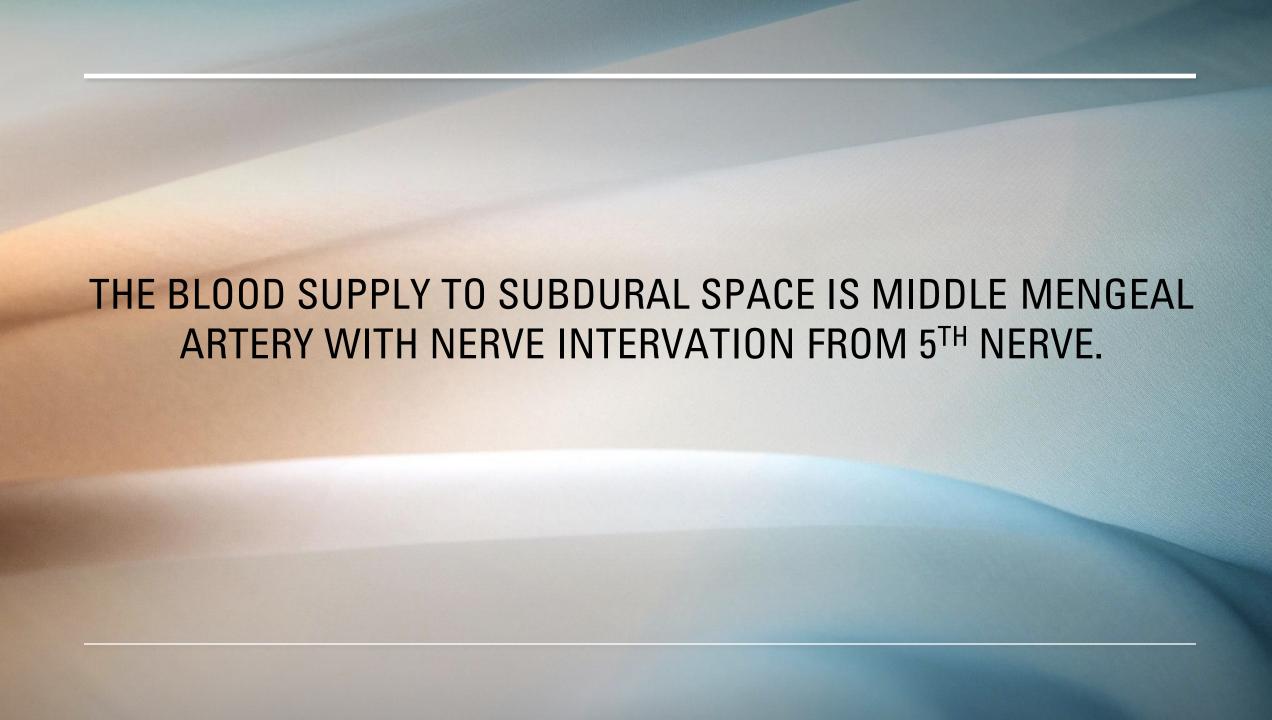
CHRONIC VS ACUTE SUBDURAL HEMATOMA THESE ARE COMPLETELY DIFFERENT DISEASE PROCESSES.





CHRONIC SDH IS NOT OFTEN ACUTELY FATAL BUT HAS SIGNIFICANT MORBIDITY AND DISABILITY.

HISTORICAL TREATMENT IS SURGICAL EVACUATION, BUT RECURRENT RATE IS HIGH (20%)



WITHIN THE LAST DECADE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE DISEASE OF CSDH HAS EMERGED. THIS IS NOT A DISEASE OF VENOUS OOZING. TRAUMA IMITATES THE FORMATION OF INFLAMMATORY NEOVASCULAR MEMBRANES DUE TO DAMAGE TO DURAL BORDER CELLS. THIS LEADS TO INFLAMMATION OF PROANGIOGENIC CELLS. THESE CELLS CREATE NEOVASCULAR MEMBRANES THAT OOZE AND BLEED.

MMA EMBOLIZATION HAS THUS COME TO THE FOREFRONT OF CHRONIC SDH TREATMENT.

MULTIPLE STUDIES SHOW NOT ONLY NONINFERORITY BUT ACTUAL IMPROVED OUTCOMES WITH EQUAL IN-HOSPITAL COMPLICATION RATES.

