## Post traumatic pericallosal bleed

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A 30-year-old male was admitted in a state of altered sensorium after road traffic (two-wheeler) accident. He had multiple episodes of vomiting. On examination his breathing was labored and GCS was 6/15 (E1V1M4). His pupils were normal in size and reacting to light normally, and he was hemodynamically stable. Noncontrast CT revealed bleed in the superior pericallosal region, adjacent to corpus callosum, measuring 3.8 x 1.5 cm (Figures 1, 2 and 3). He was managed conservatively on ventilator support, and showed gradual recovery to GCS 11/15 (E4V2M5). By six months, he had improved further to GCS 14/15 (E4V4M6) and there was no motor weakness.

Callosal and pericallosal bleed has been described in text in association with DAI in from of small petechial hemorrhages<sup>1,2</sup>. Radiological evidence of traumatic pericallosal bleed is rare, although similar bleed in pericallosal and interhemispheric area has been reported after the rupture of posttraumatic aneurysm of pericallosal artery<sup>3</sup>.



Fig 1: Non-contrast CT of head axial section showing pericallosal bleed.

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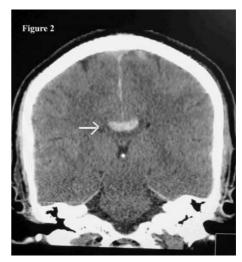


Fig 2: Non-contrast CT of head coronal section showing pericallosal bleed.



Fig 3: Non-contrast CT of head sagittal section showing callosal and pericallosal bleed.

## REFERENCES

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