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CORRELACIÓN CLÍNICO-TOMOGRÁFICA DEL HEMATOMA INTRAPARENQUIMATOSO

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Abstract

A cross-sectional, descriptive study was carried out in all patients with clinical or homographic diagnosis of spontaneous intraparenchymatous hematoma, discharged from the Intermediate Care Unit at "Manuel Ascunce Domenech" Teaching Hospital of Camagüey city, from March 2002 to February 2003. Its objective was to correlate clinically and ultrasonographically those cases diagnosed as spontaneous intraparenchymatous hematoma. This entity was more frequent in men than in women, in white skin patients and older than 60 years. The more frequent antecedents of these patients were arterial hypertension in 86.5 % of cases, followed by the ischemic vascular disease and different cardiopathies. To 70.6 % of patients the disease was not diagnosed in the emergency service; computed tomography was useful in the diagnosis and the topography in the 100 % of cases, while clinical study allowed us to reach to a positive diagnosis in 92.3 % and tomographic study of the intraparenchymatous hematoma were useful in the diagnosis and localization, and among them, the more frequent were putaminal and thalamic.

Keywords

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ULTRASONOGRAPHY.

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