

Case Of The Month: Case 1/2001

P Yeh, D Kim, J Nates

Citation

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION

A 55 year-old white male arrived to the Neuro-ICU of our institution with an altered mental status and under the influence of alcohol. The patient had been found in his garage unconscious, and had repeatedly stated that he had tried to kill himself shooting 2 nails in his head with a carpenter's nail pistol. By the time he arrived to the emergency room, he was awake and alert, responsive and conversant. He did not have any cranial nerve palsies, and his peripheral examination was normal, with no motor or sensory deficits.

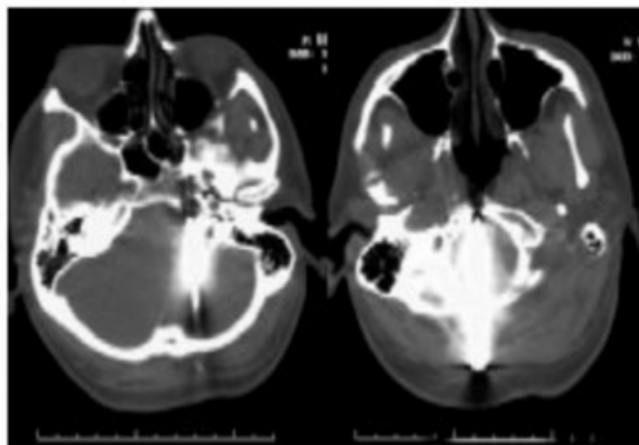
Figure 1

Plain film



Figure 2

CT-scan of the brain on arrival



QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

1. What structures have been injured?

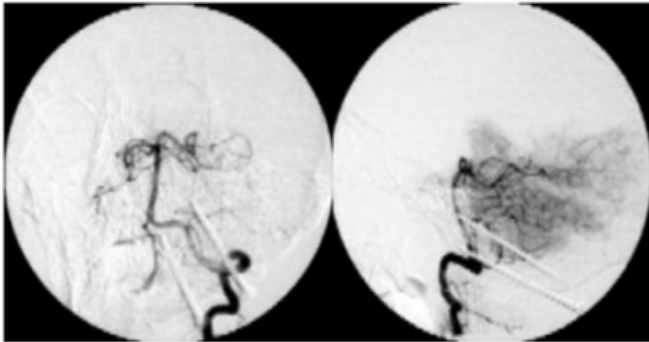
Answer: One of the nails traversed the foramen magnum in the midline penetrating the vermis of the cerebellum and the medulla. The second nail traversed the left cerebellar hemisphere causing a mild hemorrhagic contusion of the left cerebellar peduncle (as seen in CT above).

2. What other tests would you request to confirm your diagnosis?

Answer: Some authors recommend performing angiograms only when a vascular lesion is suspected (1). However, we think that an angiogram can prove to be very useful in surgical planning even if no vascular injury is shown (see picture of angiogram in the above patient below). Of course, MRI is contraindicated in this and other similar cases.

Figure 3

Angiogram: vertebral injection, lateral and oblique views



There is normal filling of the distal vertebral, basilar, bilateral posterior cerebral, superior cerebellar, anterior inferior cerebellar and posterior inferior cerebellar arteries. There is no evidence of acute arterial injury despite 2 nails traversing the posterior fossa.

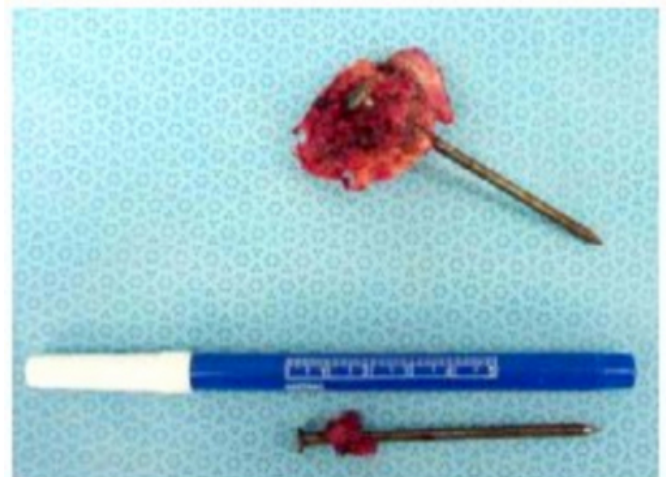
3. What is the management of this condition?

Answer: As in other penetrating brain injuries, the basic treatment should include debridement with removal of the foreign body and detritus (e.g. bone fragments, clots and necrotic tissue)(1). Hemostasis and closure of the dura mater are very important stages of the procedure to avoid intra- or post-operative hemorrhages and CSF leaks (1,2,3,4,5). Preoperatively, the patient was immobilized in a Philadelphia cervical collar. In the OR, after awake fiberoptic intubation and prone positioning as shown below, wide exposure of the suboccipital bone was made to gain access to the petrosal and suboccipital surfaces of the cerebellum, then the nails were removed. The entry site was then debrided and cleaned, and a tight closure performed.

Figure 4



Figure 5



4. What are the possible complications of this injury?

Answer: The most worrisome complication would be hemorrhage within the medulla as the nail is removed. Other possible complications include wound infection, brain abscess, CSF leaks, venous thrombosis, cerebral blood flow reduction, cerebral vasospasm, arterio-venous fistulas, aneurysms, brain infarction, seizures and death (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9).

5. What do you think was this patient's outcome?

Answer: This patient survived with no post-operative complications or neurological deficits!

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