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**A Case Study on Untreated Chronic Subdural Hematoma and It' S
Management by Burr Hole Evaluation**

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ABSTRACT

One of the most common types of intracranial hemorrhage is Chronic Subdural Hematoma which occurs mainly among elderly population. Abnormal collection of liquefied blood degradation underneath the dura mater is called chronic subdural hematoma which results in brain tissue compression and subsequent neurological sequelae. CSDH the treatment is based upon the presence of symptoms and clinical signs of cerebral parenchymal compression. The most effective way to manage CSDH is surgical treatment. If chronic subdural hematoma is not treated in elderly patients it causes fatality and paralysis. Hence early detection and proper management of subdural hematoma is very essential to prevent further complications. We present here a case of a 52 year old male patient, who had a fall from bike and acquired head injury and was treated. Later in July 2022, after 4 months he was diagnosed with acute on chronic subdural hematoma, presented with a complaint of giddiness and reduced motor functions. The cerebral CT report revealed cerebral edema, old left zygomatic maxillary fracture, acute on chronic SDH in the right frontoparietal region and sub acute SDH on the left frontoparietal region which met the criteria for neurological approach

requiring burr hole surgery. The surgery was carried out in the patient and his condition was improved gradually.

Keywords: Intracranial, hemorrhage, brain-tissue compression, subdural hematoma, burr-hole surgery.

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