Teaching NeuroImages: Spontaneous spinal epidural hematoma with spot sign positivity

**Figure 1** Craniocervical CT angiogram: Selected axial images

(A) CT angiography precontrast images show a hyperdense right posterolateral epidural collection (hematoma) with subsequent contrast extravasation (B), i.e., spot sign.

**Figure 2** Sagittal T2-weighted MRI

MRI confirms an epidural collection with high T2 signal, consistent with hematoma.

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An 82-year-old man on warfarin for previous venous thromboembolism presented to the hospital with acute neck pain followed by rapidly progressive, asymmetrical incomplete quadriparesis. Cranio-cervical CT angiography (CTA) was performed (figure 1), which revealed a spot sign and hyperdense material in the cervical spinal canal. MRI confirmed extradural hematoma from C4-T1 (figure 2), and successful surgical management was achieved.

The CTA spot sign is a predictor of intracerebral hematoma growth.\(^1\) In spinal epidural hematomas, rapid clinical progression has been associated with poorer prognosis.\(^2\) However, there are no published data on spot sign positivity in spinal hematomas.

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

A. Schutz: study concept and drafting of manuscript. P. Rama Asary: study concept and drafting of manuscript. J. Hansen: study concept and revising of manuscript. B. O’Brien: study concept and revising of manuscript. D. Crimmins: study concept and revising of manuscript.

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**REFERENCES**


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