Lobar Hemorrhage

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Definition

A lobar hemorrhage occurs when there is bleeding into a lobe of the cerebrum.

Current Knowledge

Because most hemorrhages into the brain occur in the deeper tissues and brain stem, a lobar hemorrhage is often considered to be a distinct pathogenetic subgroup. It can be caused by a cerebral angioma, aneurysm, or arteriovenous malformation or rarely by sudden acute extreme hypertension, all of which lead to a hemorrhagic stroke; bleeding into a brain tumor; a bleeding disorder, including hemophilia or thrombocytopenia; or trauma. It can also be associated with liver disease, autoimmune disease, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy. At times, no cause can be found. Presenting features reflect those of a hemorrhagic stroke and depend on the location and amount of the brain tissue affected. Symptoms can include altered consciousness and cognition, severe

headache or seizure, stiff neck and vomiting, reduced sensation and motor control, swallowing and language difficulties, and others. Increased intracranial pressure causes most of these symptoms. Diagnosis most often relies on cerebral imaging. Treatment may include medications, surgical procedures, or both and at times consists only of observation, symptom management, and rehabilitation. Complications include seizure, hydrocephalus, and persistent neurological deficits. Outcome depends on the amount of swelling and bleeding. Permanent brain damage resulting in disability, or death, may result, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy is characterized by multiple recurrences of lobar hemorrhages.

Cross-References

- ▶ [Angioma, Cavernous Angioma](#)
- ▶ [Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy](#)
- ▶ [Hemorrhagic Stroke](#)
- ▶ [Intracerebral Hemorrhage](#)
- ▶ [Intracranial Hemorrhage](#)
- ▶ [Vascular Malformations](#)

References and Readings

- Sacco, R. L. (2000). Lobar intracerebral hemorrhage. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 342, 276–279.