

# Case 5

# Patient Profile

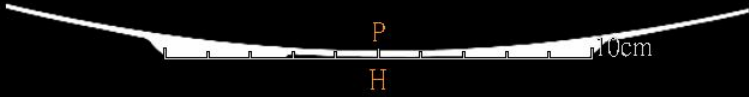
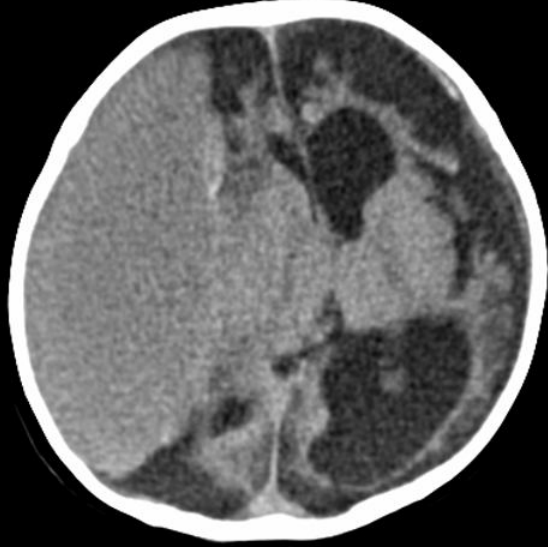
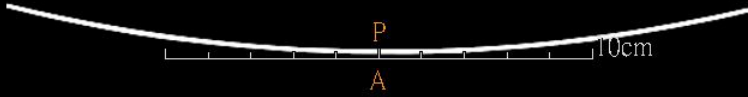
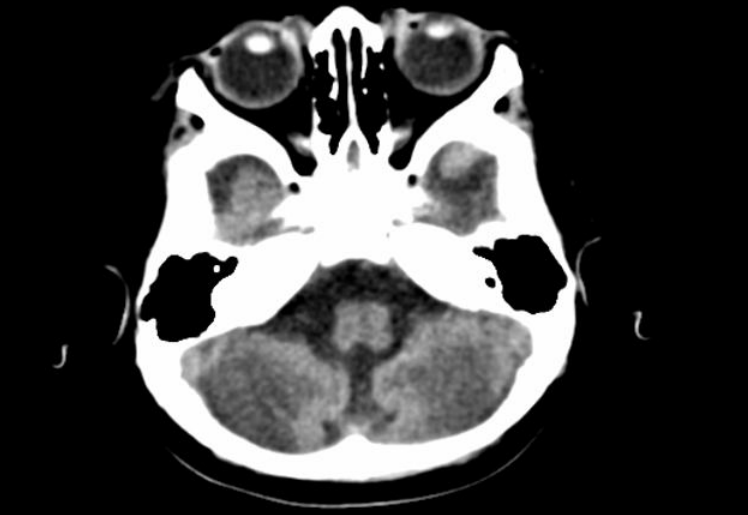
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- 8 years old girl
- Chief complaint
  - Sudden onset of loss of consciousness and paleness
- Past history
  - nil

# Image

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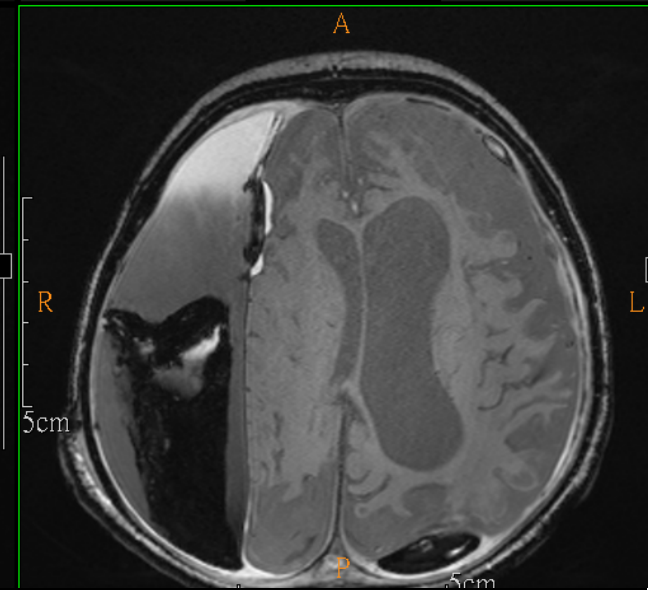
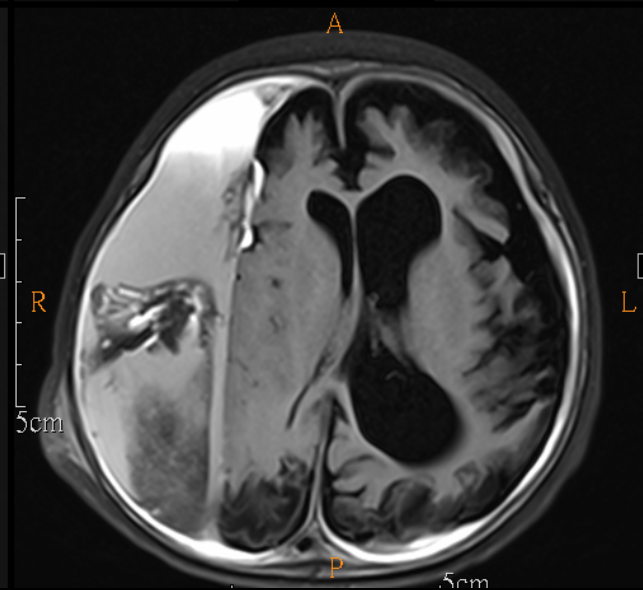
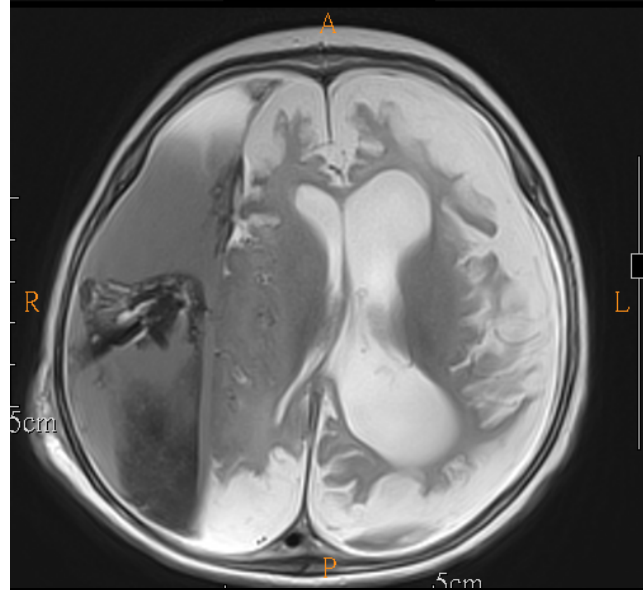
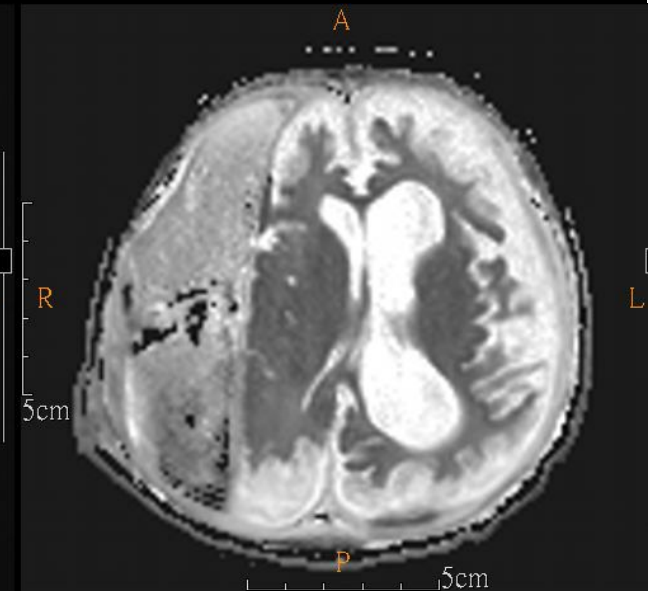
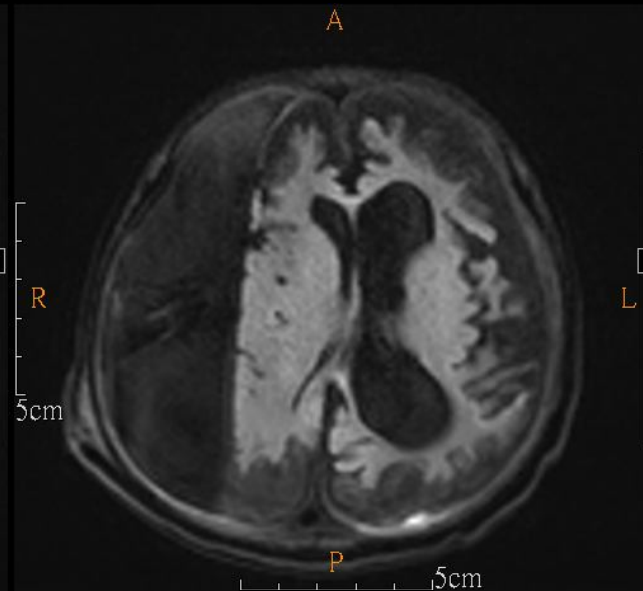
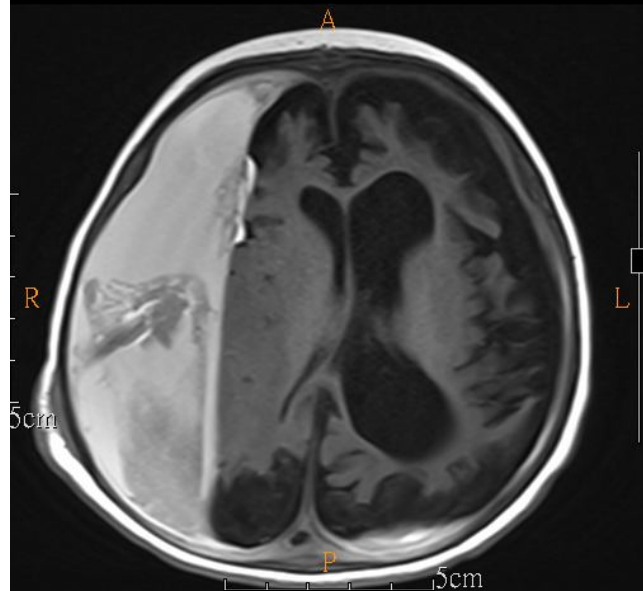
- 2016-08-22 Brain CT
- 2016-09-05 Brain MRI



T1WI

DWI

ADC



T2WI

T2 Flair

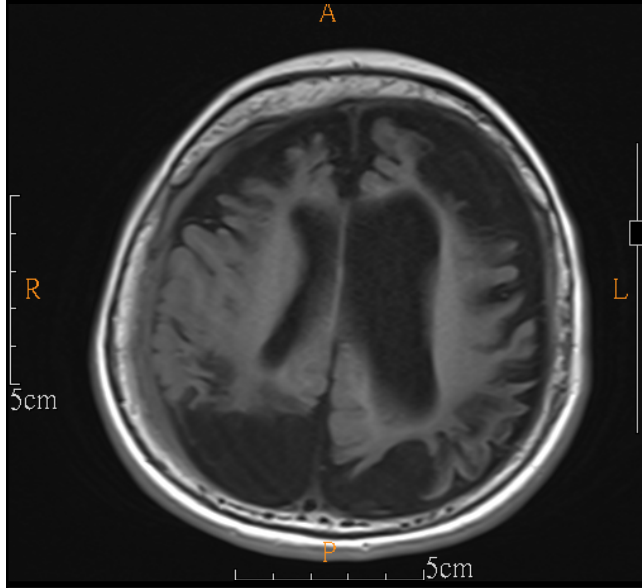
MIP

# Clinical Course

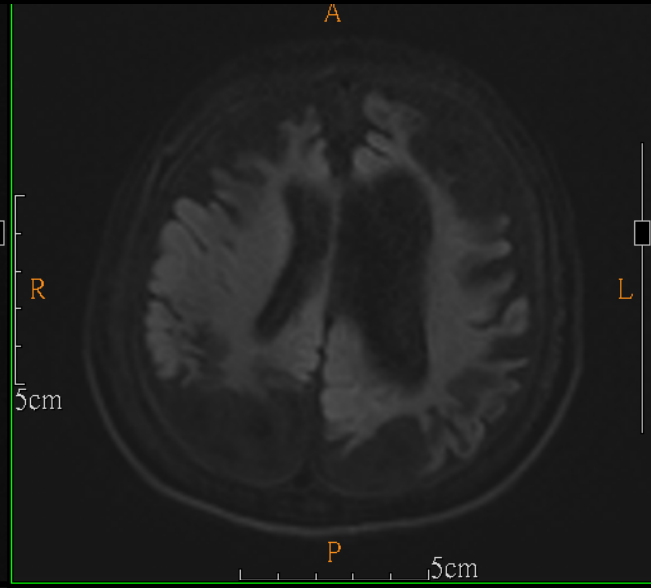
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- Diagnosis
  - Child abuse
- Follow-up MRI on 2018-05-03

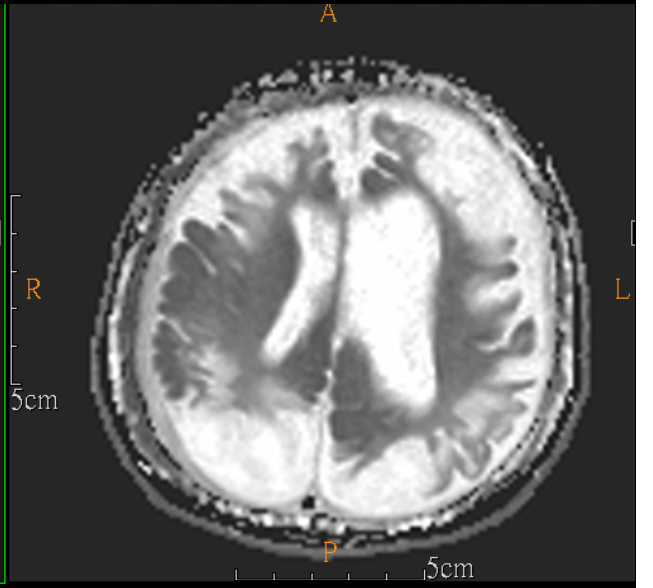
T1WI



DWI



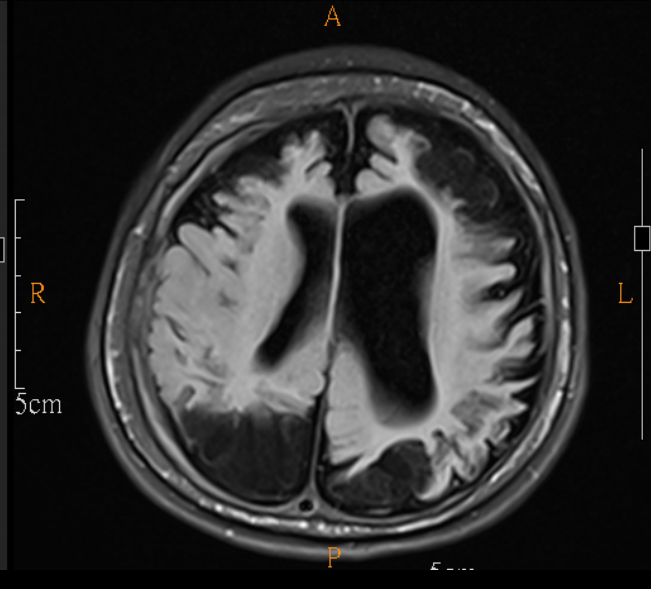
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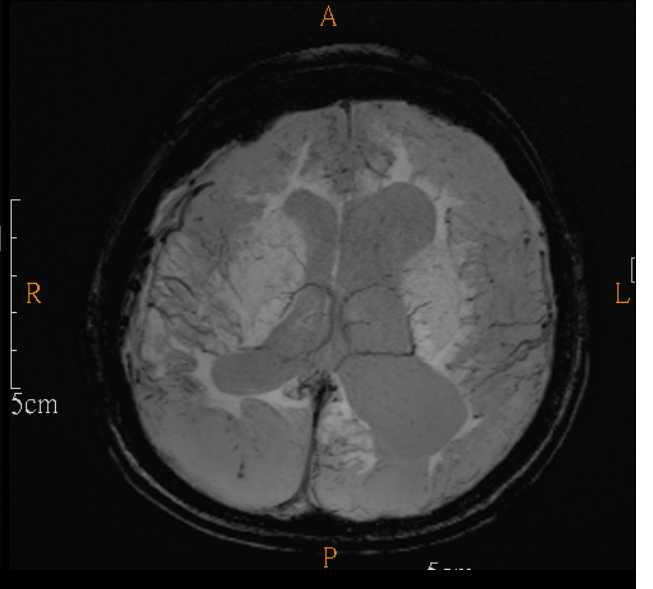
T2WI



T2 Flair



MIP





# Revisiting Neuroimaging of Abusive Head Trauma in Infants and Young Children

Kevin Li-Chun Hsieh<sup>1,2</sup>  
Robert A. Zimmerman<sup>3</sup>  
Hung Wen Kao<sup>4</sup>  
Cheng-Yu Chen<sup>1, 2, 5</sup>

AJR 2014

**OBJECTIVE.** The purpose of this article is to use a mechanism-based approach to review the neuroimaging findings of abusive head trauma to infants. Advanced neuroimaging provides insights into not only the underlying mechanisms of craniocerebral injuries but also the long-term prognosis of brain injury for children on whom these injuries have been inflicted.

**CONCLUSION.** Knowledge of the traumatic mechanisms, the key neuroimaging findings, and the implications of functional imaging findings should help radiologists characterize the underlying causes of the injuries inflicted, thereby facilitating effective treatment.