

NSW INSTITUTE OF
FORENSIC MEDICINE42-50 PARRAMATTA ROAD
PO BOX 90
GLEBE NSW 2037
PHONE (02) 660 5977
FAX (02) 552 1613**NEUROPATHOLOGY REPORT:****Name:** Carl Gregory STOCKTON**Institute Case No:** 96/2930**Macroscopic Examination of Brain:**

There are multiple foci of clotted blood attached to the outer surface of the cranial dura, the largest, 7.0 cm in greatest dimension. Also submitted is a fragment of bone that is 4.5 cm in greatest dimension. Attached to the inner surface is a focus of clotted blood that is 3.5 cm in greatest dimension.

The brain weighs 1760 g. The brain is grossly distorted and the orbital surface of the right frontal lobe, the inferior surface of the right temporal lobe, the base of the brain, the brainstem and the inferior surfaces of the cerebellar hemispheres are disrupted.

The gyri of the cerebral hemispheres are flattened and the sulci are obliterated.

There is scant clotted blood around vessels in the subarachnoid spaces of the left frontal lobe.

There is clotted blood layered diffusely in the subarachnoid spaces of the right frontal lobe. On the orbital surface, the arachnoid is disrupted and the underlying parenchyma is fragmented. Around the fragmented area, there is clotted blood on the outer surface of the arachnoid.

The vessels at the base are unremarkable and the cranial nerves are intact.

The cerebrum is sectioned at 1 cm intervals. The cortices and subcortical white matter of the orbital surface of the left frontal lobe are speckled with clotted blood. At the level of the genu, the blood extends into the centrum semiovale where the largest focus is 1.0 cm in greatest dimension. The blood extends posteriorly in the cortices and subcortical white matter of the orbital surface throughout the length of the lobe. There is a focus of clotted blood in the white matter of the temporo-occipital lobe, just inferior to the putamen, that is 2.0 cm in greatest dimension. In this area, the blood is continuous with blood in the lateral ventricles. There are multiple foci of clotted blood, that are connected, in the grey and white matter of the superior parieto-occipital lobe. The blood extends from the subarachnoid space to the trigone and is 5.0 cm in greatest lateral dimension. The focus extends from the splenium to a point that is 2.0 cm from the occipital pole.



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There is a defect in the orbital surface of the right frontal lobe that extends from the pole to the genu. The surrounding parenchyma is fragmented. 1.0 cm posterior to the genu, in supero-lateral areas, there is a focus of clotted blood that is 3.0 cm in greatest dimension. The blood extends from the subarachnoid space to a point that is 0.5 cm from the angle of the ventricle. The blood extends posteriorly to the frontal centrum, multifocally, and is continuous with clotted blood in the lateral ventricle. The orbital surface of the frontal lobe is fragmented and the surrounding grey matter and underlying white matter are speckled with clotted blood. At the level of the splenium, there are multiple foci of clotted blood in the grey and white matter adjacent to the trigone. The blood extends from the level of the pulvinar, posteriorly to the tip of the occipital horn of the lateral ventricle. At the level of the splenium, the blood is multifocal, but the foci are continuous and, also, continuous with clotted blood in the lateral ventricle.

The hemispheres are distorted so that, anteriorly, the right is larger than the left but, posteriorly, the left is larger than the right.

The lateral ventricles are slit-like and filled with clotted blood.

The cortical ribbon throughout the hemispheres is dusky.

The disrupted brainstem and cerebellum are sectioned together in 1 cm intervals. Fragments of the brainstem have unusually prominent vessels.

The cortices of the cerebellum are dusky.

Representative sections are submitted as A - H.

Microscopic Brain Description

The right frontal and left frontal and parietal sections show collections of extravasated red blood cells surrounded by rarefied, vacuolated, fragmented parenchyma.

The sections of the cerebellum show collections of extravasated red cells in the cortices and subcortical white matter.

The sections of the brainstem show collections of extravasated red cells in the base of the pons and in the middle cerebellar peduncle.

Diagnosis Recent epidural, subdural, subarachnoid and intraventricular haemorrhage, see macro. (Brain, cerebrum).
Recent laceration and contusion, see macro and micro. (Brain, cerebrum, cerebellum and brainstem).

Dr J Raisanen
Neuropathologist
15 January, 1997

