

A



B

FIGURE 441e-33 Epidural hematoma. Axial noncontrast CT (**A**) demonstrates a high-density epidural collection in the cervical spine (*), which is consistent with acute hemorrhage. Also noted is mass effect on the spinal cord (*arrowheads*). Sagittal reformatted CT image (**B**) demonstrates the extension of the acute epidural hematoma (*) and a disk bulge (*arrowhead*), which further contributes to spinal canal narrowing. CT is the imaging procedure of choice to detect acute hematoma.



FIGURE 441e-34 Retropharyngeal soft tissue mass. Sagittal T1-weighted MRI demonstrates a hyperflexion fracture with retropulsion of the posterior wall in the canal at C5 and C6 (*arrow*). There is also a large retropharyngeal hematoma (*). The distance from the posterior wall of the airway to the anterior wall of the vertebral body should not measure more than 6 mm at C2 or more than 20 mm at C6 (mnemonic "6 at 2 and 20 at 6").

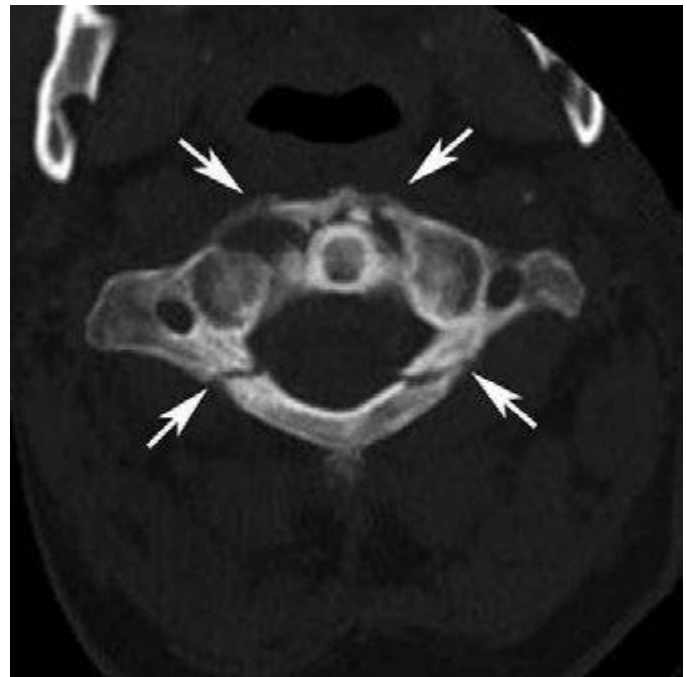


FIGURE 441e-35 Jefferson fracture. Axial CT demonstrates four fracture lines (*arrows*) separating C1 in four parts. Jefferson fracture is usually caused by axial impact to the head such as diving in shallow water.