

Eur Neurol 2001;45:295

**Excessive Subdural Hemorrhage Associated with Warfarin Treatment in Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome**

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T<sub>1</sub>-weighted cranial MRI demonstrates confluent subdural hematomas of 1–1.5 cm thickness almost completely covering the surface of both hemispheres, the cerebellum and the tentorium. This usual-

ly extensive subdural hemorrhage occurred as a consequence of an accidentally overdosed warfarin treatment (INR >5.53) in a 65-year-old woman with an antiphospholipid-antibody syndrome and recurrent strokes who was referred to our hospital because of disorientation and epileptic seizures. Warfarin was antagonized, and low-dose heparin was given as an antithrombotic agent. Cranial CT demonstrated the near-complete resorption of the subdural hematomas within 6 weeks. Except for preexisting cognitive deficits, the patient recovered clinically equally well.

