Case Report

Spontaneous spinal subdural hematoma in COVID-19 patient: Croatian national COVID hospital experience

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INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) stands for novel infection that led to worldwide pandemic, caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome CoronaVirus-2 (SARS-Cov2). Different clinical outcomes have been observed in patients, ranging from asymptomatic, mild or moderate disease to severe, and progressive pneumonia leading to acute respiratory distress syndrome and multisystem organ failure. Although most of the COVID-19 patients have respiratory infection, a number of patients developed coagulation abnormalities.
Spontaneous spinal subdural hematoma (SSDH), a rare acute or subacute condition and cause of acute spinal cord compression accounting approximately for 4.1% of spinal hematomas, was firstly reported in 1948 by Schiller et al. SSDH leads to spinal cord or cauda equine compression, with symptoms varying from mild-to-severe neurological deficit, causing devastating neurological consequences, even death. SSDH could occur as a consequence of posttraumatic, iatrogenic, or spontaneous, that is, idiopathic causes, including underlying arteriovenous malformations or tumors and coagulation disorder. In spontaneous cases, diagnosis may be frequently delayed. Taken into account the SSDH rarity, it is quite difficult to establish standardized treatment.

Hereby, we present a rare case of SSDH in COVID-19 patient and course of treatment in Croatian national COVID hospital.

**CASE DESCRIPTION**

**History**

A 71-year-old female patient was admitted due to dizziness, instability, and intensive pain in the upper part of thoracic spine. Initial neurological examination revealed the left leg monoparesis, lower extremity reflexes were lively presented, accompanied with positive Babinski sign on the left. Initial brain CT was unremarkable and initial chest X-ray revealed no inflammation infiltrates; thoracic spine and pelvis CT revealed degenerative changes that corresponded to age.

At the admission, she was tested with fast antigen SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV-2 RT PCR test (three sequences), both tests were positive. The patient had mild respiratory symptoms of COVID-19 and was afebrile. Before admission, the patient was taking acetylsalicylic acid 100 mg due to stents implanted more than 10 years ago, and in hospital 0.3 ml of Clexane was administered daily. Coagulogram at the admission was inside normal range (D-dimers 0.66, CRP 1.8). Within 3 days from admission, she developed left leg plegia, severe right leg paresis, and hypoesthesia at the Th10 level on the left and at the Th8 level on the right side and was not able to control the sphincters. MRI revealed acute subdural hematoma at the level C VII to Th III, length 55 mm and 6 mm thick; in segments C V to Th III the elevated spinal cord signal corresponds to compression myelopathy [Figure 1].

**Operation**

The patient underwent a decompressive laminectomy of levels Th I and Th II. After subdural hemorrhage evacuation, a small coil of thrombosed blood vessels partially adherent to the arachnoid and thoracic roots laterally was completely

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**Figure 1:** Initial MRI of the cervical and proximal thoracic spine. Sagittal T2WI (a), axial T2WI (b), sagittal T1WI (c), axial T1WI (d), sagittal STIR (e), and axial STIR (f) images demonstrate an inhomogeneous intradural extramedullary collection in the posterior spinal canal at levels C VII to Th III, compressing the spinal cord. There is also some T1-hyperintense material in the anterior subdural space. Postcontrast sagittal T1wi (g) and axial FS T1WI (h) do not demonstrate any contrast enhancement. The hematoma location is marked with white arrow in all images.
removed without any damage to the neural structure. The surgery went without any complications. Postoperative MRI revealed a satisfactory postoperative finding, including good decompression and re-expansion of the spinal cord with regression of myelopathy [Figure 2].

Postoperative course

Postoperatively, CRP levels were increased, with peak of 41.9 on 2nd postoperative day, and lowering to 1.8, while the levels of D-dimers were also increased (> 4.37) and persisted until discharge. The left leg was paretic with movements in knee joint and foot, right leg recovered completely, while full control of the sphincters was not regained. COVID-19 symptoms remained mild. The patient was further appointed to stationary medical rehabilitation.

DISCUSSION

SSDH is a rare, uncommon condition characterized by a sudden onset of headache, back pain, or radicular pain and has rapid progression of spinal cord compression symptoms such as sensorimotor change, autonomous function, and neurogenic bladder.[3,8,11,16,19,20] Early diagnosis of SSDH is essential, because the compression can compromise the spinal cord and/or roots of the cauda equina, resulting in permanent neurologic deficit or death.[6,20] SSDH usually presents in between 45 and 60 years of life, with a slight female predominance, predominantly in the thoracic spine, followed by the cervicothoracic and thoracolumbar spine.[1,3,14,16,19,20] Previously, SSDH was clinically classified in four levels; grade 0 = normal, I = weakness, pain and/or mild hyposthesia, II = invalidating paresis and level of hyposthesia, and III = abolished motor and sensory capacities.[2]

Although only several spontaneous cases were described in literature, to the best of our knowledge, this is the one of a very few cases described in COVID-19 patient.[9,15] Our patient was not on pronounced anticoagulant therapy and her coagulogram at admission was within normal range.

The determination of the SSDH pathogenesis is very challenging. Although several different theories were previously suggested, it has been generally accepted that SSDH may originate from within the subdural space, or due to subarachnoid vessels rupture in the subdural space, following an acute rise of abdominal or intrathoracic pressure, such as yawning or coughing.[17,19,20]

It has been described that approximately 70% of COVID-19 treated patients developed coagulation abnormalities and autopsy revealed almost 58% of patients died due to venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.[1-3,5] COVID-19-associated coagulopathy presents with prominent elevation of D-dimer and fibrin/fibrinogen-degradation products, whereas abnormalities in prothrombin time, partial thromboplastin time, and platelet counts are relatively uncommon in initial presentations.[5]

Although the detailed molecular mechanism of SARS-CoV-2-mediated hypercoagulation is unclear, it has been discussed that COVID-19 infection could induce coagulation disorder leading to overt clot formation, pulmonary embolism, and serious effects on patient recovery and survival[2] with the high incidence of thromboembolic events described in COVID-19 patients.[12,21] Further, research suggests SARS-CoV-2 virus attachment to the angiotensin-2 receptor of the endothelial cells lead to pro-inflammatory cytokines release, endothelial dysfunction, and systemic inflammation.[1] Previously suggested mechanism could offer explanation of SSDH in our patient; COVID-19-associated coagulopathy can cause thrombolytic incidents, while cough due to respiratory symptoms could contribute to increased intra-abdominal and intrathoracic pressure, leading to spinal subarachnoid hemorrhage progressing to subdural hematoma. The hemorrhage started gradually expanding through subdural space, which confirmed by intraoperative finding, where we found diffuse hematoma and a minor part which was like a nidus, bound to the arachnoid, and strongly imprinted in the medulla.

When symptoms suggest a spinal cord compression due to a spinal hematoma, MRI appears to be the gold standard
and the modality of choice, providing information on the exact level of the hematoma, degree of nervous structures compression, and consequence for the spinal cord. SSDH diagnosis is challenging, particularly in idiopathic cases, sometimes resulting in delayed management; the time from the onset of hemorrhage to the clinical presentation can vary from a few hours to a few months. Due to the few reported cases, the management of SSDH is not well standardized. Emergency surgical decompression by laminectomy and evacuation of the hematoma is gold standard in the management of the patients with severe or deteriorating neurological impairment, while some authors reported satisfactory results using conservative treatment such as intravenous methylprednisolone injection therapy with strict rest for patients with minor and recovering neurologic deficits. The prognosis of SSDH depends on the preoperative neurologic status, symptom duration, and spinal hematoma location.

CONCLUSION

SSDH represents a neurological emergency, possibly leading to significant deficit and requires urgent recognition and treatment. One of the main difficulties when diagnosing is to consider such condition when there is no history of anticoagulant treatment or the previous trauma. Since it has been shown that COVID-19 increases the incidence of thromboembolic incidents, when considering the pathology of the central nervous system, the bleeding within it due to COVID-19 should be taken into account, not only in the brain but also in the spine.

Compliance with ethical standards

The patient has given informed consent for participation in this paper.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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