

## A Brief Note on Subdural, Intramuscular and Subungual Hematomas

Mirza Mazharul\*

Department of Medical Oncology, Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka, Bangladesh

### DESCRIPTION

Hematoma is caused by a blood vessel injury where the blood flows into the surrounding tissues. The leaked blood in hematoma clots. Contrastingly in case of haemorrhage, the blood continues to flow. Depending on the severity of the injury, it can range from a minor condition to severe condition with significant inflammation. This condition arises when the blood clotting mechanism fails, thereby causing severe bleeding from damaged blood vessels. Even though hematomas are non-cancerous, some of them may be signs of more significant medical issues.

#### Subdural hematoma

Infants and young children frequently experience intracranial hemorrhage with the development of a subdural hematoma. Throughout fifty cases were examined and treated in the Infants' and Children's hospitals over the course of the last 10 years. Children who are malnourished are more susceptible to fall ill, which almost always had a traumatizing past. When bridging veins rupture and bleed blood, a subdural hematoma forms. The surface of the brain then develops a blood clot more frequently when a head injury occurs. The surface of the brain then develops a blood clot. Blood steadily leaks from the veins over time or a quick hemorrhage is allowed to stop on its own in a chronic subdural collection. Due to the typical brain shrinkage that comes with ageing, subdural hematomas are more common in older persons. These veins are more susceptible to breaking in elderly people. The person might not recall any injury that could have resulted in a subdural hematoma.

#### Intramuscular and subungual hematomas

The amount of swelling and inflammation associated with intramuscular hematomas can make them quite uncomfortable.

Tough bands of tissue encircle certain muscles. The pressure inside the compartments may build up to the point that "compartment syndrome" can develop. The muscle's blood supply is compromised in this circumstance, which increases the risk of lasting injury to the muscle and other components like nerves. The forearm and lower thigh are where this is most frequently observed. Complications from fractures, such as compartment syndrome, are also possible. If compartment syndrome is suspected, rapid access to medical care is required because this is a true surgical emergency. Finding a patient whose discomfort is out of proportion to the physical findings can provide a healthcare professional a clue about the diagnosis.

Subungual hematomas are injuries that develop near the nail bed, causing bleeding. Under the fingernail or toenail, a subungual hematoma bleeds, and since it is confined, pressure rises and causes pain. Pressure is reduced and the injury is healed with trephination, Pressure is reduced and the injury is healed with trephination, in which a small hole is created in the hole and then drains the blood from underneath the nail.

### CONCLUSION

Hematoma might not always need to be treated. The blood from the hematoma will typically be reabsorbed by the body over time. Hematoma might not always need to be treated. The blood from the hematoma will typically be reabsorbed by the body over time. In case of inflammation then the patients may wrap or splint the damaged area. If the damage or injury still persists, some over the counter or prescription pain medicines like aspirin can be used. Aspirin is one of the painkillers they typically advise against using since it thins the blood and could exacerbate a hematoma. Surgery may be necessary to drain a hematoma on occasion.

**Correspondence to:** Mirza Mazharul, Department of Medical Oncology, Dhaka Medical College, Dhaka, Bangladesh, E-mail: Mazharulmirza73@gmail.com

**Received:** 01-Dec-2022, Manuscript No. JHTD-22-21067; **Editor assigned:** 05-Dec-2022, Pre Qc No. JHTD-22-21067 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Dec-2022, Qc No. JHTD-22-21067; **Revised:** 26-Dec-2022, Manuscript No. JHTD-22-21067 (R); **Published:** 02-Jan-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2329-8790.22.10.514.

**Citation:** Mazharul M (2023) A Brief Note on Subdural, Intramuscular and Subungual Hematomas. J Hematol Thrombo Dis. 10:514.

**Copyright:** © 2023 Mazharul M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.