

HEMATOMA ON THE HEAD OF A NEWBORN AND ITS TYPES.

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Abstract: *One of the most common problems among children today is the appearance of hematoma on the head of newborns. When and where a hematoma appears and its treatment is covered.*

Key words: *Hematoma, baby, obstetrics, surgery, medicine, pediatrics, brain, injury, dangerous and safe, blood, skull.*

In fact, these are the clinical signs of brain hematoma. A hematoma is a mechanical injury to the brain during childbirth. This is the organic and functional incompatibility of the child's head with the mother's birth canal during childbirth, as well as damage to the soft tissues of the baby's head, skull and brain during obstetric procedures. In this case, the baby's head gets stuck in the birth canal. Hematomas of the brain cause compression of brain tissue, its swelling. This disease is observed in almost 10% of children under one year old. Signs of a hematoma can be simple blue or irregular in shape, red-blue or purple in color. Some hematomas are also called "strawberries" due to their appearance. Because they come in different fruit shapes. Some hematomas are present on the child's head after birth. Some of them appear in the first months of the baby's life. Initially, all hematomas may be the same color. White, blue-gray or pink. 50% of hematomas on the head by the age of 5 years, and 75% by the age of 7 years, and by the time the child is 9 years old, 90% of them are absorbed.

If a newborn has a hematoma on the head, an ultrasound examination is performed to determine its effect on the internal organs of the body. If the child has a large swelling in the head, then it is necessary to consider a general blood test. Infants with brain hematoma often have feeding problems, i.e. slow breast feeding and refusal to eat. Also, the patient has restlessness, sleep disturbance, wrong shape of the head. The baby opens and closes the eye on the side without the hematoma. In the child, problems with bowel obstruction, difficulties with muscle tension of arms, legs or the whole body (hypotonic muscles) are identified.

In such cases, the child needs timely medical help. Because the negative impact of birth injuries on the head can have many consequences. In particular, these include other diseases such as mental retardation, underdevelopment of speech, and physical defects. Therefore, if the above clinical signs are observed in the patient, parents should immediately have their children examined by a neuropathologist. Types of primary hematomas on the head

1. Cephalogram.

This is the most common and frequent type of hematoma, and we will focus on this topic. One or two children out of 100 births may encounter cephaloedema. The main causes of this hematoma are the mother's narrow birth canal, the gap between them and the baby's head or pressure drop. After all, what is inside the mother, what is waiting for her baby on the outside is not visible. Another reason for the appearance of this type of hematoma is premature, and it does not look at the progress of the work or the level of complexity. All this is usually caused by damage to the veins or their walls in the child's head. Cephalogomatoma is usually differentiated after the child has postnatal swelling and edema. The peculiarity of this type of hematoma is that it can increase in size in the first 3 days of life and move freely like the skull. If you gently press on this hematoma, waves will appear to separate from it. The process can then proceed to one of two scenarios:

On the 10th day of life, a small hematoma resolves itself;

If resorption does not begin, doctors come to the rescue.

What is the treatment for hematoma in newborns? First, doctors remove blood from the periosteum. It is done with the help of two small needles that are not dangerous and not dangerous. One needle removes the accumulated blood, and the other increases the optimal pressure in the space. If the hematoma is very large, it is punctured and punctured. In addition to these procedures, the intake of vitamin K and calcium is also prescribed. How can a hematoma of the head affect a newborn? If the hematoma is not detected in time, it can lead to deformities of the head and the formation of the child's skull. It will cause several inconveniences in the future.

What is dangerous after childbirth in newborns? Large hematomas, if they are not detected in time, can start the process of burning and ossification, then there is no way without surgery.

2. Intracerebral hematoma.

Occurs when blood enters the brain of a newborn baby. This happens with complicated births and head injuries. Usually, in such cases, there are not one, but several intracerebral hematomas.

3. Epidural hematoma.

Rupture of a blood vessel passing between the skull and the surface of the hard shell of the brain. In such cases, treatment is started immediately, otherwise the risk of death is high.

4. Subdural hematoma.

The reason for the appearance of subdural hematoma is convulsions and all kinds of motor attacks. Therefore, blood can collect under the hard shell of the brain. Healing of this type of hematoma begins immediately with the help of injections of special drugs. In more complicated cases, surgery is performed.

The main thing for parents is not to catch a cold. Of all the described types of hematoma, only the first one is often found, but with the right approach and treatment, everything passes quickly and leaves almost no traces.



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