## Technical Information

1. Imaging study date and time // (24 hour clock) yyyy m m dd hh m m
2. Imaging modality

X-ray: Cervical x-rays

CT: cervical

CT: head

MRI: brain

MRI: cervical

1. Imaging scanner strength

1.5T  3.0T  4.0T  7.0T  Other: specify……………………………….

1. Imaging scanner manufacturer name

Agfa

Hitachi

Philips

Carestream

Hologic

Siemens

Konica Minolta

GE

Other, specify…………….

Toshiba

1. Imaging scanner model name: ……………………………………………………….
2. Imaging scanner software version number:
3. Head coil used:………………………………………….
4. Imaging sequence (choose all that apply):

T1

T2

GRE

FLAIR

DWI

DTI (including DSI DKI etc)

PWI

SWI

MRS

Other, specify

fMRI

## Findings

1. Brain imaging result

Normal Abnormal (related to trauma) Abnormal (not related to trauma) Not assessed Unknown

If answered #8 “Normal,” “Not assessed,” or “Unknown,” skip remaining questions

1. Skull fracture

Present Absent

1. Epidural hematoma

Present Absent

1. Acute subdural hematoma

Present Absent

1. Subdural hematoma - mixed density or CSF-like collection

Present Absent

1. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Present Indeterminate Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form.

1. Midline shift supratentorial

Present Absent

1. Cisternal compression

Present Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form

1. Contusion

Present Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form

1. Intraventricular hemorrhage

Present Absent

1. Diffuse axonal injury

Present Indeterminate Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form

1. Brain Edema

Present

Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form

1. Brain swelling extent

Hemispheric

Bihemispheric

1. Ischemia or infarction or hypoxic-ischemic injury

Present

Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form

1. Brain atrophy or encephalomalacia

Present Likely Indeterminate Absent

For additional related supplemental elements, please see list at end of form

1. Cavum Septum Pellicidum (fluid-filled space between the leaflets of the septum pellucidum

Present Absent

1. White Matter Hyperintensities (using T2/FLAIR sequences)

Present Absent

Location

Corpus callosum: Genu

Corpus Callosum: Body

Corpus Callosum: Splenium

Subcortial White Matter: Frontal R L

Subcortical White Matter: Temporal R  L

Subcortical White Matter: Parietal R  L

Subcortical White Matter: Parietal R  L

Subcortical White Matter: Occipital  R  L

Internal Capsule: R L

Brainstem: Dorsolateral rostral R L

Brainstem: Other R  L

Midbrain

Pons

Medulla

Cerebellar Peduncle R L

Number (of discrete WMHs; throughout the brain)

None

1-2

3-5

6-10

11-20

20+

Greater than expected for age (1 per decade is the clinical convention)

Yes

No

1. Prominent perivascular spaces (using T2/FLAIR sequences

Present Indeterminate Absent

Location

Thalamus/Basal Ganglia  R  L

Supratentorial  R  L

Characteristics

Symmetric

Asymmretric

1. Ventriculomegaly

Present Indeterminate Absent

Characteristics

Ex vacuo dilation

Concerning for obstructive pattern hydrocephalus

Concerning for non-obstructive pattern hydrocephalus (venticles globally enlarged)

Asymmetric

## Additional Supplemental Elements:

1. Skull fracture anatomic site (Choose all that apply)

Frontal R  L

Parietal R  L

Temporal R  L

Occipital R  L

Skull base R  L

Anterior fossa

Middle fossa

Posterior fossa

1. Skull fracture morphology findings type (Choose all that apply)

Depressed (>1 cm or full thickness of skull)

Ping pong fracture –

(Smooth depression typically seen in infants and toddlers, without a complete bony cortical disruption)

Diastatic (Separated more than 3 mm, or separation of a suture)

Compound (Communication with the skin, mastoid air cells, or paranasal sinuses)

Probable fracture –

(One in which fracture itself cannot be seen definitively, but is suspected to be present based on other findings such as adjacent subgaleal and extra-axial hemorrhage, intracranial air, or other findings)

Pneumocephalus (Pneumocephalus – Present)

Other craniofacial fractures –

Linear (Includes simple and branched)

Comminuted (Involving at least one separate non-contiguous bone segment)

1. Subarachnoid hemorrhage anatomic site (Choose all that apply)

Frontal R  L

Parietal R  L

Temporal R  L

Occipital R  L

Suprasellar cisterns R  L

Interhemispheric cisterns  Anterior (frontoparietal)

Posterior (occipital)

Posterior fossa cisterns R  L

Perimesencephalic cisterns

1. Subarachnoid hemorrhage extent type (Fisher classification)

Diffuse or vertical layers < 1 mm (Fisher 2)

Focal cloth and/or vertical layer ≥ 1 mm (Fisher 3)

Intraventricular cloth with diffuse or no SAH (Fisher 4)

1. Cisternal compression type

Visible but compressed - Asymmetric

Visible but compressed - Symmetric

Mixed (some cisterns open, others compressed/obliterated)

Obliterated (all cisterns)

1. Contusion findings (choose all that apply)

SubcorticalCortical Deep structures

1. Diffuse axonal injury and traumatic axonal injury anatomic site (Choose all that apply)

Frontal R  L

Parietal R  L

Temporal R  L

Occipital R  L

Thalamus/Basal Ganglia R  L

Midbrain R  L

Pons R  L

Medulla R  L

Cerebellum R  L

Corpus Callosum: Genu R  L

Corpus Callosum: Body R  L

Corpus Callosum: Splenium R  L

Subcortical White matter: Frontal R  L

Subcortical White matter: Parietal R  L

Subcortical White matter: Temporal R  L

Subcortical White matter: Occipital R  L

Internal Capsule: Anterior limb R  L

Internal Capsule: Posterior limb R  L

Brainstem: Dorsolateral rostral R  L

Brainstem: Other R  L

Cerebellar Peduncles R  L

1. Diffuse axonal injury and traumatic axonal injury: number of lesions:
2. Edema anatomic site (Choose all that apply)

Frontal R  L

Parietal R  L

Temporal R  L

Occipital R  L

Cerebellum R  L

Brainstem

Hemispheric

Bihemispheric

Global

1. Ischemia or infarction or hypoxic-ischemic injury anatomic site (Choose all that apply)

Frontal R  L

Parietal R  L

Temporal R  L

Occipital R  L

Deep grey matter R  L

Cerebellum R  L

Brainstem

1. Ischemia or infarction or hypoxic-ischemic injury, acute or subacute findings type (Choose all that apply)

Isodense (for CT)

Hyperdense (for CT)

Hypodense (for CT)

Hypointense (for MRI)

Isointense (for MRI)

Bright (for MRI)

Hyperintense (for MRI)

Normal (for MRI)

Mixed (for CT or MRI)

1. Brain atrophy or encephalomalacia anatomic site (Choose all that apply)

Frontal R  L

Parietal R  L

Temporal R  L

Occipital R  L

Deep grey matter R  L

Cerebellum R  L

Hippocampus R  L

Supratentorial white matter (corpus callosum, periventricular white matter) R  L

1. Brain volumetric analysis measurement:

cm3