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Response to the case report: a rare case of Wilson disease associated with intracerebral hemorrhage

- Letter to the Editor -

Sir,

We would like to convey our gratitude to the readers for showing interest in our article [1]. In the InCiTe study on Intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) in thrombocytopenic hematology patients, a level of platelet < $50 \times 10^9$/L is considered significant enough to cause ICH [2]. We agree that the functional activity of platelets is a better marker for bleeding risk than the platelet count. But a patient with ICH and confirmed uncal herniation in a non-contrast computed tomography (NCCT) with pancytopenia including thrombocytopenia is an ideal candidate for platelet transfusion. The current practice of transfusing blood products based on viscoelastic hemostatic assays like TEG or ROTEM is predominantly used in non-cardiac surgery with ongoing bleed, usually intraoperatively where there is an acute need for multiple blood transfusions [3].

Based on recent literature, few case reports have portrayed the correlation of active cannabis smokers to ischemic and hemorrhagic cerebral stroke. Out of 107 neurovascular cases reported in active Cannabis smokers, almost 84% were ischemic stroke-related [4]. Our patient was a reformed user of cannabis, not an active one. Secondly, hemorrhagic stroke in our patient in contrast to ischemic stroke caused by Cannabis makes Cannabis use a less likely cause of ICH in this case.

The most common location of rupture of aneurysms is the anterior communicating artery and 90% of all ruptures present with subarachnoid hemorrhage. Basal ganglia hematomas resulting from the rupture of aneurysms of the distal middle cerebral artery (MCA) are extremely rare [5]. Most aneurysms develop after the age of 40 and the occurrence of basal ganglia bleed caused by an
aneurysmal rupture in a 35 years old man is highly unlikely. As our patient was diagnosed with uncal herniation in an urgent NCCT of the head we immediately intubated him and transferred him to the Operation Theater rather than perform a cerebral angiography to rule out aneurysm which was a very unlikely possibility.
References


