

INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM AND SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

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INTRODUCTION

- The overall worldwide incidence of aSAH is ≈ 6.1 per 100000 person-years,
- Highest incidence in **Japan and Finland** at 28 and 16.6 per 100 000 person-years,
- aSAH is a severely morbid and often deadly condition.
Prehospital mortality rates from aSAH have been reported to be **22% to 26%**.
- hospital inpatient mortality rates **19%–20%** in 2021 [global]

INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM AND SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

- **10%† BEFORE RECEIVING TR/** (due to intraventricular extension of hemorrhage and acute pulmonary edema.)
- **Emergency Dep/ NICU :**
 - **1/3 poor grade (4,5) \Rightarrow 50%† within 3 months**
 - **1/3 neurologic deterioration \Rightarrow morbidity, mortality**
 - **1/3 chance of good recovery**

GRADING SYSTEM of SAH

- **PROGNOSIS SAH** \cong **CONSCIOUSNESS + NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT**, indicator of severity brain injury (caused by increase ICP)
- World Federation of Neurologic Surgeons (WFNS).
- Hunt and Hess.
- **GRADE 1,2,3 \rightarrow CANDIDATES FOR EARLY SURGERY :**
 - **Rebleeding : first day 4%, 2 weeks 25%, following months 30-50%; mortality rate > 50%, morbidity 20-25%**
 - **delayed cerebral arterial vasospasm**
 - **Hydrocephalus**

GRADING SYSTEM of SAH

- **MORTALITY LATE SURGERY(7-10 days) SURGERY : twice.**
- **Grade 4 & 5 : may be** candidates for aneurysm treatment as long as they do not have irrecoverable and devastating neurological injury.
- Despite an initial poor prognosis, **39-40% of** patients achieved a favorable outcome.
- Patient with **INTRAPARENCHYMAL & INTRAVENTRICULAR BLEEDING** may need **EARLY decompression.**

2023 Guideline for the Management of Patients With Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Guideline From the American Heart Association/ American Stroke Association

GRADING SYSTEM HUNT & HESS

Grade	Description			
0	Unruptured			
1	Asymptomatic or mild headache/nuchal rigidity			
2	Cranial nerve palsy, moderate nuchal rigidity/ Headache			
3	Mild focal deficit, lethargy, or confusion			
4	Stupor, moderate hemiparesis, early decerebrate rigidity			
5	Deep coma, decerebrate, moribund			

one grade is added for severe systemic disease or vasospasm on arteriography

Grading System World Federation of Neurological Surgeons

WFNS	Glasgow coma	
<u>grade</u>	<u>scale score</u>	<u>Motor deficit</u>
I	15	ABSENT
II	14-13	ABSENT
III	14-13	ABSENT OR PRESENT
IV	12-7	ABSENT OR PRESENT
V	6-3	PRESENT

THE ROLE OF CT in SAH

- **FIRST DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING FOR SAH**, because of its : HIGH SENSITIVITY, AVAILABILITY, RELATIVELY LOW COST, FAST & EASY MONITORING FOR SICK PATIENT.
- POTENTIALLY DETECT THE **CAUSE** OF SAH
- ABILITY TO **LOCALIZE** THE LOCATION OF ANEURYSM
- EVALUATE THE **AMOUNT** OF SAH / FISHER GROUP SYSTEM TO PREDICT COMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOME
- **NEW TECHNIQUES** : CTA, CT PERFUSION

HIGH SENSITIVITY OF CT FOR SAH

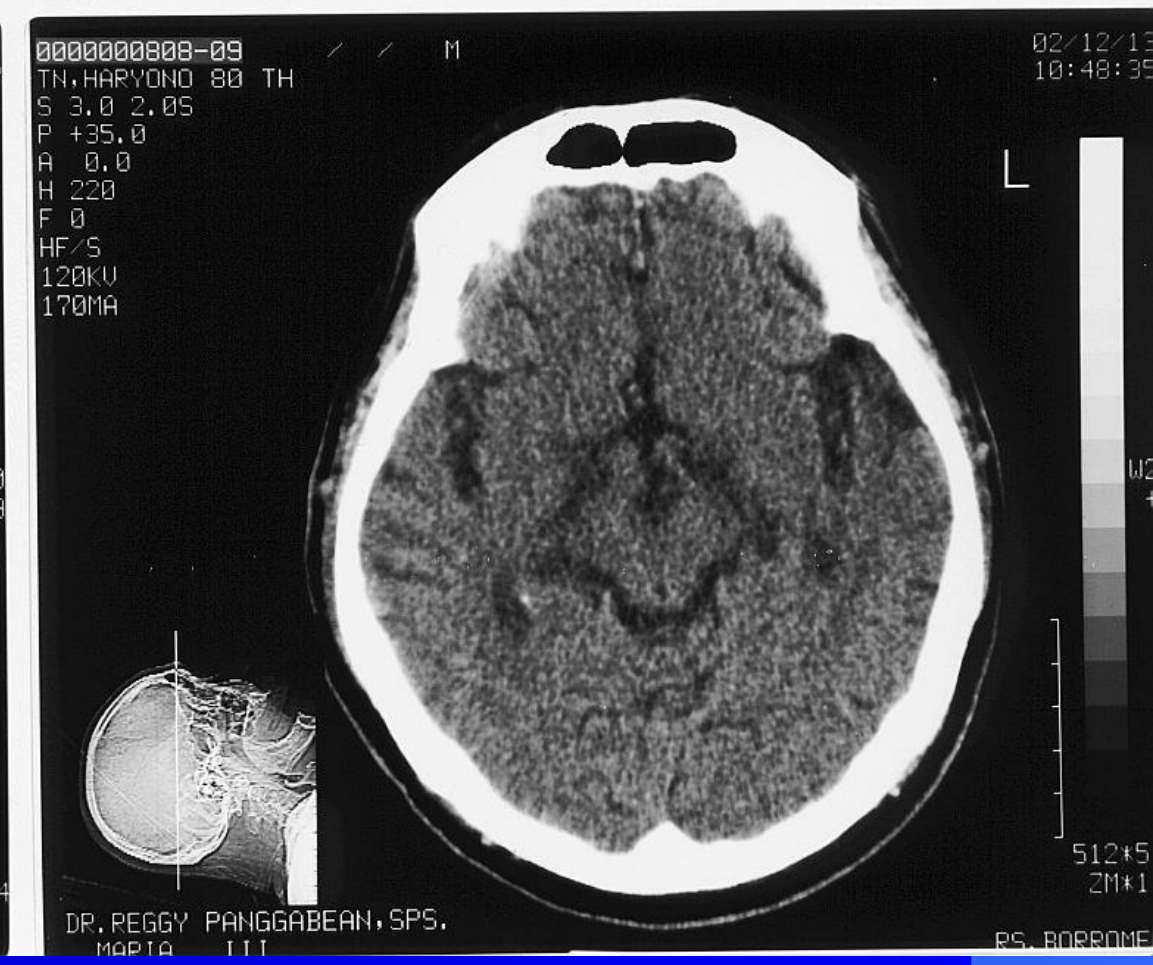
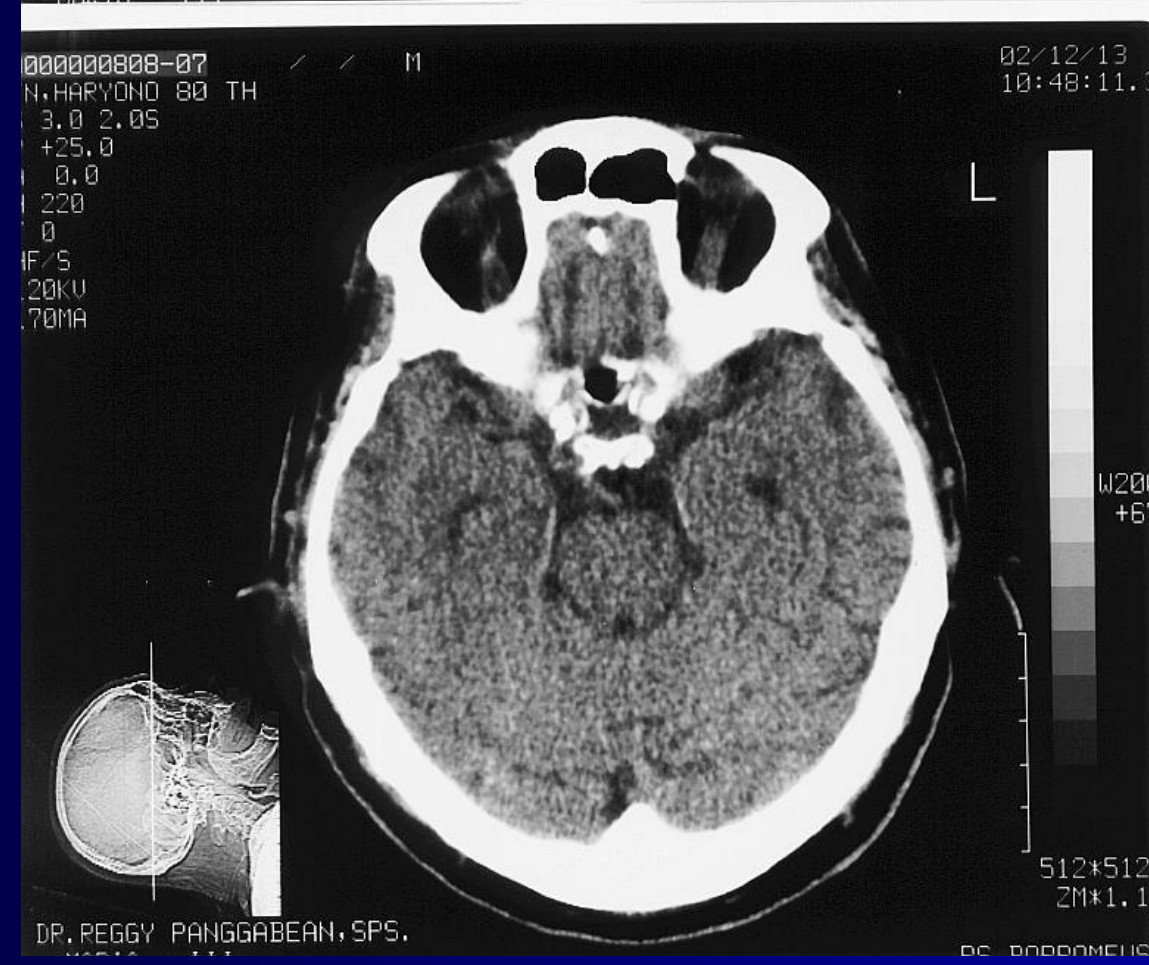
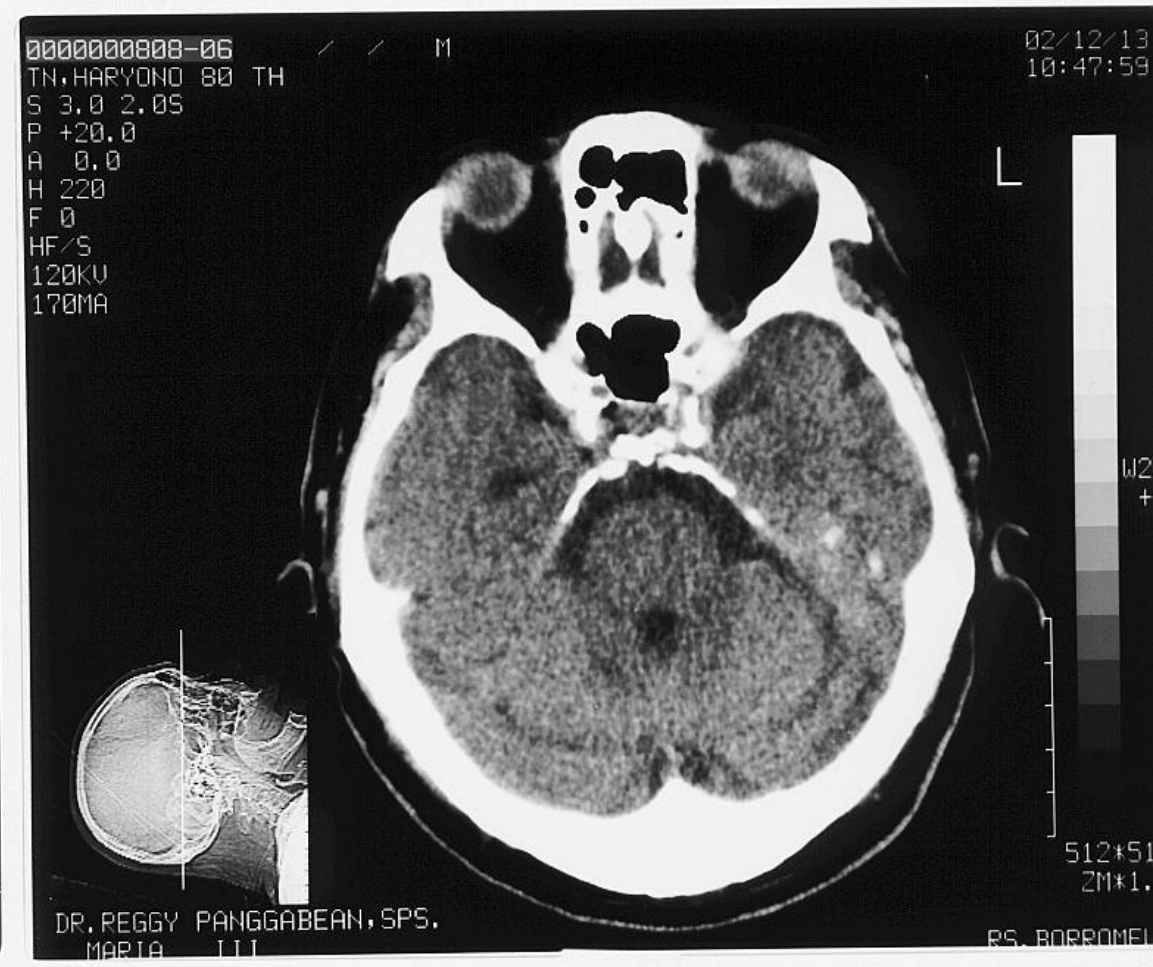
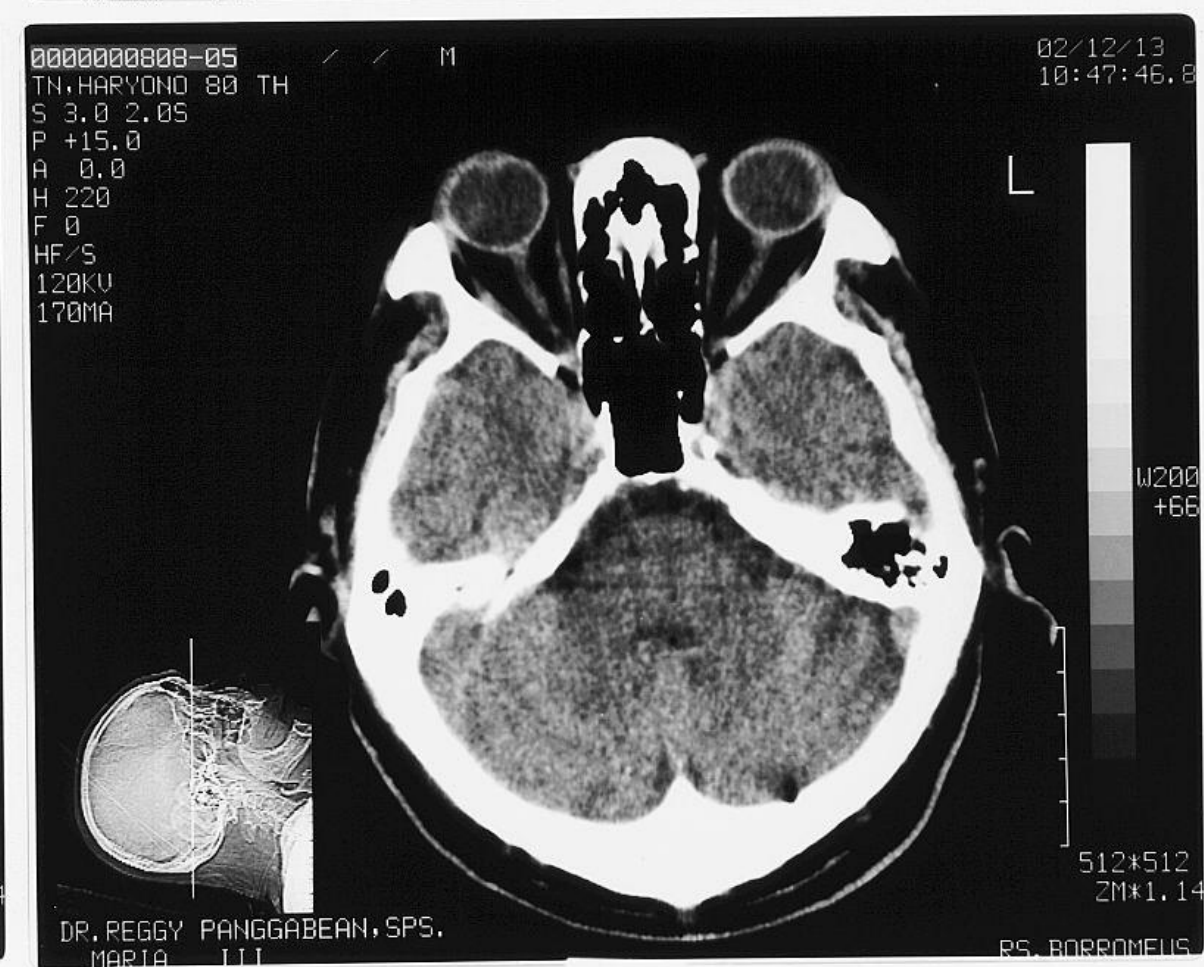
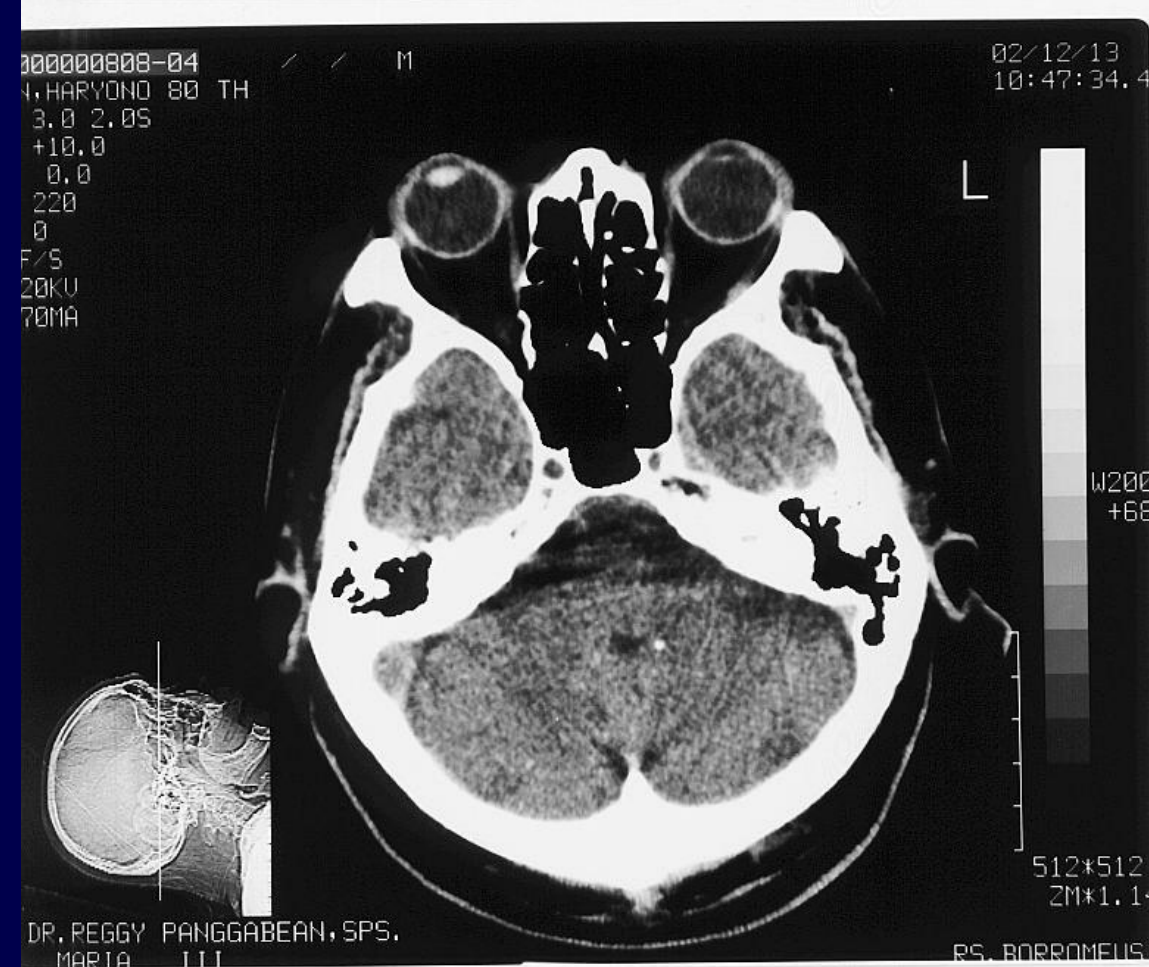
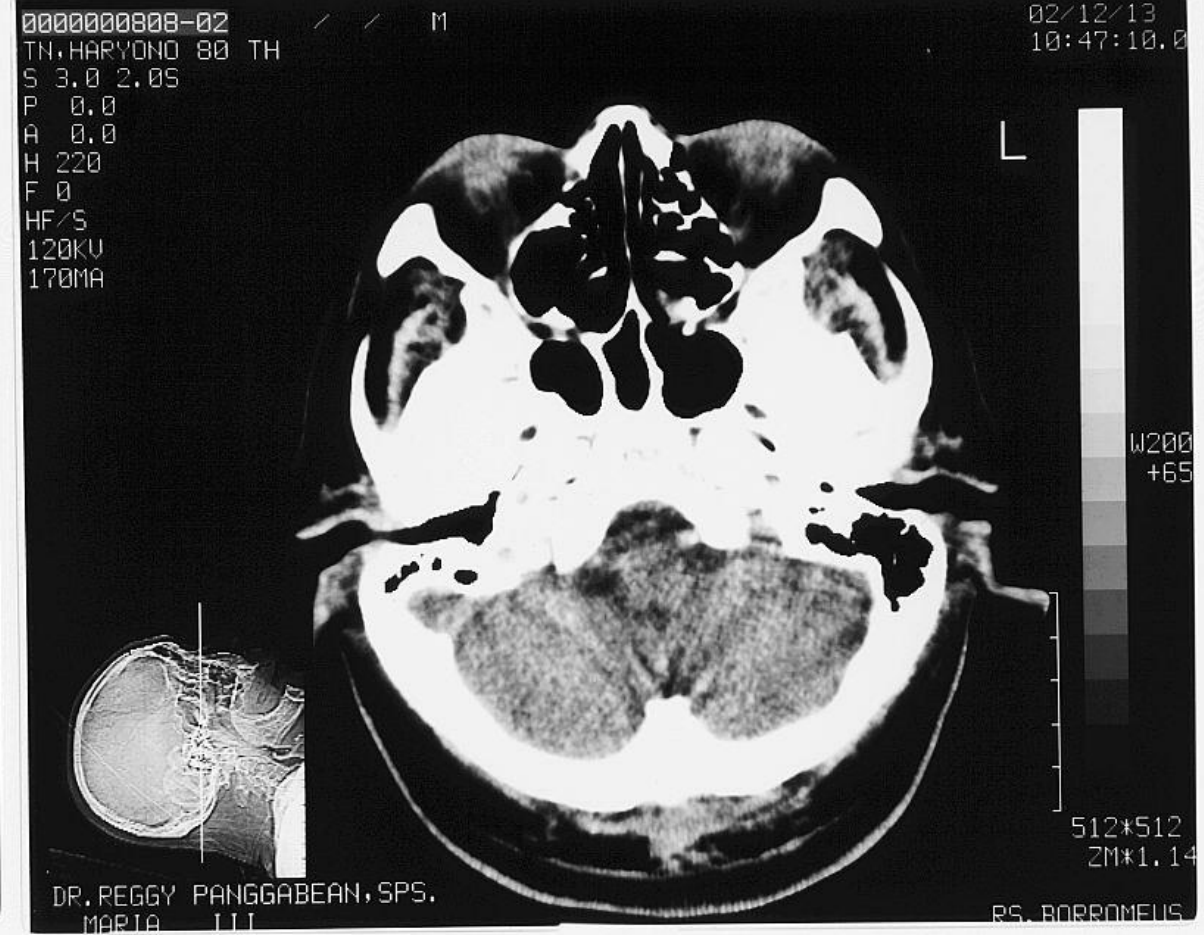
- **DEPEND ON TIME AND HEMATOCRIT**
 - **WITHIN 6 HOURS : SENSITIVITY** approaching 100%.
 - **24 HOURS: 2-5% “WASHED OUT”**
 - **3 DAYS : 90%**
 - **7 DAYS : 50%**
 - **10 DAYS : NEGATIVE**
 - **Hb < 10 GR% : NEGATIVE**
- **NEGATIVE CT SCAN WITH STRONGLY SUSPECTED SAH: carefully scrutinized for subtle signs of subarachnoid blood. IF NEGATIVE – LUMBAR PUNCTURE !!!, because of high mortality and morbidity with SAH**

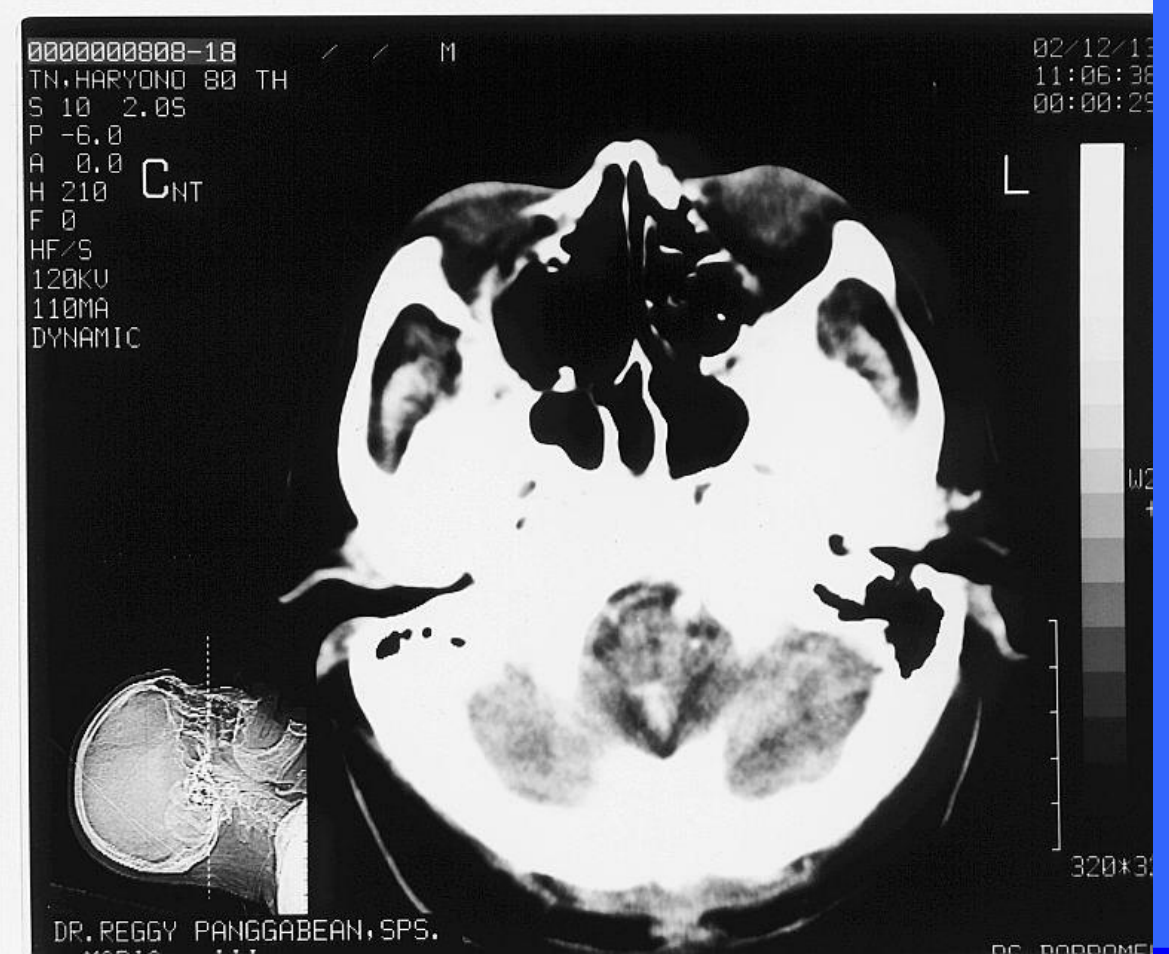
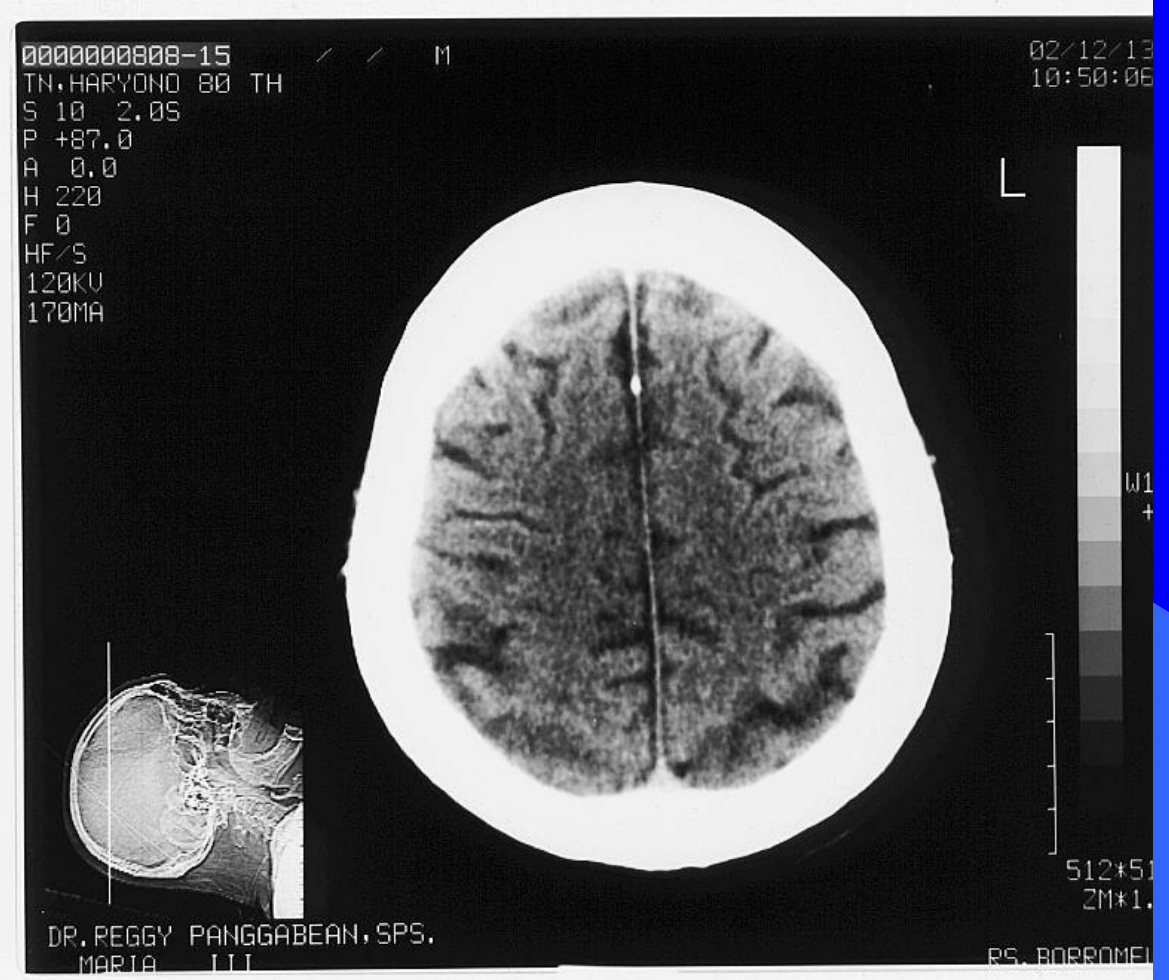
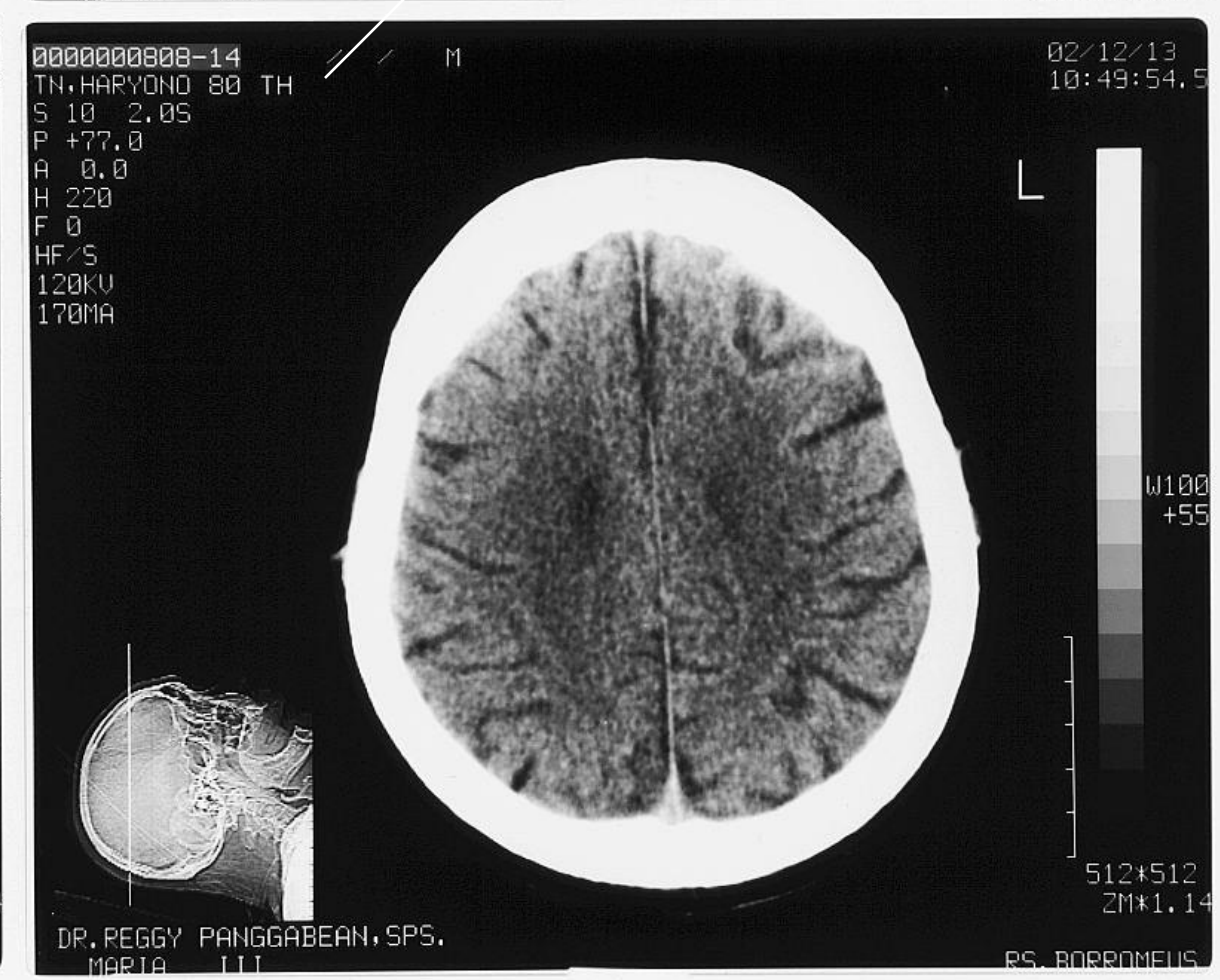
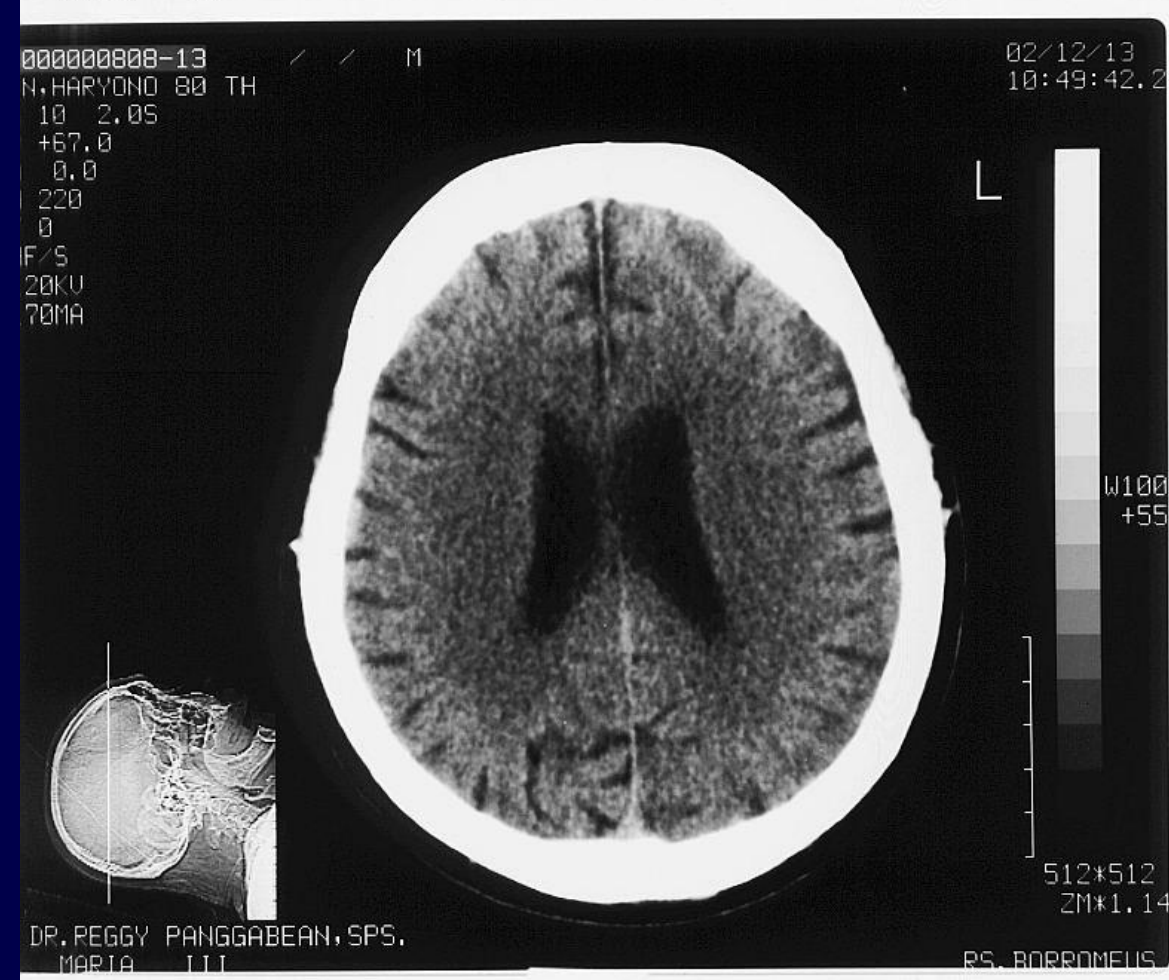
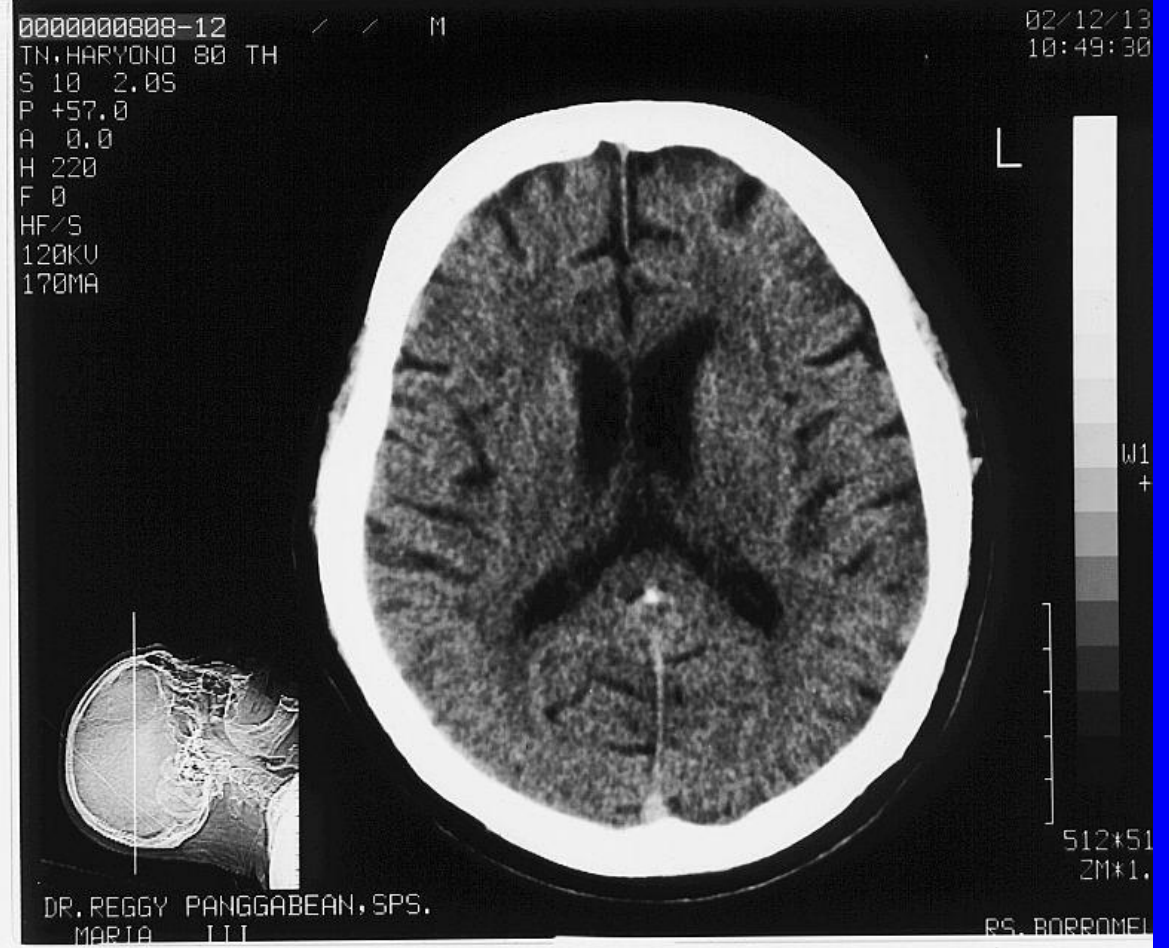
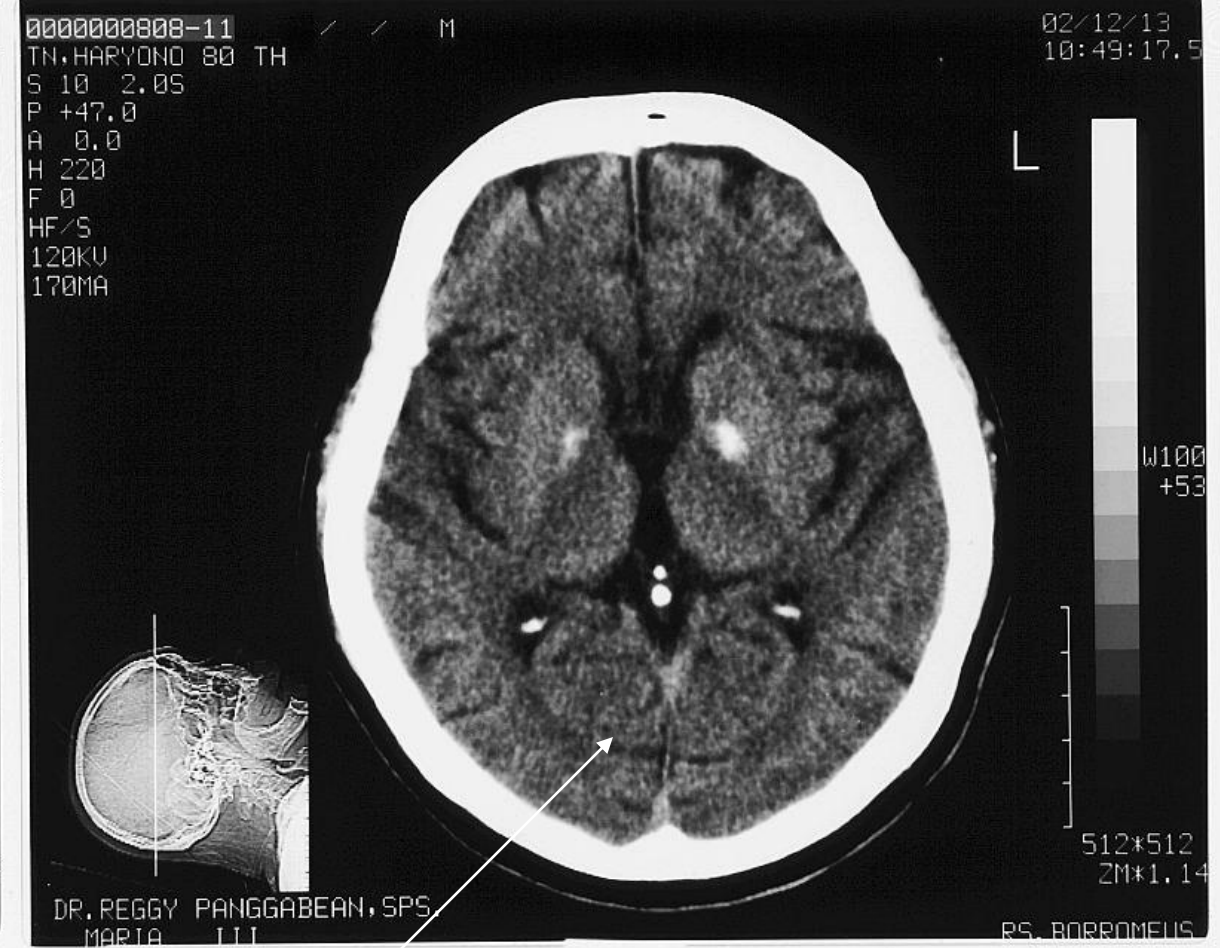
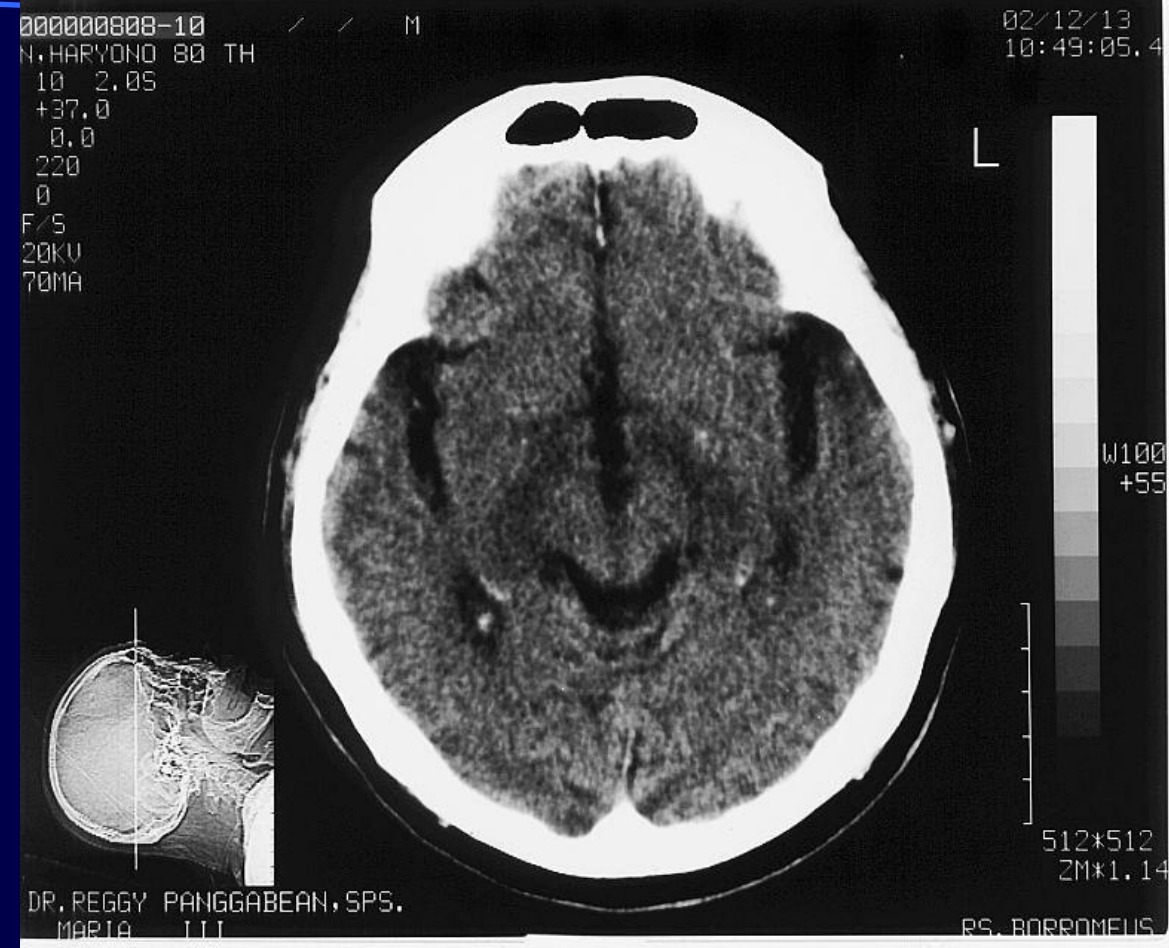
PITFALLS in DIAGNOSIS of SAH

- **HIGH DENSITY OF DURAL, VASCULAR AND BONY STRUCTURES
> FALSE + DIAGNOSIS**
- **VERY IMPORTANT : CT WITH THIN
SLICES : 2-3 MM**
- **APPROPRIATE WINDOW SETTING**

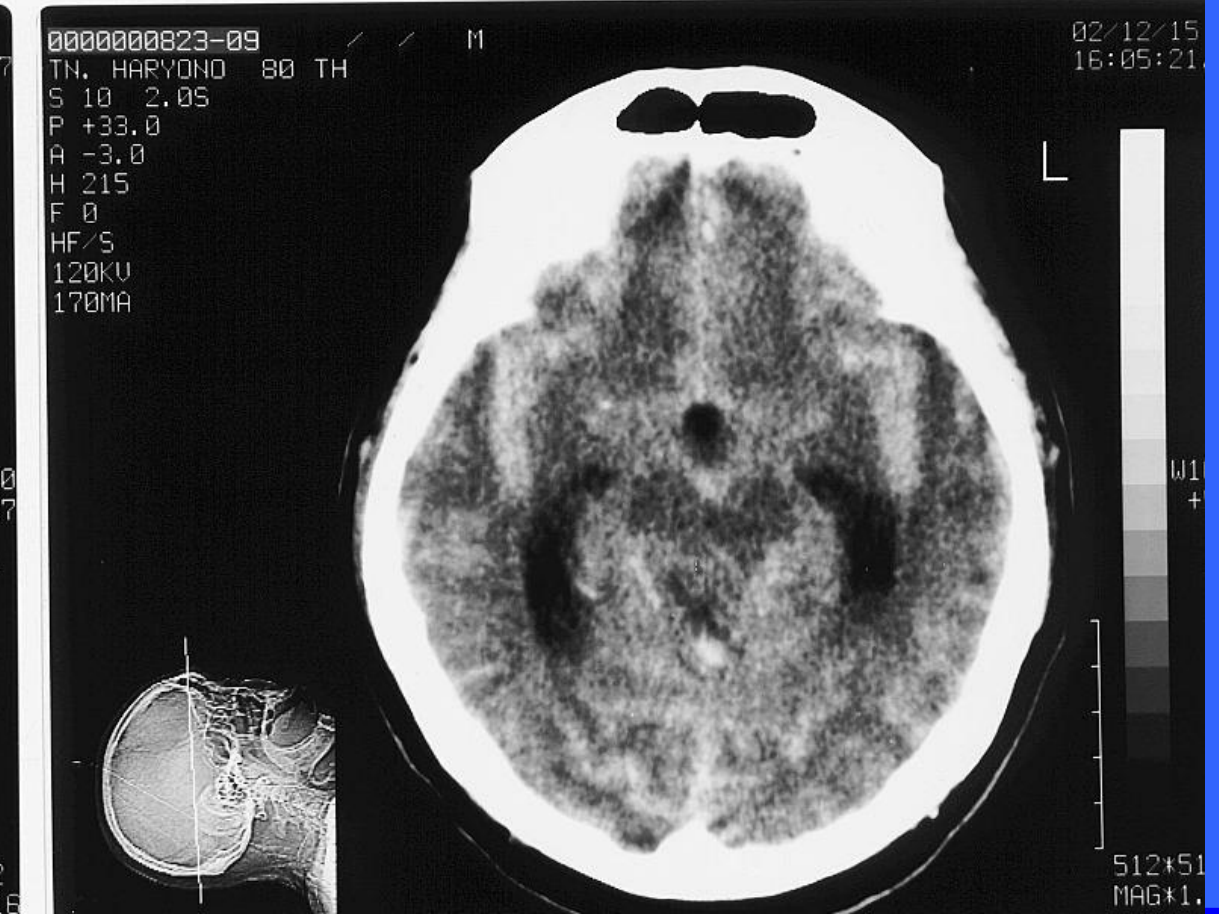
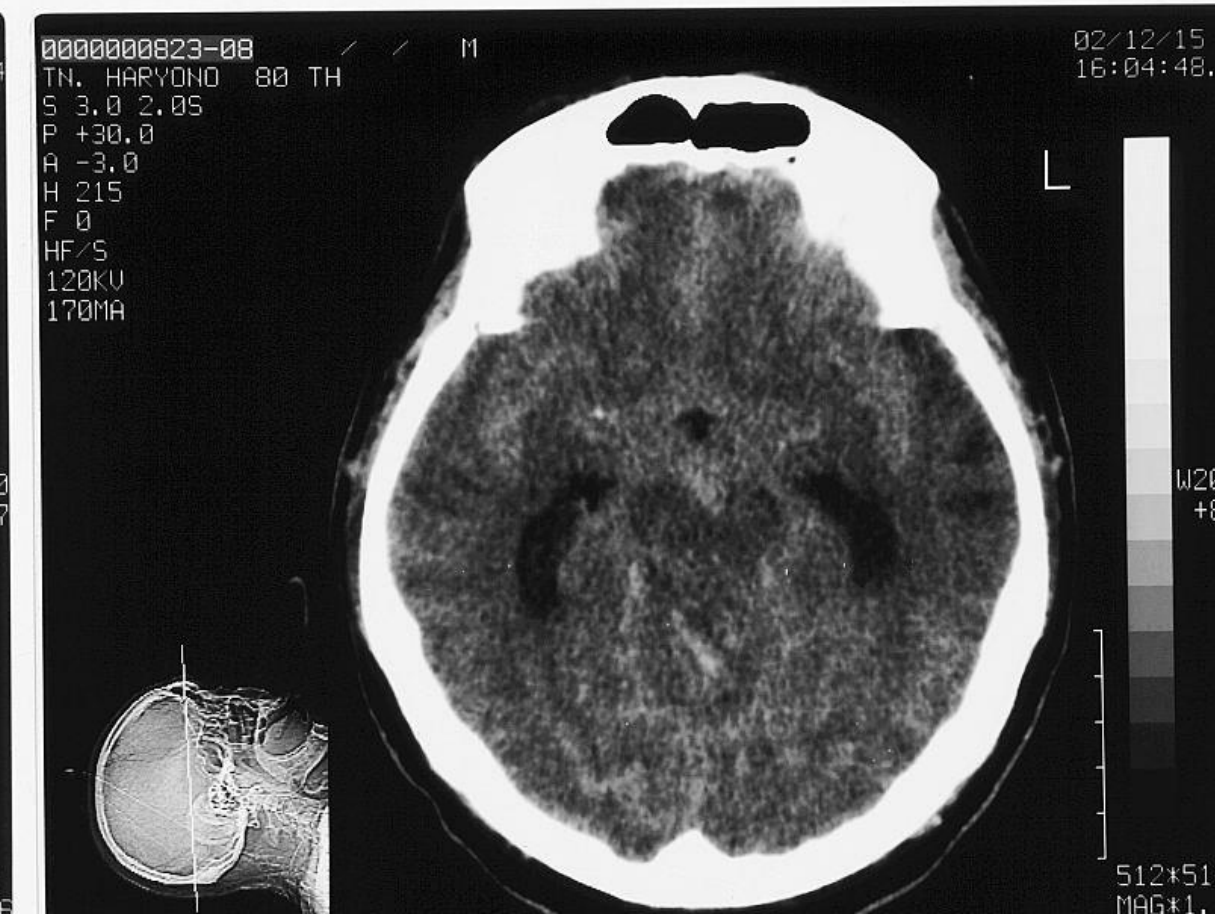
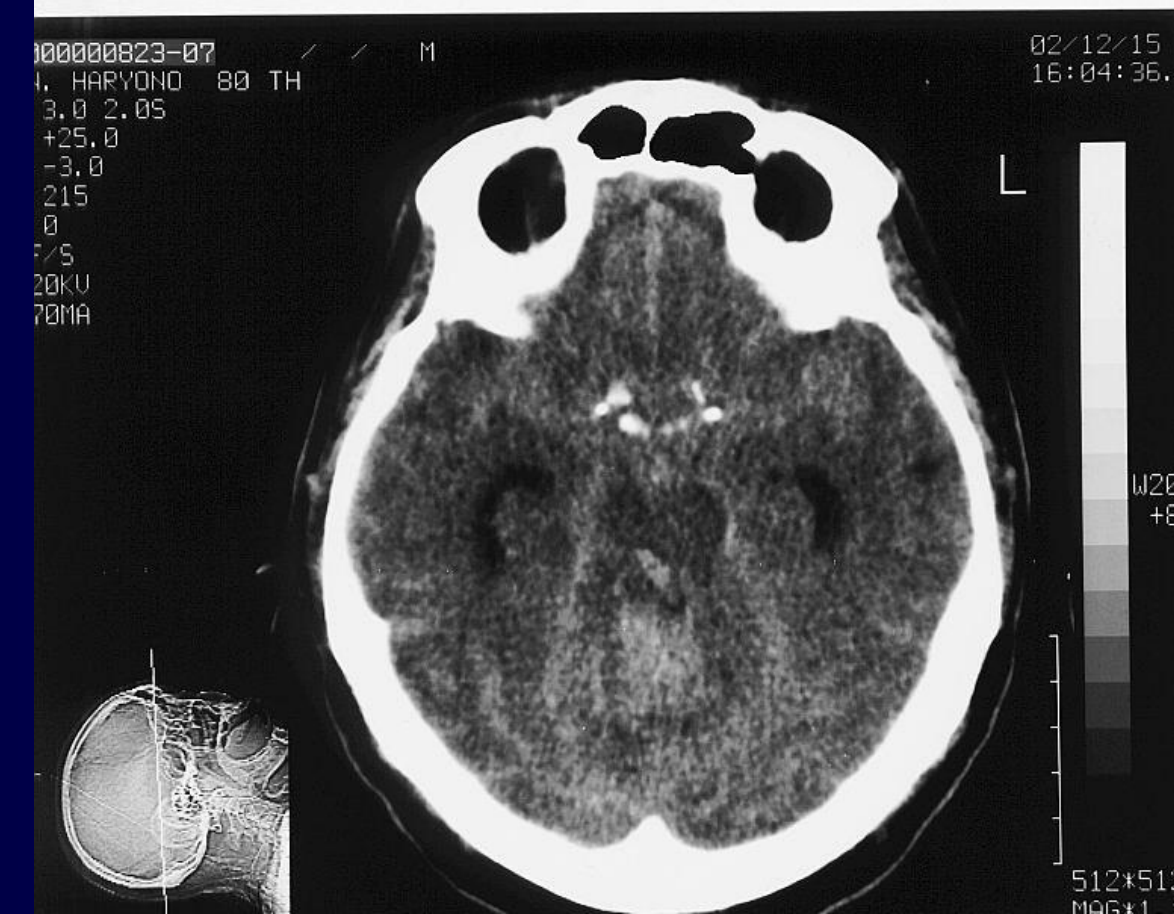
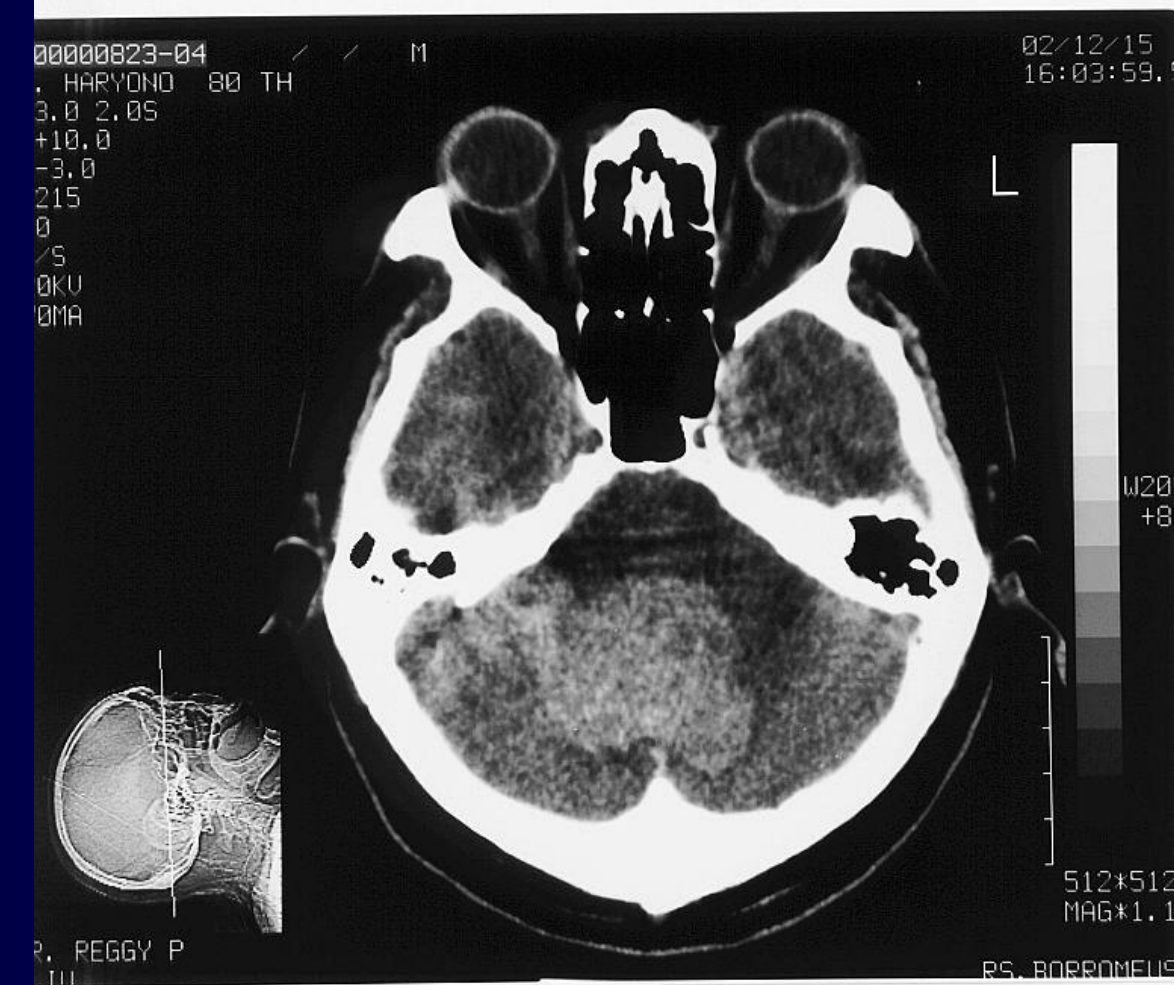
Reasons for failure to Recognize SAH on CT Scans

- Blood in **prepontine** cistern (may not be visualized) Blood in one part of the **pentagon** (may not be visualized from tilting of the gantry)
- **Absent unilateral sylvian fissure** from isodense SAH
- Sedimentation of blood in dependent part of the **posterior ventricular horns**
- Blood in basal cisterns misinterpreted as **contrast enhancement**
- Blood on tentorium misinterpreted as **calcification**

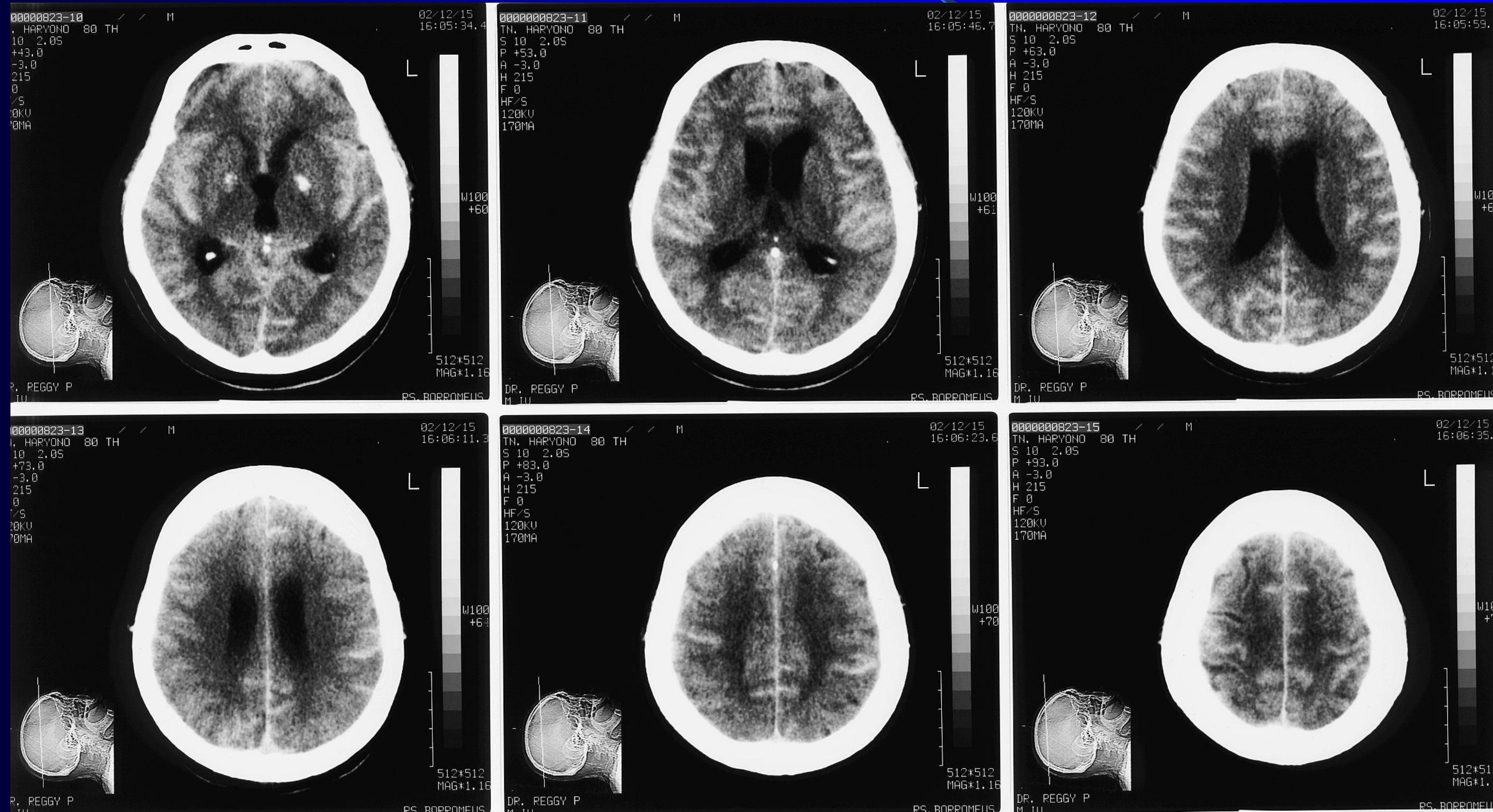


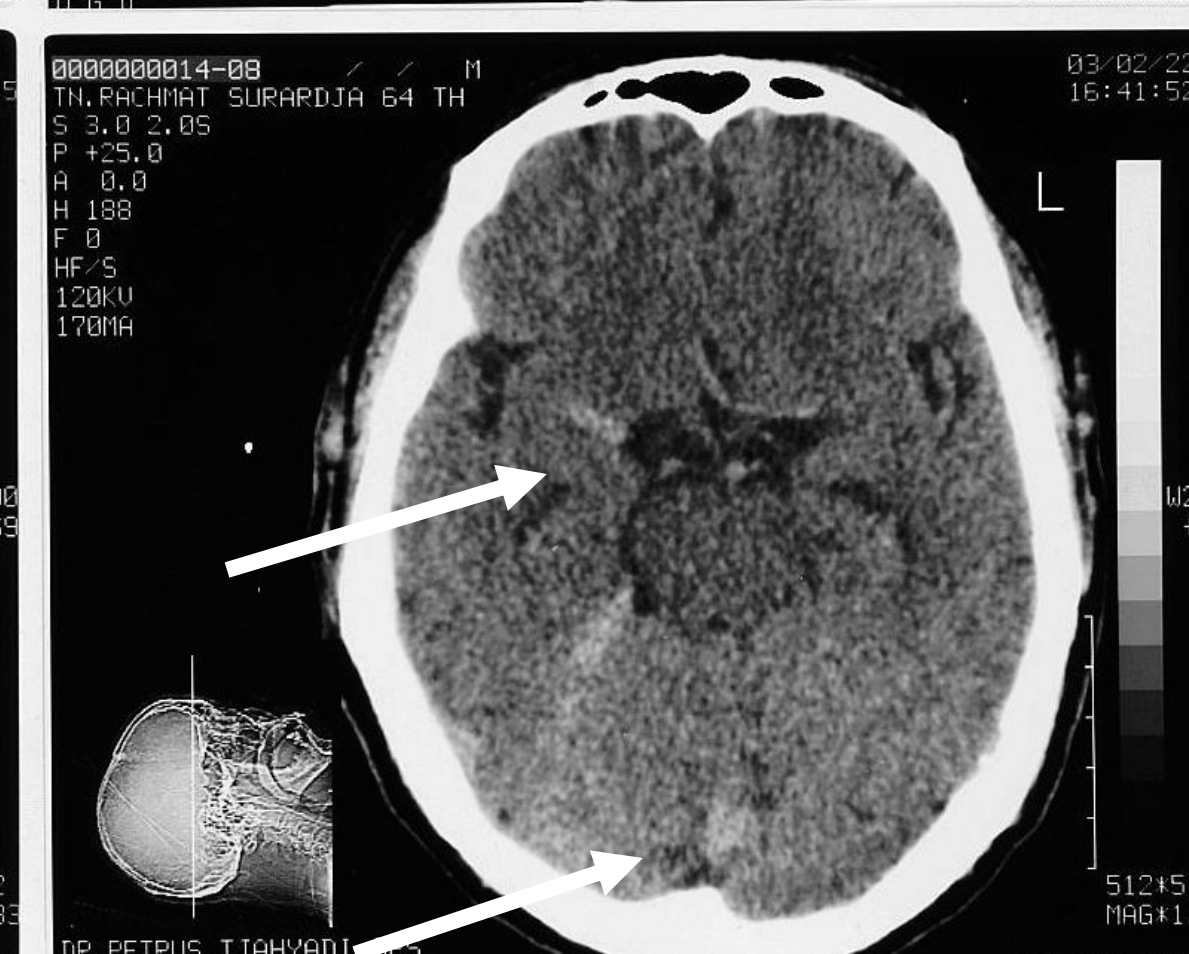
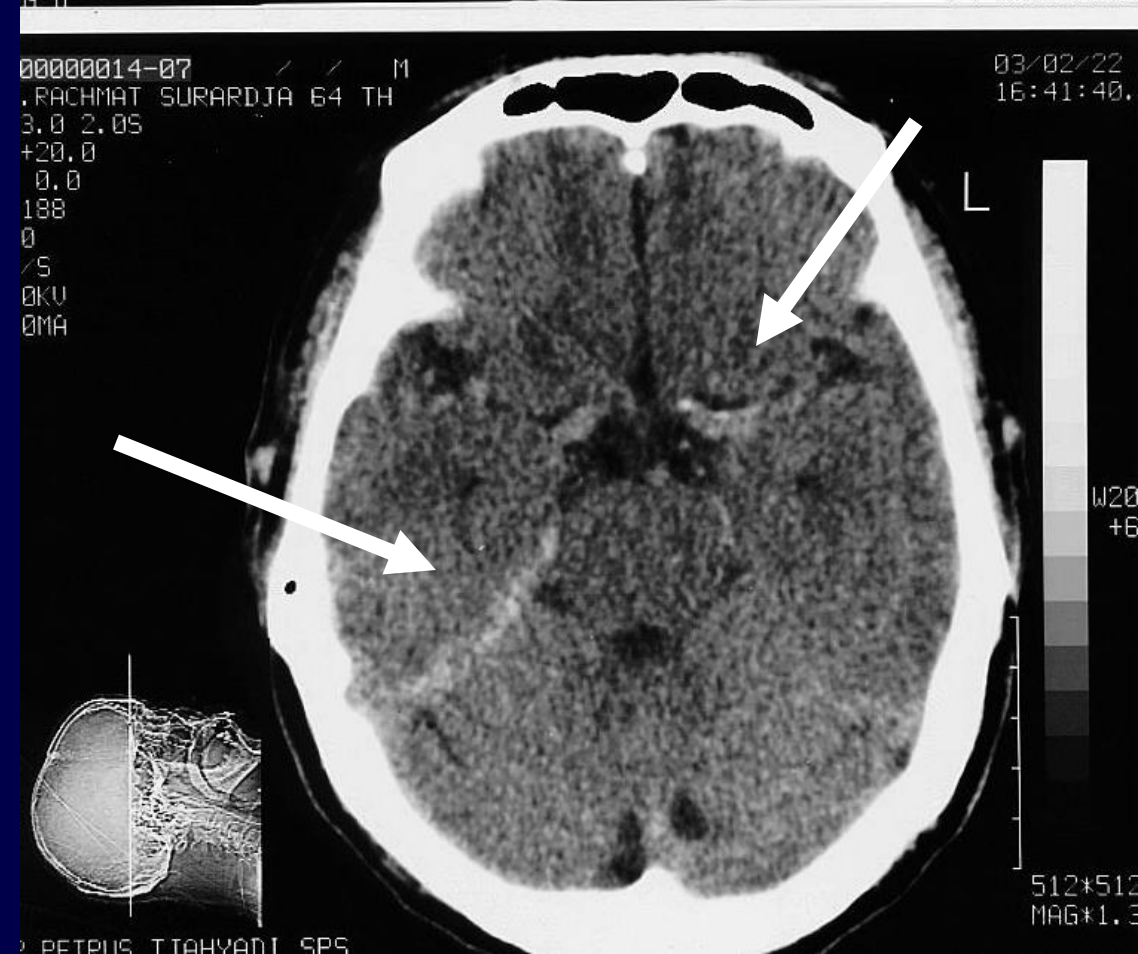
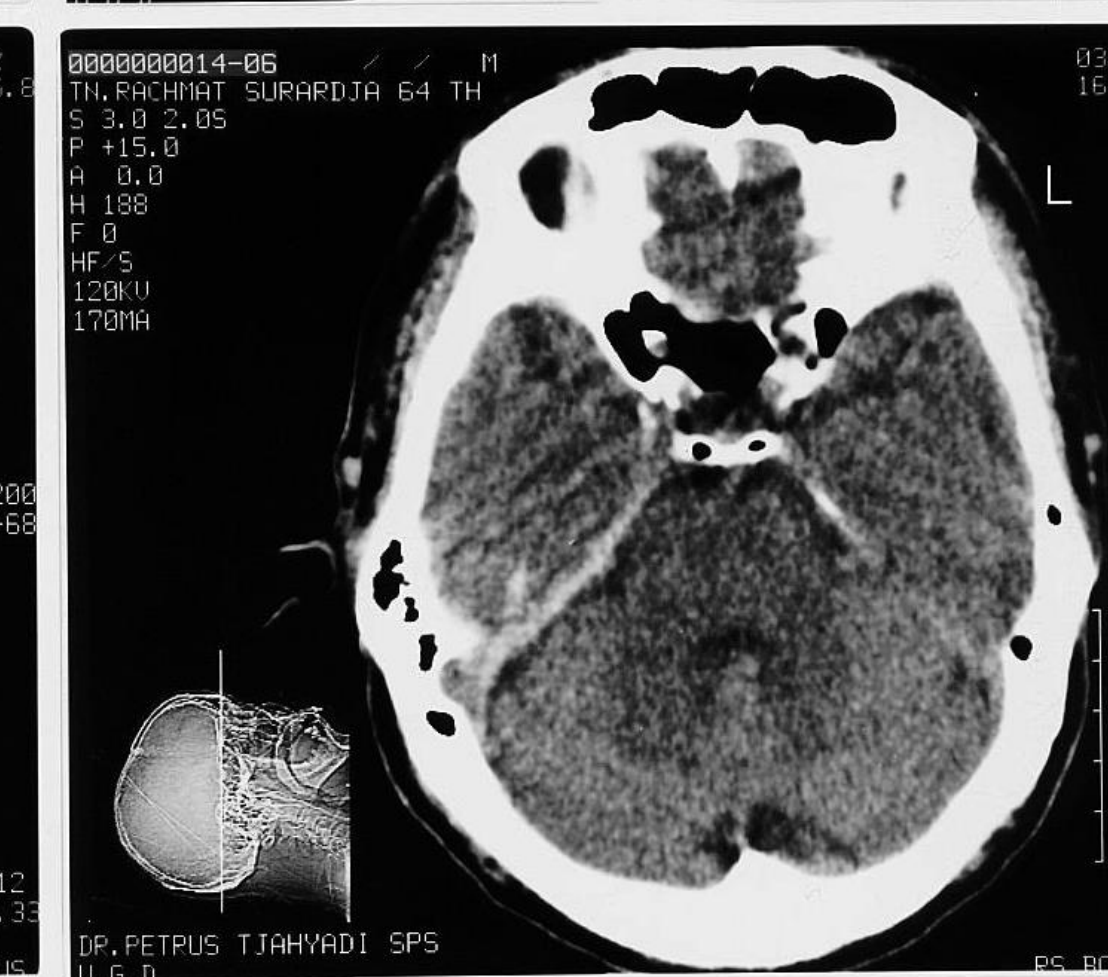
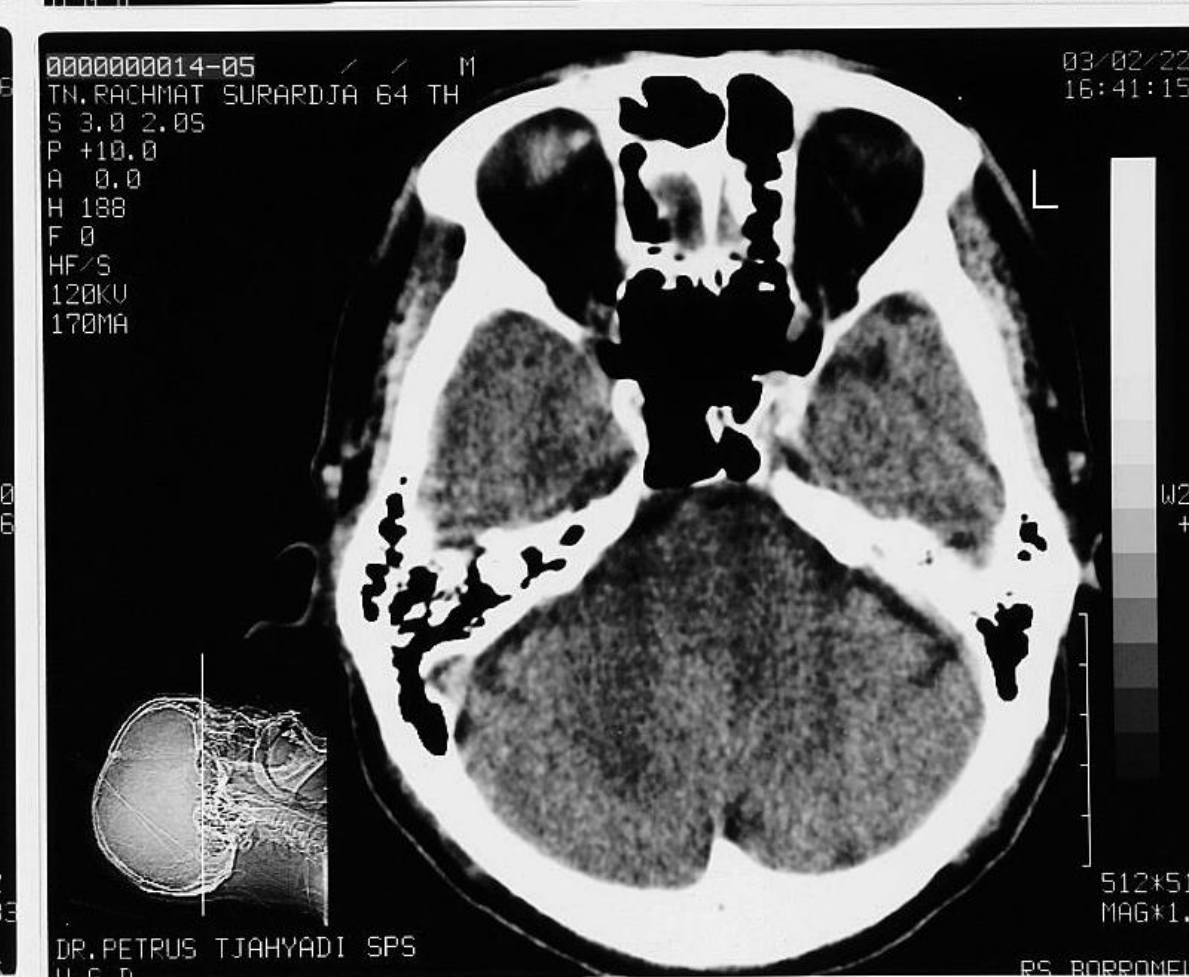
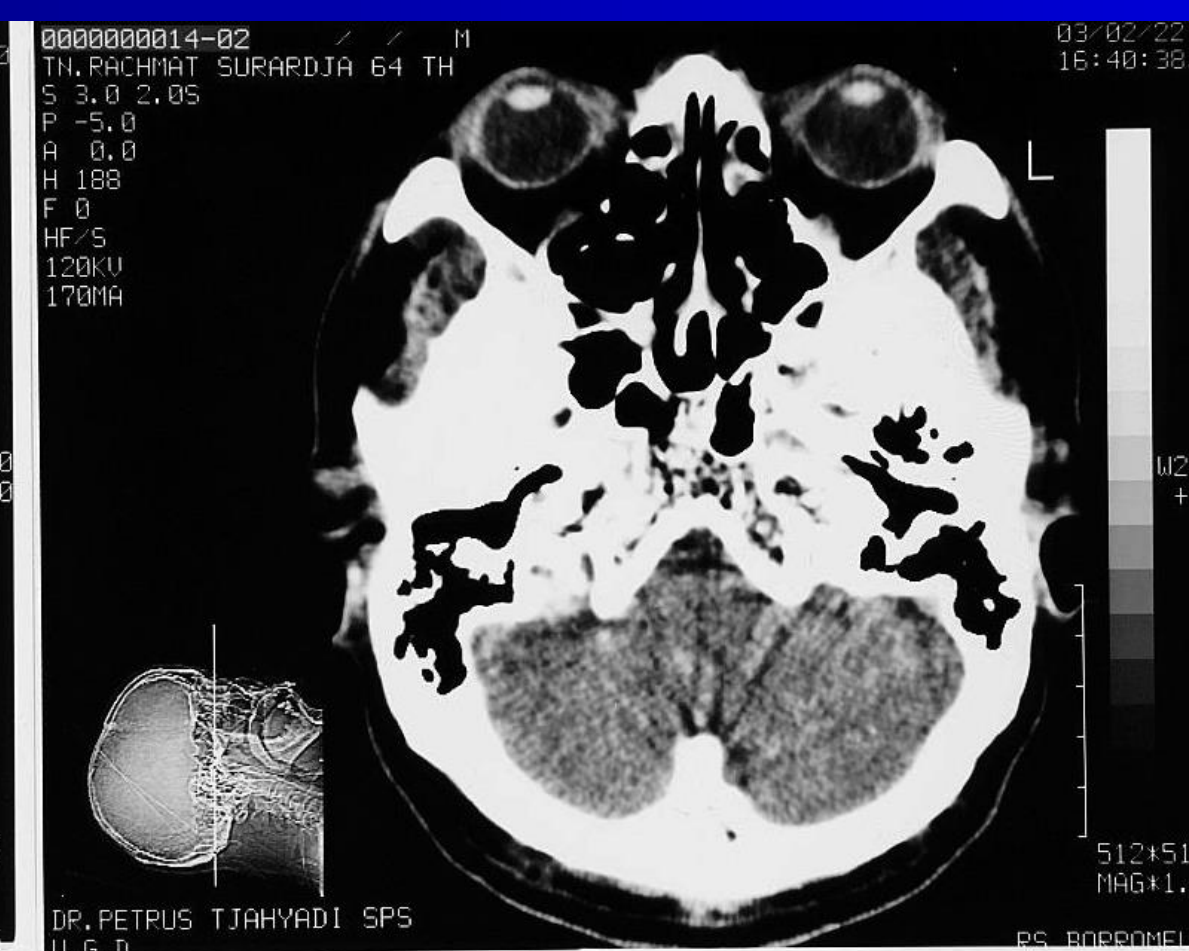


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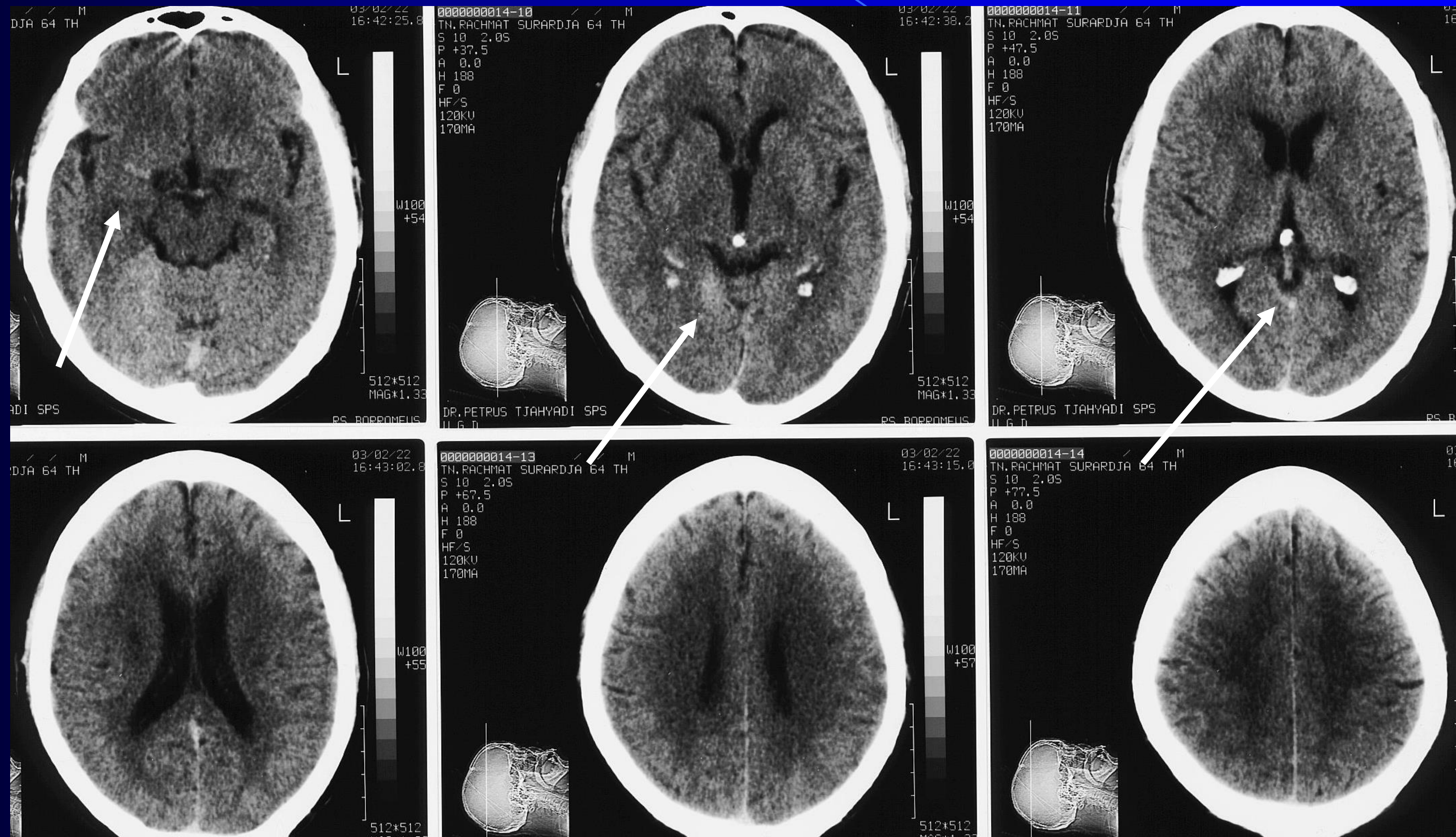


REBLEEDING ON THIRD SAH + IVH + I CBL H

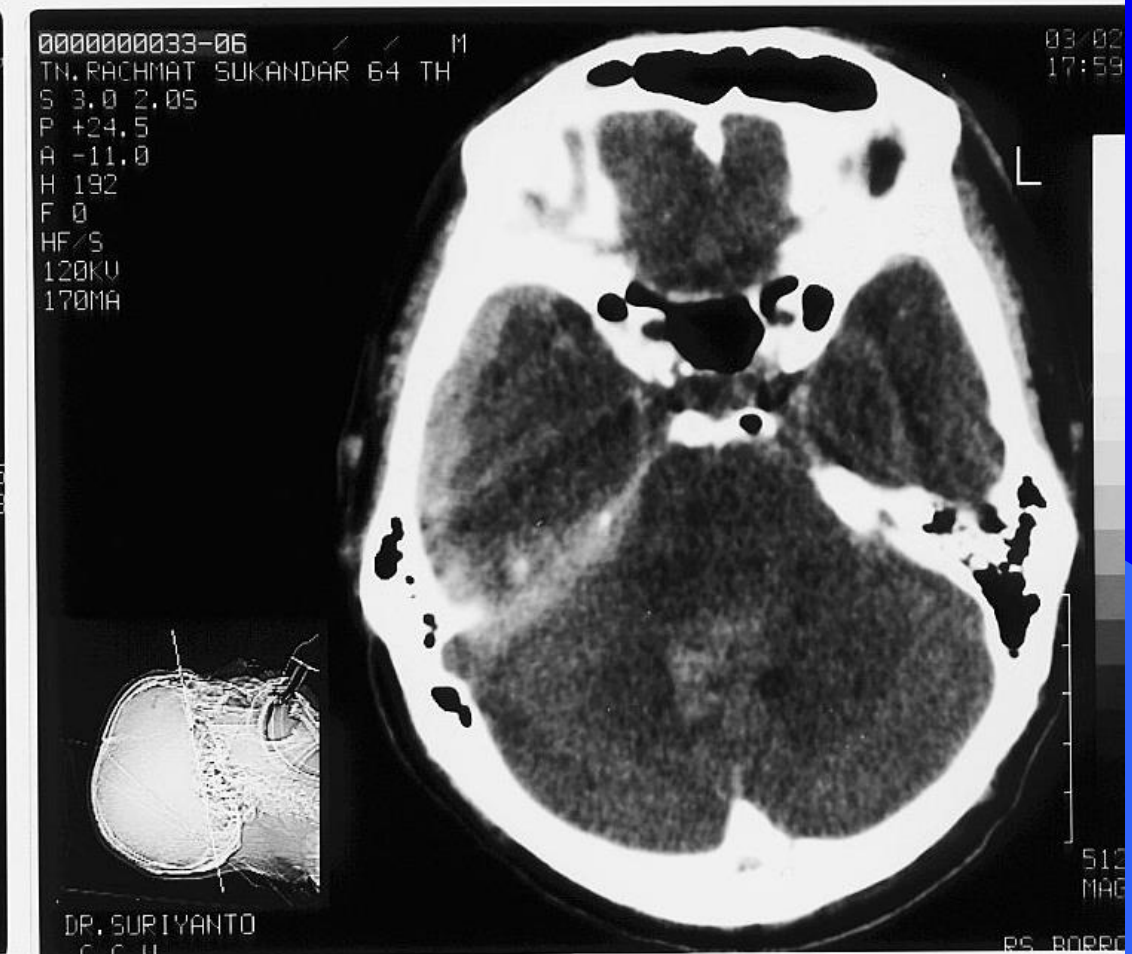




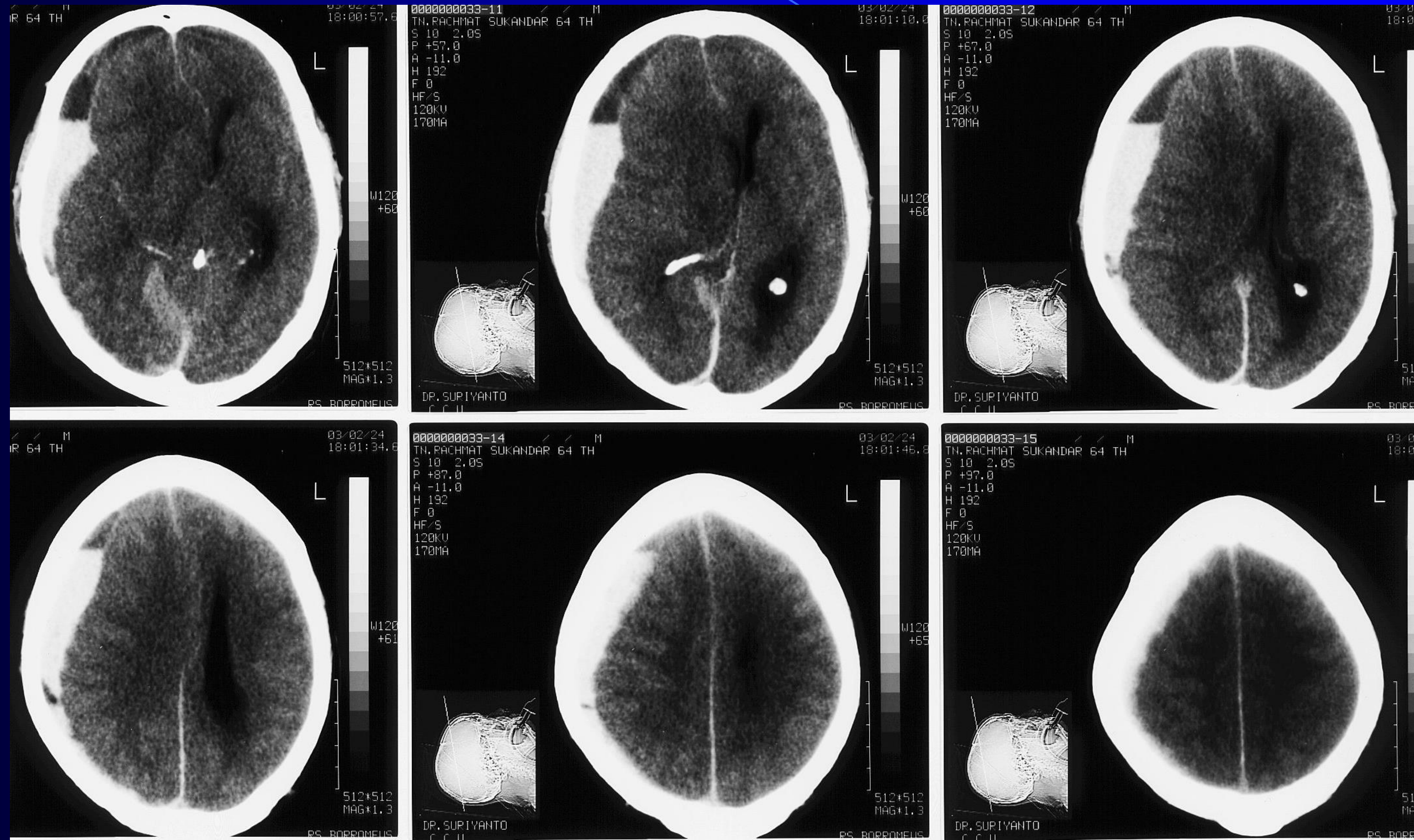
YOU MUST KNOW WHERE TO LOOK



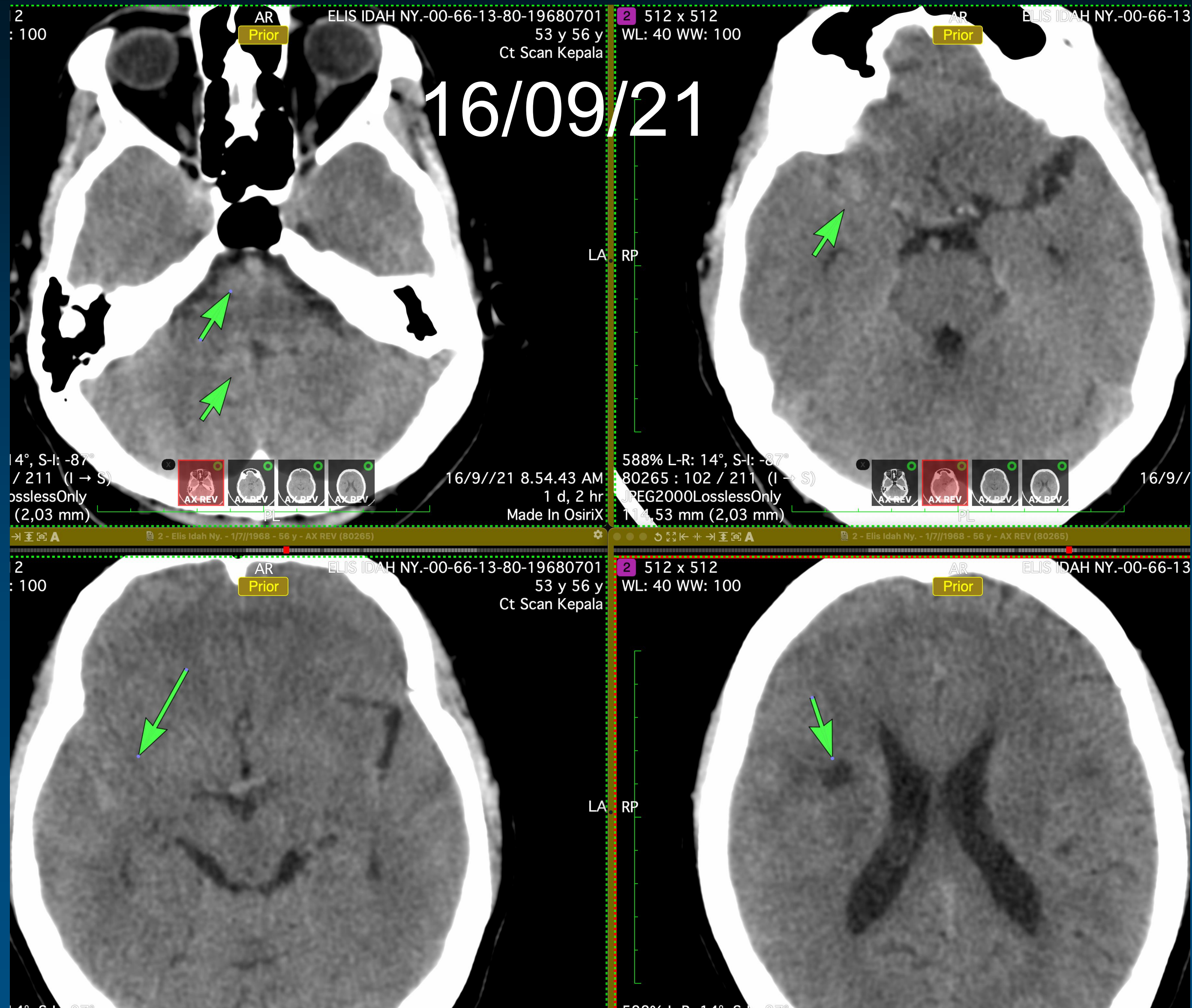
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REBLEEDING: SAH + IVH + SUBDURAL H



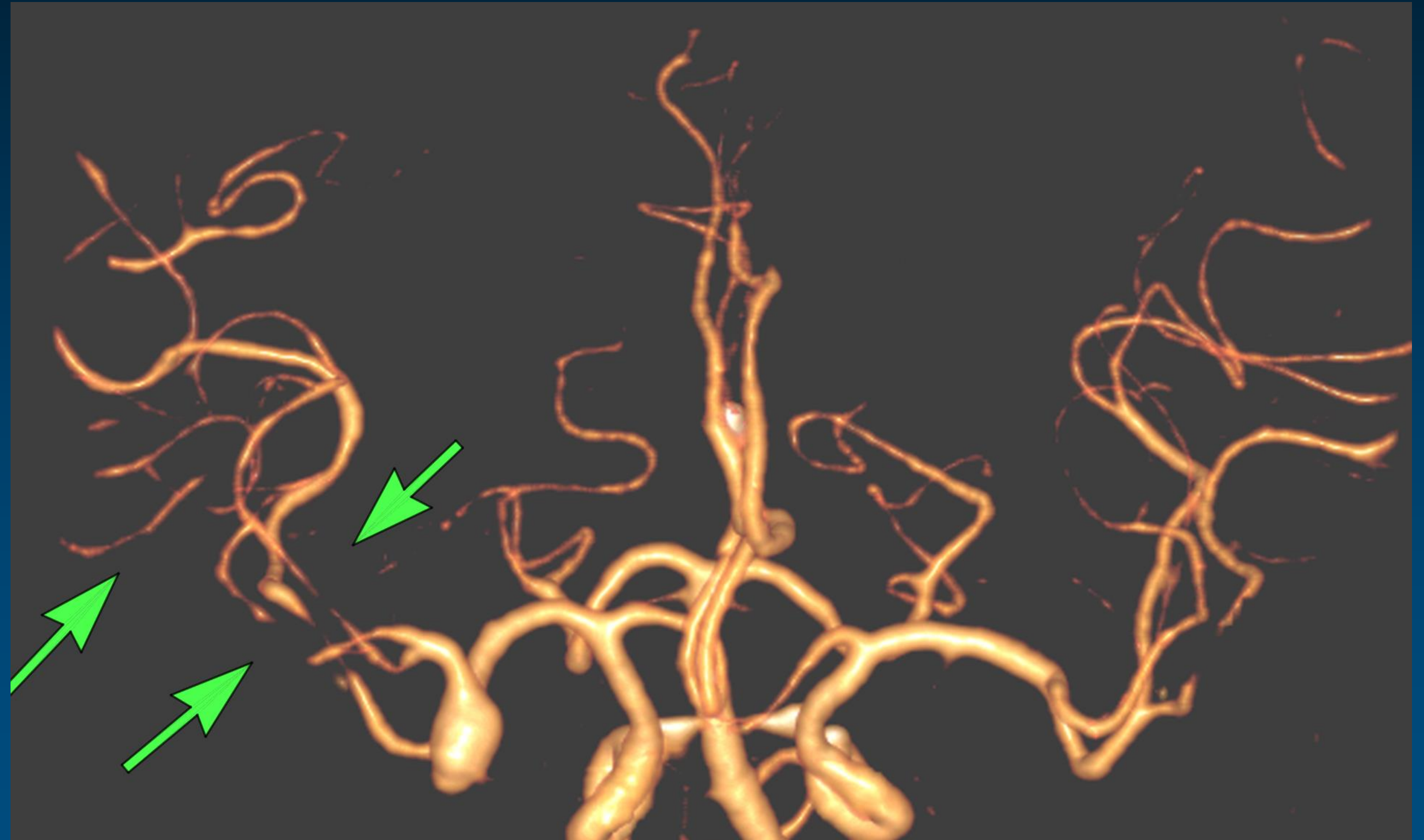
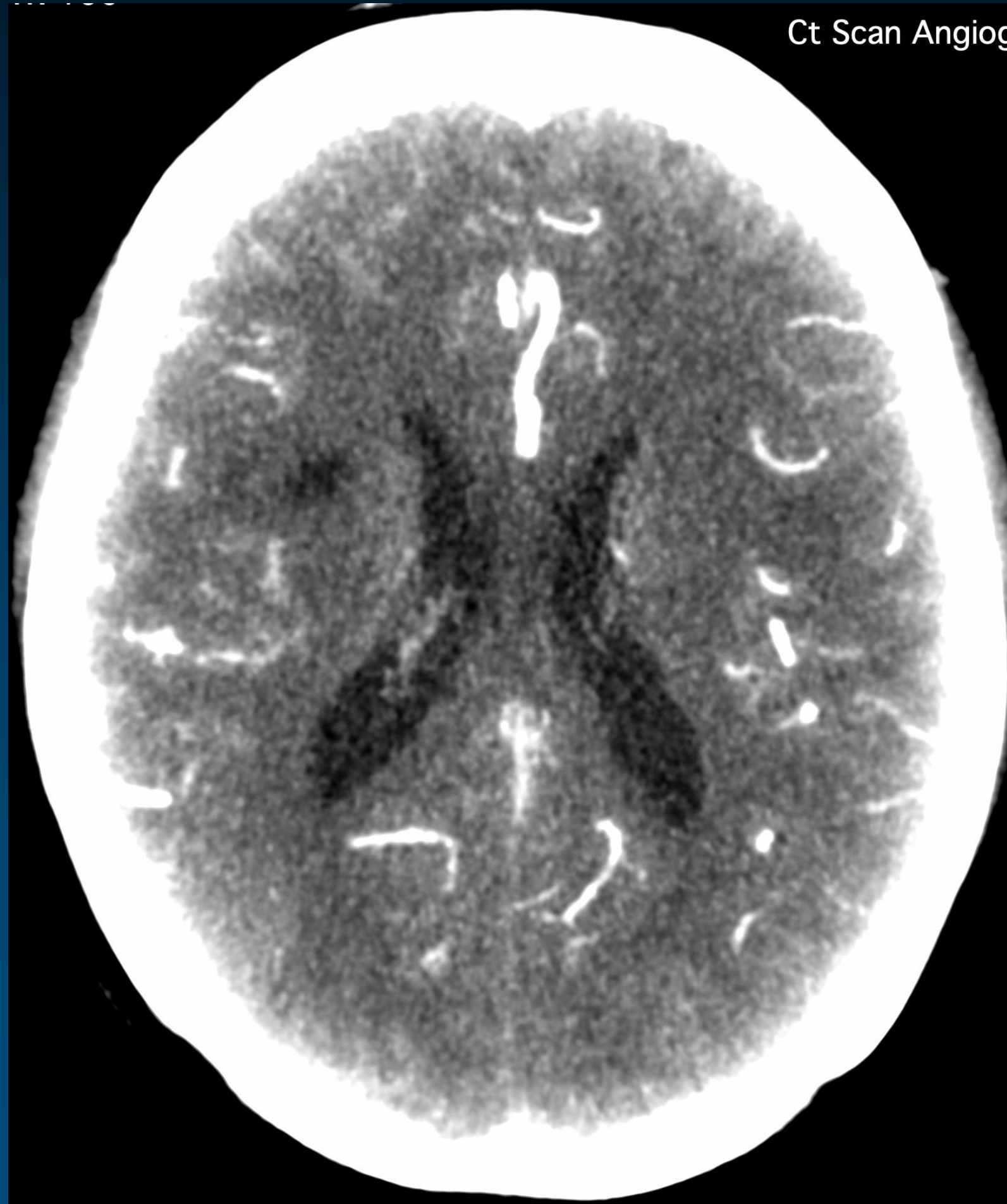
severe headache (\pm 1 week).



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SENSITIVITY
approaching
100%.**
- **24 HOURS: 2-5%
“WASHED OUT”**
- **3 DAYS : 90%**
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VASOSPASM & WATERSHED INFARCTION

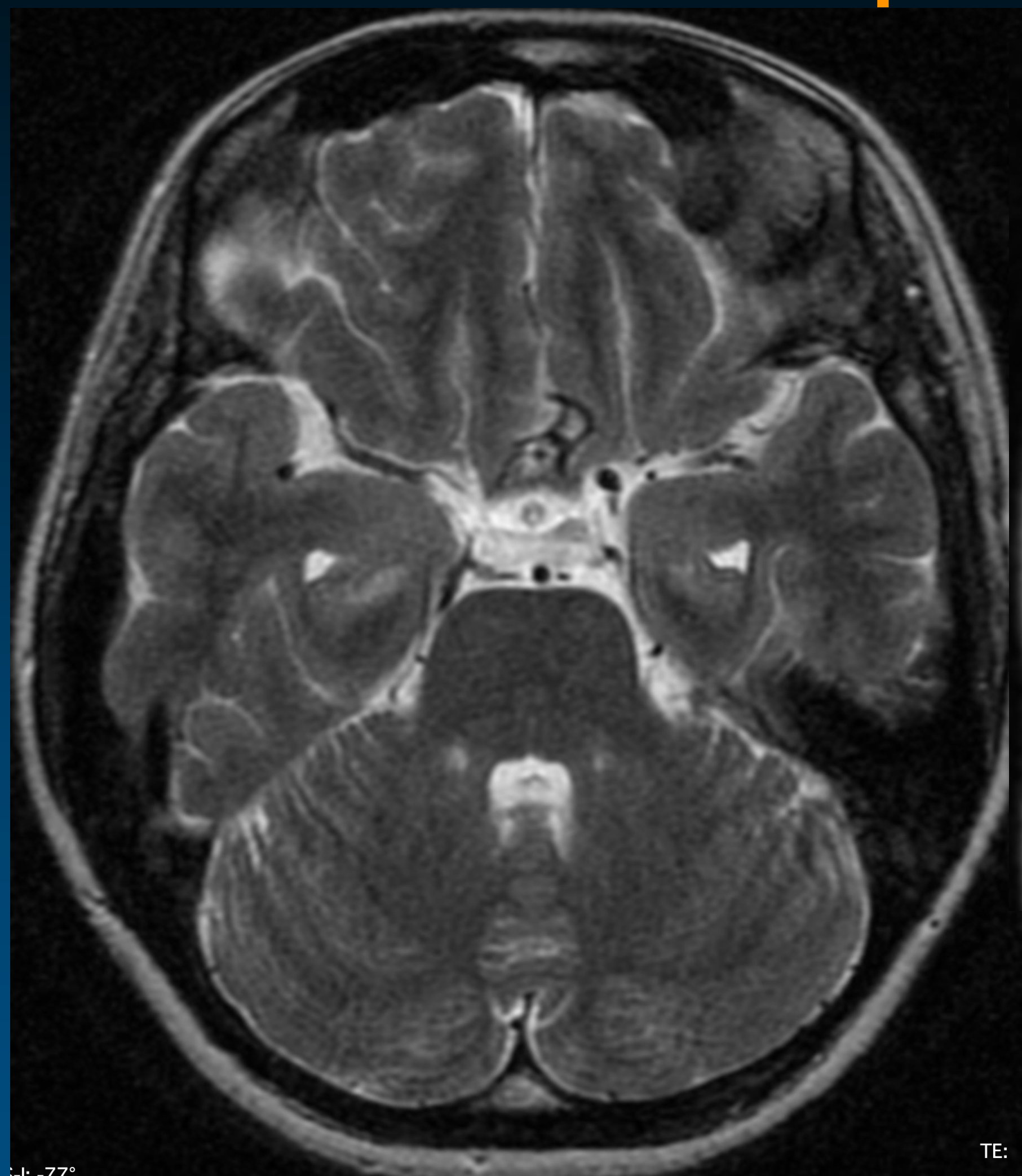
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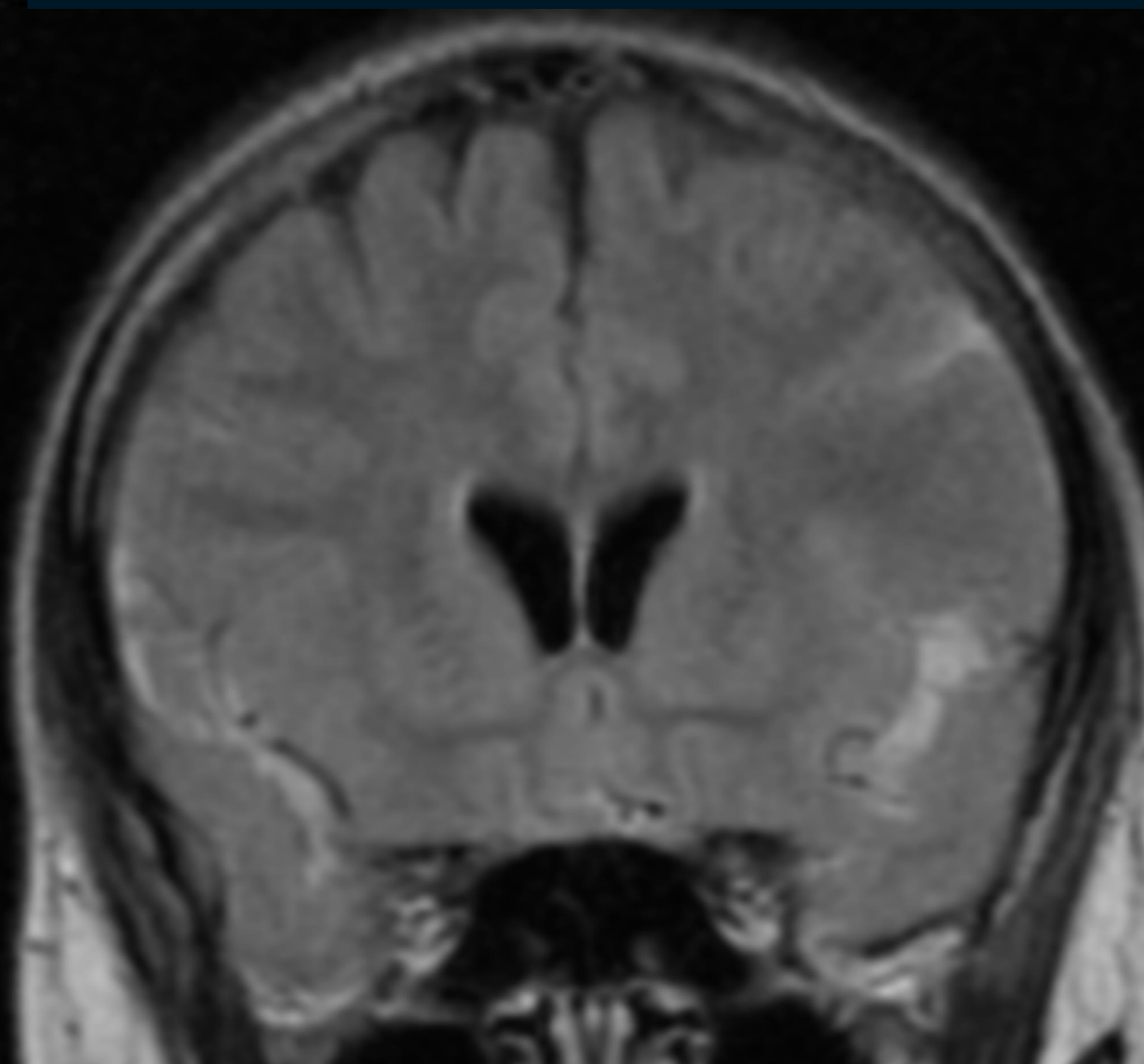
THE ROLE OF MRI in SAH

- MRI is sensitive to subarachnoid blood and is able to visualize it well in the first 12 hours, typically as a hyperintensity in the subarachnoid space on **FLAIR**
- **Susceptibility-weighted sequences** are also exquisitely sensitive to blood products.
- **MR angiography and MR venography** are also able to detect a causative aneurysm or another source of bleeding.
- **diffusion weighted imaging** may demonstrate early ischemic changes and delayed ischemia.

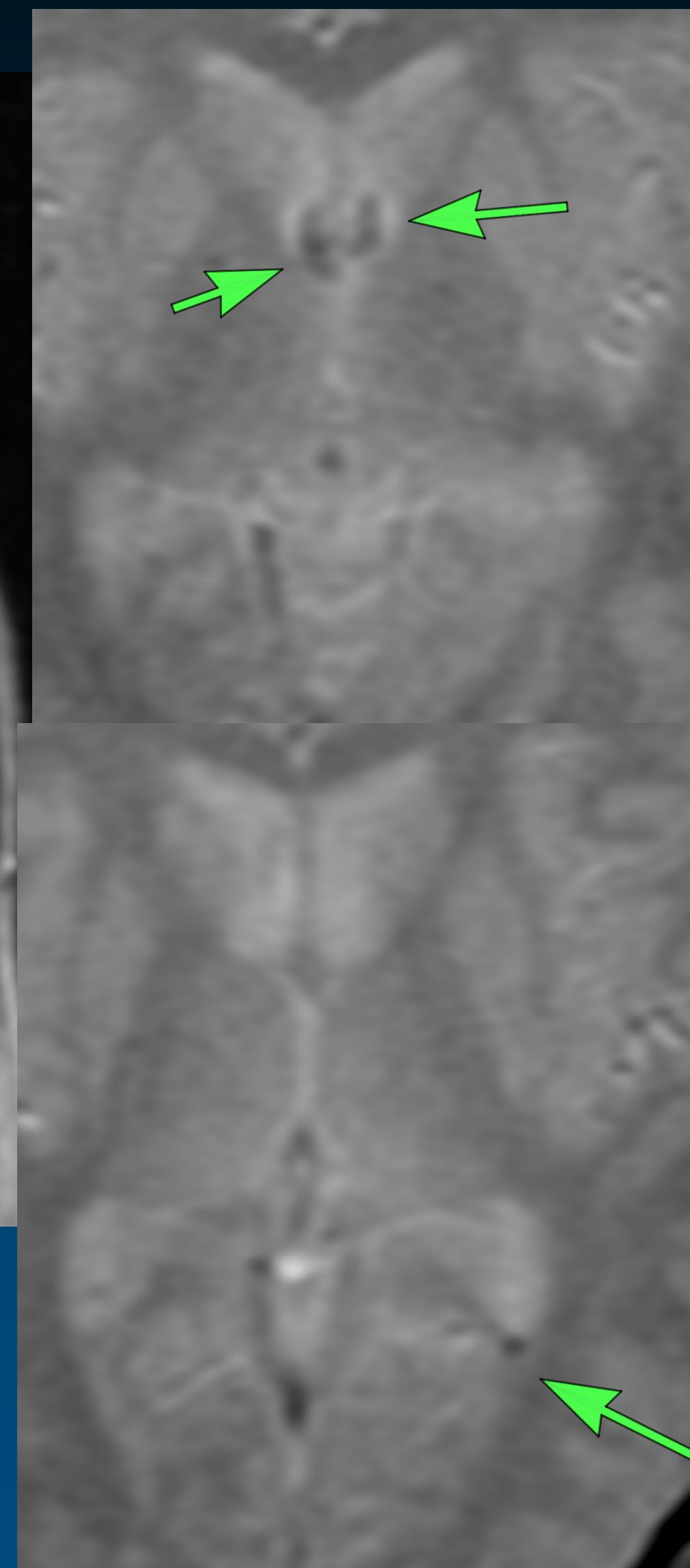
sudden cephalgia, MRI < 6 HOUR



T2W

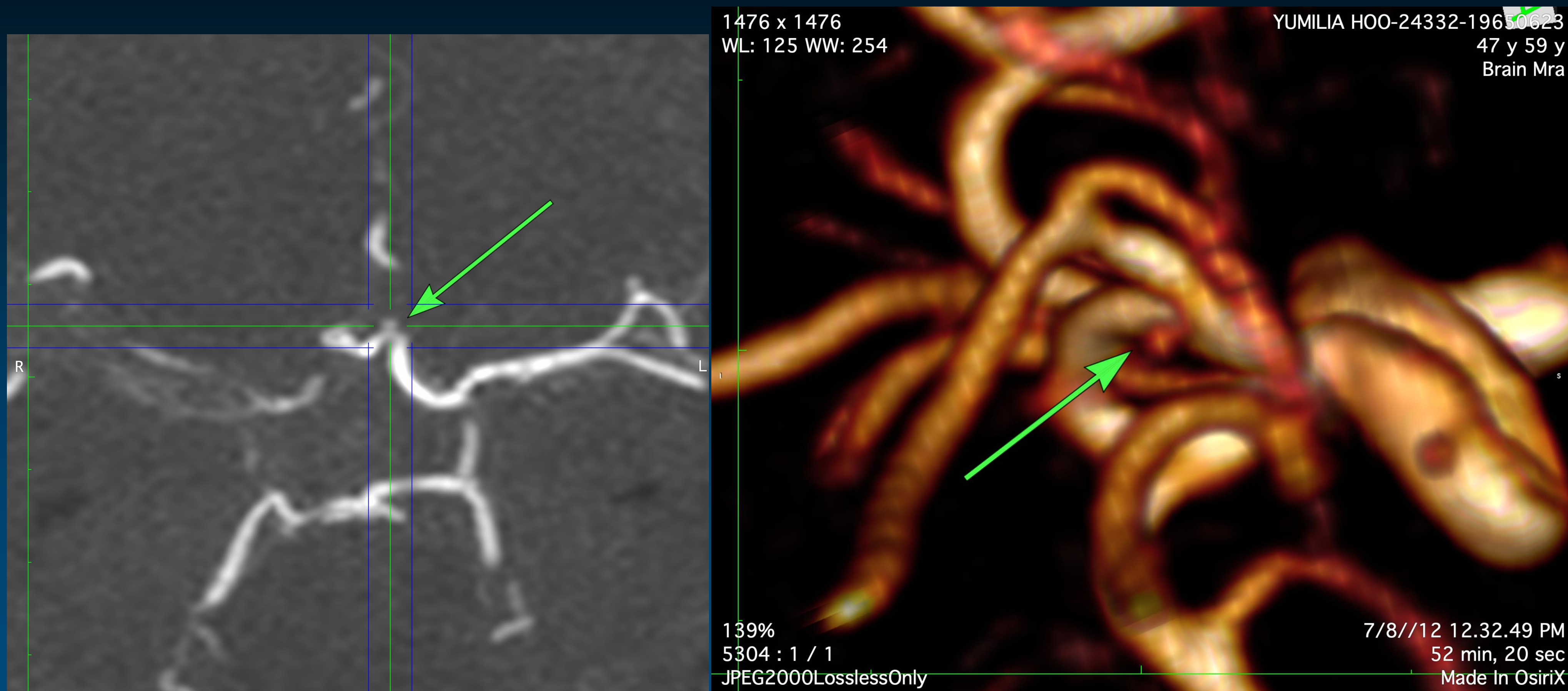


T2W FLAIR

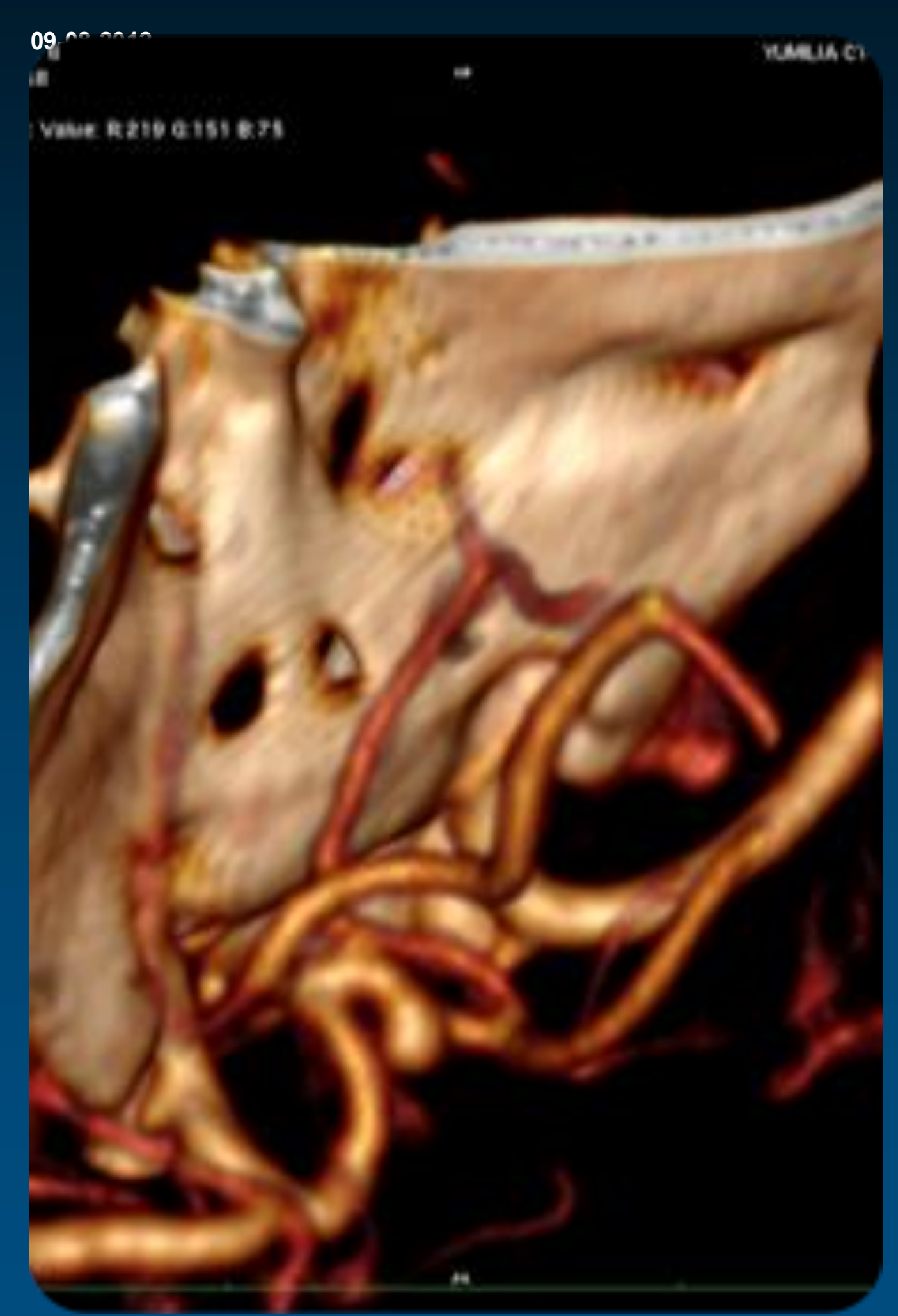


T2* GRE

sudden cephalgia, MRI < 6 HOUR



22-8-2012 after two weeks imminent rupture



CONCLUSION

- aSAH is a severely morbid and often deadly condition. **Prehospital mortality rates** from aSAH have been reported to be **22% to 26%**. Hospital inpatient mortality rates **19%–20%** in 2021 [global]
- **PROGNOSIS SAH \cong CONSCIOUSNESS + NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT+ EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY**
 - **Rebleeding : first day 4%, 2 weeks 25%, following months 30-50%; mortality rate > 50%, morbidity 20-25%**
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- **GRADING SYSTEM: WFNS & Hunt and Hess.**
- **GRADE 1,2,3 \rightarrow CANDIDATES FOR EARLY SURGERY**
- **SENSITIVITY OF CT DEPEND ON TIME AND HEMATOCRITM IF NEGATIVE – LUMBAR PUNCTURE.**
- **PAY ATTENTION TO PITFALLS in DIAGNOSIS of SAH**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION