

Current Trends in the Treatment of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Secondary to Aneurysmal Rupture

Ortega Zufiria JM*, Fernandez PJ, Poveda Nunez PD, Tamarit Degenhardt M and Lopez Serrano R

University Hospital of Getafe, Getafe, Madrid, Spain

Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this study is to analyze the current trends in the treatment of subarachnoid hemorrhage secondary to aneurysmal rupture. We conducted a retrospective study of 100 patients who underwent surgery for aneurysmal rupture between 2010 and 2017. The results show that the most common type of aneurysm is saccular, followed by fusiform and dissecting. The most common location is the anterior communicating artery, followed by the middle cerebral artery and the posterior communicating artery. The most common treatment is microsurgical clipping, followed by endovascular treatment and stereotactic radiosurgery. The most common complication is rebleeding, followed by hydrocephalus and vasospasm. The most common outcome is good recovery, followed by moderate disability and severe disability.

Objective: The objective of this study is to analyze the current trends in the treatment of subarachnoid hemorrhage secondary to aneurysmal rupture. We conducted a retrospective study of 100 patients who underwent surgery for aneurysmal rupture between 2010 and 2017. The results show that the most common type of aneurysm is saccular, followed by fusiform and dissecting. The most common location is the anterior communicating artery, followed by the middle cerebral artery and the posterior communicating artery. The most common treatment is microsurgical clipping, followed by endovascular treatment and stereotactic radiosurgery. The most common complication is rebleeding, followed by hydrocephalus and vasospasm. The most common outcome is good recovery, followed by moderate disability and severe disability.

Results and discussion: The results of this study show that the most common type of aneurysm is saccular, followed by fusiform and dissecting. The most common location is the anterior communicating artery, followed by the middle cerebral artery and the posterior communicating artery. The most common treatment is microsurgical clipping, followed by endovascular treatment and stereotactic radiosurgery. The most common complication is rebleeding, followed by hydrocephalus and vasospasm. The most common outcome is good recovery, followed by moderate disability and severe disability.

Conclusion:

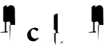
***Corresponding author:** Ortega Zufiria JM, Neurosci Psychiatry 2018, 1:1. Email: ortega.zufiria@hospitalgetafe.com

Received: 2018-01-01 **Accepted:** 2018-01-01 **Published:** 2018-01-01

Citation: Ortega Zufiria JM, Fernandez PJ, Poveda Nunez PD, Tamarit Degenhardt M and Lopez Serrano R (2018) Current Trends in the Treatment of Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Secondary to Aneurysmal Rupture. Neurosci Psychiatry 1:1.

Copyright: © 2018 Ortega Zufiria JM, et al. 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.

that make that all valid therapeutic possibilities are administered, even if the patient is in a bad clinical and neurological situation [13-15].

C 

1.