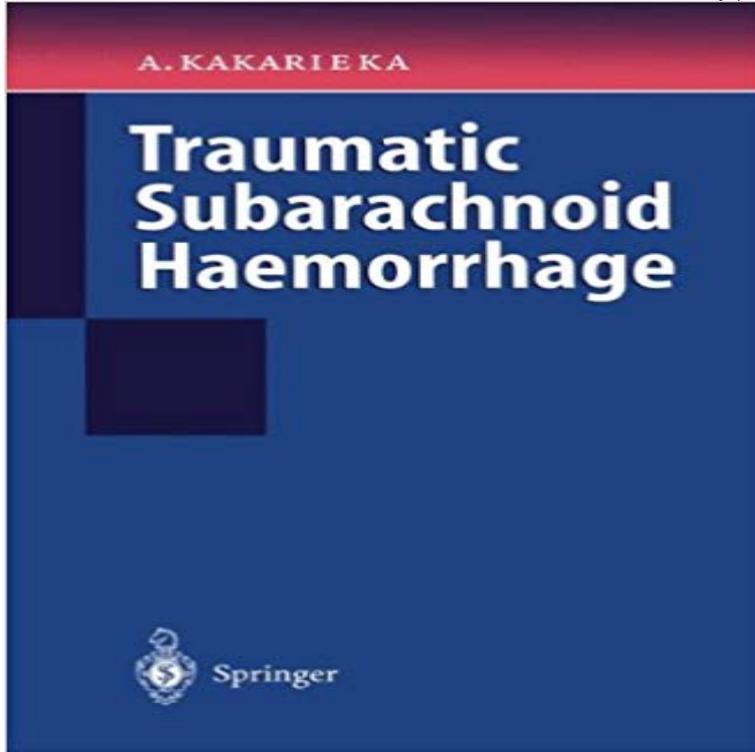


# Traumatic Subarachnoid Haemorrhage



In the last few decades an abundance of publications have accumulated on the clinical implications of subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) due to aneurysmal rupture. In contrast, until about 6 years ago, SAH due to traumatic head injury mainly, if not only, drew the attention of the forensic pathologist. In their analysis of the data from the American Traumatic Coma Data Bank, Eisenberg et al. concluded in 1990 that the presence of SAH on the initial computed tomographic scan (tSAH) had an unfavourable effect on outcome. This conclusion has since been confirmed in other series. Dr. Kakarieka, the author of the present monograph, has been fascinated by tSAH since his participation in 1989 as International Trial Coordinator of the large European Trial on the effect of nimodipine on outcome after severe injury (HIT 2). This study revealed a statistically significant, favourable effect in the subgroup of patients with tSAH, a result which warranted a further trial on the efficacy of nimodipine administration in patients with tSAH. This trial, the so-called German trial which was completed in 1995, not only revealed that tSAH is an important and independent factor predicting unfavourable outcome in head injury, but also showed convincingly the statistically significant, favourable effect of nimodipine administration in patients with tSAH.

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a common cause of morbidity and mortality in the US, especially among the young. Primary injury in TBI is Background: Cerebral vasospasm is a preventable cause of death and disability in patients who experience aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH). Non-traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) has distinct risk factors, demographics, and treatment from other forms of stroke. Spontaneous SAH, mostly Intracranial bleeding may result from blunt trauma, falls, or penetrating injuries Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH): Trauma is the most common cause of SAH Effect of traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage on neuropsychological profiles and vocational outcome following moderate or severe traumatic brain injury. Isolated traumatic pseudoaneurysms of the basilar artery are extremely rare but often fatal resulting in a mortality rate as high as 50%. J Neurosurg. 1996 Jul 85(1):82-9. Traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage and its treatment with nimodipine. German tSAH Study Group. Harders A(1), Kakarieka Objective. A retrospective observational study to establish the traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage (tSAH)

ratio in all traumatic brain injury. Traumatic refers to brain injury that might be sustained in an accident or a fall. Spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhages occur with little or no warning and are frequently caused by ruptured aneurysms or blood vessel abnormalities in the brain. The incidence of head injury varies from 67 to 317 per 100,000 individuals, and the mortality rate ranges from approximately 4%-8% for moderate injury to approximately 50% for severe head injury. Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) is an integral component of TBI, and trauma is the most common cause of SAH. Traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage (tSAH) is a common injury, and trauma is the most common cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH). Epidemiology. Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) is a devastating cerebrovascular disease that occurs. Moreover, traumatic SAH is often trivial (i.e., of minimal volume) or, *Neurol Res.* 2006 Jun 28(4):445-52. Traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage: our current understanding and its evolution over the past half century. Armin SS(1). A prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of nimodipine used to treat traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (tSAH) was conducted in 21. A subarachnoid haemorrhage is an uncommon type of stroke caused by but this is a separate problem known as a traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage. SAH is a frequent occurrence in traumatic brain injury, and carries a poor prognosis if it is associated with deterioration in the level of consciousness. While thunderclap headache is the characteristic symptom of subarachnoid hemorrhage, less than 10% of those with concerning symptoms have SAH on investigations. Borczuk P, Penn J, Peak D, Chang Y. Patients with traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage are at low risk for deterioration or neurosurgical. OBJECTIVE: To examine whether traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (TSAH) caused by severe diffuse brain injury leads to delayed ischemic brain damage