

Anticoagulation Resumption after intracranial hemorrhage

Only randomized controlled trials, either pragmatic or explanatory, can provide more conclusive answers for this important clinical question ¹⁾.

In 2018, a systematic review and meta-analysis showed that resuming [anticoagulant](#) therapy after interruption for anticoagulation-associated [intracranial hemorrhage](#) reduced the risks of thromboembolic events, without significantly increasing the risks of ICH recurrence and long-term mortality ²⁾.

see [Anticoagulation Resumption after chronic subdural hematoma](#).

see [Anticoagulation Resumption after intracerebral hemorrhage](#).

see [Anticoagulation Resumption after traumatic brain injury](#).

¹⁾

Hawkes MA, Rabinstein AA. Anticoagulation for atrial fibrillation after intracranial hemorrhage: A systematic review. *Neurol Clin Pract*. 2018 Feb;8(1):48-57. doi: 10.1212/CPJ.0000000000000425. Review. PubMed PMID: 29517050; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC5839688.

²⁾

Zhou Z, Yu J, Carcel C, Delcourt C, Shan J, Lindley RI, Neal B, Anderson CS, Hackett ML. Resuming anticoagulants after anticoagulation-associated intracranial haemorrhage: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ Open*. 2018 May 14;8(5):e019672. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019672. PubMed PMID: 29764874; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC5961574.

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