

Delayed cerebral ischemia

- [Continuous Intravenous Nimodipine Infusion With Ethanol as Carrier in Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Does Not Result in Measurable Cerebral Ethanol Levels](#)
- [Sympathetic nerve block as an add-on therapy for intervention and prevention of cerebral vasospasm after subarachnoid hemorrhage](#)
- [Brain ultrasonography in neurosurgical patients](#)
- [Analysis of early language development delay in children survived neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy without neurological impairment](#)
- [Lipid peroxidation metabolites as biomarkers in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage and cerebral vasospasm or delayed cerebral ischemia: a systematic review](#)
- [Complications of induced hypertension for delayed cerebral ischaemia secondary to aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage](#)
- [Subarachnoid hemorrhage, part 2 : Treatment, complications and long-term sequelae](#)
- [Delayed Postanoxic Encephalopathy Following Acute Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: A Case Report and Literature Review](#)

Definition

Delayed development of a neurological deficit, decline in Glasgow coma scale of at least 2 points, and/or cerebral infarction unrelated to aneurysm treatment or other causes. DCI is an umbrella term that encompasses a number of clinical entities including [symptomatic vasospasm](#), [delayed ischemic neurological deficit](#) (DIND), and asymptomatic delayed cerebral infarction ¹⁾.

Etiology

see [Delayed cerebral ischemia after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage](#)

Prediction

[Delayed cerebral ischemia prediction](#)

Pathogenesis

see [Delayed cerebral ischemia pathogenesis](#).

Diagnosis

[Delayed cerebral ischemia diagnosis](#).

Complications

delayed cerebral ischemia (DCI) which can produce [delayed ischemic neurologic deficit](#) (DIND), usually attributed to [vasospasm](#). Typically does not occur until several days following [SAH](#)

Prevention

see [Delayed cerebral ischemia prevention](#).

Treatment

[Delayed cerebral ischemia Treatment](#)

Outcome

[Delayed cerebral ischemia outcome](#).

Clinical trials

Enrolling patients in a [randomized trial](#) on a treatment strategy for DCI proved unfeasible: only 1 out of 25 admitted and 1 out of 14 eligible patients could eventually be randomized. These rates, caused by a large proportion of ineligible patients, a small proportion of patients providing [informed consent](#), and a large proportion of patients with contraindications for treatment, can be used to make sample size calculations for future randomized trials in DCI or otherwise critically ill patients. Facilitating informed consent through improved provision of information on risks, possible benefits, and study procedures may result in improved enrolment ²⁾.

Case series

[Delayed cerebral ischemia case series](#).

¹⁾

Washington CW, Zipfel GJ. Detection and monitoring of vasospasm and delayed cerebral ischemia: a review and assessment of the literature. *Neurocrit Care*. 2011; 15:312–317

²⁾

Gathier CS, van der Jagt M, van den Bergh WM, Dankbaar JW, Rinkel GJE, Slooter AJC; HIMALAIA Study Group. Slow recruitment in the HIMALAIA study: lessons for future clinical trials in patients with delayed cerebral ischemia after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage based on feasibility data. *Pilot Feasibility Stud*. 2022 Aug 30;8(1):193. doi: 10.1186/s40814-022-01155-4. PMID: 36042527.

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