

Delayed cerebral ischemia after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage treatment

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

see [Delayed cerebral ischemia treatment](#)

[Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage treatment](#)

Pharmacologically-induced hypertension combined with volume is the established first-line therapy for DCI; a good clinical response with reversal of the presenting deficit occurs in 70 % of patients. Medically refractory DCI, defined as failure to respond adequately to these measures, should trigger step-wise escalation of rescue therapy. Level 1 rescue therapy consists of cardiac output optimization, hemoglobin optimization, and endovascular intervention, including angioplasty and intra-arterial vasodilator infusion. In highly refractory cases, level 2 rescue therapies are also considered, none of which have been validated ¹⁾.

In 2012 Koenig published the Management of delayed cerebral ischemia after subarachnoid hemorrhage ²⁾.

¹⁾

Francoeur CL, Mayer SA. Management of delayed cerebral ischemia after subarachnoid hemorrhage. Crit Care. 2016 Oct 14;20(1):277. doi: 10.1186/s13054-016-1447-6. PMID: 27737684; PMCID: PMC5064957.

²⁾

Koenig MA. Management of delayed cerebral ischemia after subarachnoid hemorrhage. Continuum (Minneapolis Minn). 2012 Jun;18(3):579-97. doi: 10.1212/01.CON.0000415429.99394.e8. PMID: 22810250.

From:
<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - Neurosurgery Wiki

Permanent link:
https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=delayed_cerebral_ischemia_after_aneurysmal_subarachnoid_hemorrhage_treatment

Last update: 2024/06/07 02:57

