

Fisher scale

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The Fisher scale is used to assess the amount of blood visible on a CT scan following subarachnoid hemorrhage. Higher Fisher grades are associated with a worse prognosis and increased mortality.

1

No hemorrhage is evident.

2

Subarachnoid hemorrhage less than 1mm thick.

3

Subarachnoid hemorrhage is more than 1mm thick.

4



Subarachnoid hemorrhage of any thickness with [intraventricular hemorrhage](#) (IVH) or parenchymal extension. ¹⁾

Modified Fisher Grading Scale for Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

see [Modified Fisher Grading Scale for Subarachnoid Hemorrhage](#)

Elderly patients, and especially the subgroup with a [Fisher Scale](#) 3 bleeding pattern, had a high risk for an unfavorable outcome, whereas the subgroup of Non [perimesencephalic subarachnoid hemorrhage](#) NPM-SAH without a Fisher Grade 3 bleeding pattern had a favorable outcome, similar to [perimesencephalic subarachnoid hemorrhage](#) (PM)-SAH.

¹⁾

Fisher C, Kistler J, Davis J (1980). "Relation of cerebral vasospasm to subarachnoid hemorrhage visualized by computerized tomographic scanning". *Neurosurgery* 6 (1): 1-9.

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