

Hydrocephalus after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage epidemiology

Hydrocephalus is a common and serious complication of **aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH)**, occurring in approximately **20-30%** of patients. It results from impaired cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) circulation and absorption due to blood products within the subarachnoid space and ventricular system.

Hydrocephalus complicates the clinical course of greater than 20% of patients with **aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage**^{1) 2)}, and its onset can be acute, within 48 hours after SAH, or rarely chronic, occurring in a delayed fashion weeks and even months after the hemorrhage³⁾.

1)

Wilson CD, Safavi-Abbasi S, Sun H, Kalani MY, Zhao YD, Levitt MR, et al: Meta-analysis and systematic review of risk factors for shunt dependency after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. J Neurosurg 126:586-595, 2017

2)

Yamada S, Nakase H, Park YS, Nishimura F, Nakagawa I: Discriminant analysis prediction of the need for ventriculo- peritoneal shunt after subarachnoid hemorrhage. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis 21:493-497, 2012

3)

Germanwala AV, Huang J, Tamargo RJ. Hydrocephalus after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. Neurosurg Clin N Am. 2010 Apr;21(2):263-70. doi: 10.1016/j.nec.2009.10.013. Review. PubMed PMID: 20380968.

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