

Intracerebral hemorrhage outcome

Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) carries the highest [mortality](#) and [morbidity](#) of all [stroke](#) types.

[Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage outcome.](#)

[Traumatic intracerebral hemorrhage outcome.](#)

Whereas younger patients show an excellent outcome, the elderly population of the traumatic cases demonstrates a poor outcome similar to that of the nontraumatic cohort. Intracerebral hemorrhage expansion under novel [oral anticoagulants](#) (NOACs) rather than under [vitamin K antagonists](#) (VKAs) is more likely in the elderly after TBI. Larger prospective trials are warranted to elucidate the potential individual underlying molecular mechanisms for the development of an [intracerebral hemorrhage](#) and [hematoma expansion](#) in these diseases ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Gousias K, Pleger B, Markou M, Grözinger M, Sedaghat S, Pintea B, Schildhauer TA, Martinez R, Hamsen U. Distinct Behavior of Traumatic versus Nontraumatic Intracerebral Hematomas: Different Biology or Impact of Age? J Neurol Surg A Cent Eur Neurosurg. 2021 Jun 14. doi: 10.1055/s-0041-1728764. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 34126640.

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