

In the early 1990's, endovascular treatment using embolic coils for the treatment of [intracranial aneurysms](#) was established. Since then, there has been a significant body of peer-reviewed literature written by medical experts regarding the use, safety, and efficacy of these detachable embolic coils. With the publishing of the [ISAT \(Intracranial Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial\)](#) trial data in 2005, which compared clinical outcomes of neurosurgical clipping and endovascular coiling, embolic coiling became the preferred method for treatment of the majority of unruptured intracranial aneurysms ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Molyneux AJ, Kerr RS, Yu LM, Clarke M, Sneade M, Yarnold JA, Sandercock P; International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial (ISAT) Collaborative Group. International subarachnoid aneurysm trial (ISAT) of neurosurgical clipping versus endovascular coiling in 2143 patients with ruptured intracranial aneurysms: a randomised comparison of effects on survival, dependency, seizures, rebleeding, subgroups, and aneurysm occlusion. *Lancet*. 2005 Sep 3-9;366(9488):809-17. PubMed PMID: 16139655.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:52**

