

Unruptured intracranial aneurysm screening

The idea of population [screening](#) of [unruptured intracranial aneurysms](#) is interesting because, despite recent advances in surgical and [endovascular treatment](#), the [mortality](#) related to [aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage](#) reaches 30%. Screening is justified whenever the morbidity and mortality of the treatment (markedly lower for unruptured compared to ruptured aneurysms) overcomes the inherent risk of harbouring a brain aneurysm. Although, at present, this balance does not seem to favour population-based screening, it is justified in certain sub-populations with an increased risk of rupture.

In a [review](#), an analysis is made of the requirements for implementing a screening program, when would it be justified, what is to be expected from treatment (in terms of effectiveness, morbidity and costs), and what medical-legal issues are relevant and to determine the usefulness of the program. A study protocol is proposed aimed at examining the usefulness of population screening for [intracranial aneurysms](#) by [magnetic resonance angiography](#) ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Delgado Lopez PD, Castilla Díez JM, Martín Velasco V. [Unruptured cerebral aneurysms: Controversies on population screening]. Neurocirugia (Astur). 2016 Sep-Oct;27(5):237-44. doi: 10.1016/j.neucir.2015.12.001. Spanish. PubMed PMID: 26936511.

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