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Early endovascular treatment of ruptured brain aneurysms is directed against rupture of aneurysm

Mirza Khinikadze^{1,2,3}¹S. Khechinashvili University Hospital, Georgia²EVEX – Medical Corporation, Georgia³West Georgia Medical Center, Georgia

Introduction: Early endovascular treatment of ruptured brain aneurysms is directed against rupture of aneurysm, which can cause in 70% deep invalidation or lethality. Endovascular embolization of ruptured aneurysm practically excludes rupture. Early intervention may enable a decrease in neurological disability and increase in good outcome.

Methods: It has been performed endovascular embolization on 45 patients, during year 2016, with diagnosis of acute subarachnoidal hemorrhage. In all cases, embolization was performed during the first 72 hours after the rupture. Before operation, patient's conditions were assessment by Hunt-Hess scale. In compensation condition (By Hunt-Hess 1-2 point), 15 patients (33.3%), Sub-compensation condition (By Hunt-Hess 3 points) 18 patients (40%) and decompensation condition (By Hunt-Hess 4 point) 12 patients (26.7%)

Results: After operation, mortality was 13.3% (6 patients) After operation, patients' condition was evaluated by Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS)–GOS (5) 29 patients (64.5%), GOS (4) -6 patients (13.3%); GOS (3-2) -4 patients (8.9%).

Conclusions: In the case of acute subarachnoid hemorrhage, in respect to avoidance of rupture, urgent endovascular treatment is indicated. Findings indicate, that early endovascular treatment improves outcome of the disease.

mirza-neuro@mail.ru

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