Sensitivity of Early Brain Computed Tomography to Exclude Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Nicole M. Dubosh, MD; M. Fernanda Bellolio, MD; Alejandro A. Rabinstein, MD; Jonathan A. Edlow, MD

Background and Purpose—Emerging evidence demonstrating the high sensitivity of early brain computed tomography (CT) brings into question the necessity of always performing lumbar puncture after a negative CT in the diagnosis of spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH). Our objective was to determine the sensitivity of brain CT using modern scanners (16-slice technology or greater) when performed within 6 hours of headache onset to exclude SAH in neurologically intact patients.

Methods—After conducting a comprehensive literature search using Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid EMBASE, Web of Science, and Scopus, we conducted a meta-analysis. We included original research studies of adults presenting with a history concerning for spontaneous SAH and who had noncontrast brain CT scan using a modern generation multidetector CT scanner within 6 hours of symptom onset. Our study adheres to the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA).

Results—A total of 882 titles were reviewed and 5 articles met inclusion criteria, including an estimated 8907 patients. Thirteen had a missed SAH (incidence 1.46 per 1000) on brain CTs within 6 hours. Overall sensitivity of the CT was 0.987 (95% confidence intervals, 0.971–0.994) and specificity was 0.999 (95% confidence intervals, 0.993–1.0). The pooled likelihood ratio of a negative CT was 0.010 (95% confidence intervals, 0.003–0.034).

Conclusions—In patients presenting with thunderclap headache and normal neurological examination, normal brain CT within 6 hours of headache is extremely sensitive in ruling out aneurysmal SAH. (Stroke. 2016;47:750-755. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.115.011386.)

Key Words: brain ▪ cerebrospinal fluid ▪ confidence intervals ▪ headache ▪ subarachnoid hemorrhage

Headache accounts for ≈2% of all emergency department (ED) visits.1 A subset of these patients present with abrupt onset of a severe headache reaching peak intensity within 60 s referred to as a thunderclap headache.2 The most serious cause of thunderclap headache is aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), which accounts for 4% to 12% of ED patients with a thunderclap headache.3–6 Current clinical practice calls for a noncontrast computed tomography (CT) of the brain followed by a lumbar puncture (LP) if the CT scan is negative to rule-out SAH and an initial negative CT can be considered a rule-out test. An LP is associated with patient anxiety and discomfort and can be complicated by postprocedure headache (15%–20% of patients).7 Traumatic taps, which occur in 10% to 15% of patients, may lead to unnecessary vascular imaging and other downstream consequences.3,20–22

We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to determine the diagnostic accuracy of early CT only in the diagnosis of spontaneous SAH. Our objective was to determine the sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative
Methods

Study Design
This was a systematic review and meta-analysis, and it adheres to the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA).23

Eligibility Criteria
We included original research studies of adults with a history concerning for spontaneous nontraumatic SAH and evaluated with noncontrast brain CT scan using modern generation multidetector scanners (16-slice CT technology or greater) within 6 hours of headache onset. Studies involving traumatic SAH, patients younger than 15 years of age, nonhuman studies, older generation scanners, and those in which CT was not performed within 6 hours of headache onset were excluded.

Search Strategy
An expert librarian designed a comprehensive search strategy with input from the authors. The electronic search included Ovid MEDLINE, Ovid EMBASE, Web of Science, and Scopus from inception (Ovid MEDLINE and Scopus 1966, Ovid EMBASE 1988 and Web of Science 1975) until April 2015. See Appendix I in the online-only Data Supplement for the terms used in the search. We adjusted the search strategy to account for differences in indexing between databases. Web of Science and Scopus depend heavily on text words, so acronyms were included. We did not apply a language restriction. We also reviewed the related citations: section of PubMed, reference lists of included studies, and the authors’ personal collections.

Study Selection
Two investigators (N.M.D. and A.A.R.) independently screened the titles and abstracts of all records identified from the search strategy (phase I). If either reviewer thought the study might be eligible, we obtained the full report. The same 2 investigators then independently assessed the eligibility of each full report (phase II). We used Cohen unweighted κ to measure chance corrected agreement between reviewers. Discrepancies were resolved by a third author (J.A.E.).

Quality Assessment and Risk of Bias
We performed an a priori selected sensitivity analysis to exclude the studies with data obtained through letters to the editor and communication with the authors.

Results

Description of Included Studies
Figure 1 shows the study selection process. The search strategy yielded 882 articles. After screening titles and abstracts and removing duplicates, we identified 40 potentially relevant studies. Two authors (N.M.D. and A.A.R.) abstracted data independently and in duplicate. Interobserver agreement for phase II of the review was 87.5% (κ, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.36–0.91) indicating good agreement between reviewers. After full-text review, 5 articles were included in the meta-analysis. The reasons for exclusion after full-text review were that the article did not specify data for patients imaged within 6 hours, the article was not an original study, and the article did not pertain to SAH.

Study Characteristics
The characteristics of the included studies are shown in Table. Four were cohort studies that reported diagnostic test accuracy, and one was a case-control study. Four had retrospective design13,18,20,29 and one was prospective.11 We estimated that

Data Synthesis
Diagnostic accuracy measures were pooled using random-effect meta-analysis25 as implemented in OpenMeta[Analyst]26 and tested in a bivariate mixed effects regression model.27 We used a random effects model because it calculates more conservative 95% confidence intervals (CI) and the effects of treatment are assumed to vary around the overall average treatment effect. This is recommended when data are heterogeneous. Results are presented as incidence per 1000 patients and we calculated pooled sensitivity, specificity, LR of a positive and a negative test with 95% CI. LR is the likelihood that a given test result would be expected in a patient with the target disorder (SAH) compared with the likelihood that that same result would be expected in a patient without the target disorder (SAH). It is a different way to incorporate sensitivity and specificity and provide a direct estimate of how much a test result will change the odds of having the disease. LR equals sensitivity/(1 specificity), and the LR of a negative test indicates how much the odds of the disease (SAH) decrease when the CT is negative.

The sensitivity, specificity, and LRs are properties of the test. The positive and negative predictive values are properties of both the test and the population being tested. The predictive value of a test in 2 populations with different disease prevalence will be different.

When a cell has zero count in the 2 by 2 tables, the statistical software will correct adding +0.5 count to all the cells. Meta-analysis heterogeneity was assessed using the F statistic.28

Sensitivity Analysis

Figure 1. Flow diagram of study selection.
a total of 8907 patients underwent CT within 6 hours. See Table I in the online-only Data Supplement. The mean age of the patients included was 45.3 years (range, 15–87 years) and 60.6% were women.

**Quality and Risk of Bias Assessment**

Table II in the online-only Data Supplement summarizes the risk assessment using the QUADAS-2 tool for the QUADAS. Overall, there was considerable heterogeneity between studies. There were similarities about the clinical characteristics of included patients: acute headache, normal mental status, no neurological deficit, and similar age and sex distribution. There was significant variation in the incidence of SAH among the studies (Table). Perry et al11 had low bias risk in the applicability of their study, as they included all SAH-suspected patients presenting to an ED. The study by Blok et al20 reports patients with acute headache and an incidental vascular lesion on imaging. From the data available, one cannot know if even these 7 patients had true SAH or a thunderclap headache. The studies by Backes et al,13 Stewart et al,18 Blok et al,20 and Mark et al29 used medical records review for ascertainment of the cases and follow-up of the cohorts. In the study by Perry et al,11 patients were identified prospectively the day of the ED visit and then followed by telephone, medical records, review of regional center records, and coroner reports. Any patient who later was diagnosed with an SAH (and survived) would have been transferred to the single regional neurosurgical referral unit. Therefore, unless a patient had a subsequent hemorrhage.

**Outcomes**

The studies by Blok et al20 and Mark et al29 only included patients with negative CTs, so we estimated their true positives and negatives. Mark et al29 reported 55 patients with SAH and negative CT and true positives as 1800 patients, 30 with =30% having a CT within 6 hours and 11 missed cases of SAH, including 7 patients who had vascular anomalies on cerebral angiography. From the data available, one cannot know if even these 7 patients had true SAH or a thunderclap headache and an incidental vascular lesion on imaging.

The study by Blok et al20 reports patients with acute headache, and negative CTs per staff radiologist; an LP was performed in all cases. Among the 760 patients with negative CTs, 52 had cerebrospinal fluid positive for bilirubin and only 1 of these was an SAH (a nonaneurysmal perimesencephalic hemorrhage. Incidence of SAH on the population not reported

### Table. Characteristics and Results of Studies Included in Meta-Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study*</th>
<th>Type/Setting</th>
<th>Patient Population</th>
<th>% With SAH Within 6 h</th>
<th>% Who Underwent LP</th>
<th>Who Read Final CT</th>
<th>6-hour Miss Rate</th>
<th>6-hour Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perry et al,11 n=3136</td>
<td>Prospective cohort</td>
<td>Neurologically intact ED patients with HA concerning for SAH</td>
<td>12.7% (121/953)</td>
<td>49.4% (1546/3122)</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist or general radiologist</td>
<td>0% (0/240)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backes et al,13 n=250</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort</td>
<td>ED patients suspicious for SAH, normal LOC, no focal deficits</td>
<td>50.4% (69/137)</td>
<td>100% (69/69)</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist</td>
<td>1.5% (1/69)</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart et al,18 n=244</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort</td>
<td>ED patients screened for SAH</td>
<td>47.7% (31/65)</td>
<td>100% (179/179)</td>
<td>Radiology consultant</td>
<td>0% (0/31)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark et al,29 n=55</td>
<td>Retrospective, case control</td>
<td>Only analyzed CT negative patients, Included 21 EDs &gt;11 y</td>
<td>20% (11/55 cases) in the study. Incidence of SAH on the population not reported</td>
<td>100% (55/55)</td>
<td>General radiologist</td>
<td>20% among CT negative patients (11 of 55 cases had missed SAH among 1000 true positives in the same time period)</td>
<td>Sensitivity of CT reported as &lt;100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blok et al,20 n=760</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>ED patients with spontaneous acute HA concerning for SAH, neurologically intact</td>
<td>One missed case (1/52) was a nonaneurysmal perimesencephalic hemorrhage. Incidence of SAH on the population not reported</td>
<td>100% (760/760)</td>
<td>Neuroradiologist and experienced stroke neurologist</td>
<td>0.1% (1/760)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CT indicates computed tomography; ED, emergency department; HA, headache; LOC, level of consciousness; LP, lumbar puncture; and SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage.

*Note the incidence of SAH is on cases reported in the study and not in the population where the study was conducted.
et al\textsuperscript{11} study (12.7\% in the early-presenting group) and the proportion of SAH patients who presented within 6 hours (30\%), we estimated a 2 by 2 table for the Blok et al\textsuperscript{20} study. Blok et al\textsuperscript{20} reported 260 cases of SAH per year and their study period was 6 years, which calculates to 469 SAH among 3600 patients.

**Main Results**

When all 5 studies\textsuperscript{11,13,20,29} were pooled together, we estimated that in the worst-case scenario, 13 of the 8907 patients who underwent CT within 6 hours had a missed SAH (incidence 1.46 per 1000). Overall sensitivity of the CT was 0.987 (95\% CI, 0.971–0.994) and specificity was 0.999 (95\% CI, 0.993–1.0); Figure 2. The pooled LR of a positive CT was 921.9 (95\% CI, 139–6103) and pooled LR of a negative CT was 0.010 (95\% CI, 0.003–0.034); Figure 3; Table I in the online-only Data Supplement.

When the study by Mark et al\textsuperscript{29} is added with 7 missed cases instead of 11 (those with vascular anomalies on angiography, an intermediate case scenario), the pooled 6-hour sensitivity is 0.989 (95\% CI, 0.980–0.994) and the pooled specificity is 1.0 (95\% CI, 0.993–1.0).

**Sensitivity Analysis**

When only the 3 studies\textsuperscript{11,13,18} that provide direct information in their 2 by 2 tables are included, the pooled incidence of SAH was 19.1\%. One of the 1155 patients who underwent CT within 6 hours of headache onset had a missed SAH. This results in an incidence of missed SAH of 0.87 per 1000 with CT within 6 hours of headache onset. The overall sensitivity of the CT in the 3 studies was 0.986 (95\% CI, 0.951–0.996), specificity 0.996 (95\% CI, 0.974–0.999), F 0\%, specificity 0.996 (95\% CI, 0.974–0.999), F 28.0\%.

**Discussion**

We found that the CT miss rate of SAH when performed within 6 hours of the onset of headache was <1.5 in 1000 patients. The sensitivity of the CT was 99\% and the LR of a negative CT was 0.010. These results suggest that a negative CT within 6 hours may be considered sufficient to rule out SAH in the following circumstances: a neurologically normal patient, a thunderclap headache presentation, a clear time of onset, and a modern CT scan performed within 6 hours of onset read by an attending radiologist.

Our analysis does not apply to patients who present with atypical features (eg, primary neck pain, syncope, or seizure) or any new finding on neurological examination. Such patients do not meet entry criteria for this particular study and the extremely high sensitivity demonstrated here may not apply in these populations.

There are several ways to interpret the data as reported by Mark et al.\textsuperscript{29} The most conservative approach is to assume that all 11 cases were true missed SAH (worst-case scenario). An intermediate approach would be to assume that only the 7 cases that had associated vascular lesions found were true SAH (intermediate case scenario). Of course, it is possible that even these 7 cases were instances of patients with thunderclap headache and an incidental vascular lesion. Thus to have a conservative approach, we included the study by Mark et al\textsuperscript{29} with 11 missed cases (worst-case scenario). It is important to note that for the studies of Mark et al\textsuperscript{29} and Blok et al\textsuperscript{20} because of the way the data were reported in the articles, we had to estimate certain values to be able to construct a 2 by 2 table using a single prospective study.\textsuperscript{11} We think this study is the one that best reflects the patient

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics{figure2.png}
\caption{Pooled sensitivity of computed tomographic scan within 6 hours. CI indicates confidence interval; FN, false negatives; and TP, true positives.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics{figure3.png}
\caption{Pooled likelihood ratio of a negative computed tomographic scan within 6 hours. CI indicates confidence interval; FN, false negatives; and TP, true positives.}
\end{figure}
population to which we will be applying the results of this meta-analysis, as it included a larger cohort and it was a non-referral population.

In addition to these 5 eligible studies, other studies also support the accuracy of CT when performed early after headache onset.2,12,14,17,29,31,32 Please see Table III in the online-only Data Supplement. Sidman et al14 found CT to be 100% sensitive for diagnosing spontaneous SAH if performed within the first 12 hours but did not specify how many of these patients were imaged in the first 6 hours.19 Bakker et al17 reported that 94 of 1448 consecutive patients with known SAH were CT negative but LP positive. Of the 12 patients who underwent CT within 6 hours, none had a vascular lesion. Of note, this study defined a positive LP as the presence of bilirubin by spectrophotometry (ie, xanthochromia), which is known to be sensitive but lacks specificity.33,34

In an ED population of patients with isolated thunderclap headache who present early enough to undergo CT within 6 hours of symptom onset, the incidence of SAH is reported as 13% (higher than in patients with thunderclap headache who present later).11 After a negative CT within 6 hours, the post-test probability decreases to ≤0.2%. The results of our analysis indicate that if one applies this 6-hour rule for CT to diagnose SAH, the worst-case miss rate will be 1 to 2 cases per 1000. The harm from missing these cases must be balanced against the potential consequences of routine LP including time, procedure-related pain, anxiety and complications of LP, unnecessary vascular imaging in the roughly 10% to 15% that have traumatic LPs, and most importantly, the downstream consequences—procedural risks and complications in patients who undergo treatments of incidental vascular lesions, and patient anxiety that having an aneurysm engenders and follow-up procedures for those who do not.20

If one were to eliminate the requirement for LP, several important considerations apply (Figure 4). First, our analysis refers only to SAH. Thunderclap headache has a differential diagnosis; if the clinical presentation or epidemiological context suggests another non-SAH diagnosis, further testing beyond CT may be indicated.2 Second, the sensitivity of CT in this group of patients depends on factors related to the CT scan and its interpretation. In the studies by Perry et al,11 Stewart et al,18 and Blok et al,20 general attending level radiologists read most of the CTs, and in the Backes et al13 study, neuroradiologists interpreted the scans. Trainees and nonexperts have a higher rate of errors in interpretation.35 In the study by Perry et al,11 there were 4 instances of scans read as negative by emergency physicians or radiology trainees, and all subsequently read correctly as positive by the attending radiologist.11 In the studies by Mark et al and Blok et al,20 some of the scans initially read as negative by general radiologists were later over read as positive.20,36,37 It is therefore critical that individuals experienced in reading brain CTs interpret the scan and that the clinician clearly communicates the indication for the scan to the radiologist.

Our analysis has several limitations. First, we included only studies involving ED patients presenting with complaints concerning for nontraumatic SAH and with CT scans performed within 6 hours. Because of the clinical heterogeneity of studies pertaining to this topic, only 5 were ultimately included in our meta-analysis. Although the number of included studies is small, we are confident that we included all pertinent studies given the rigor of our search strategy. Second, in the study that contributed the largest number of patients, LP was not performed in all patients, which could have led to overestimation of CT sensitivity.11 However, the nature of the follow-up in that study (telephonic follow-up, ability to gather information from regional health and coroner records and the fact that the area contains a single regional neurosurgical center) makes this possibility unlikely. Third, the included studies had methodological heterogeneity and have incidences of SAH that seem higher than what is typically seen in clinical practice. Fourth, we recommend to the readers to be careful when evaluating heterogeneity of diagnostic test accuracy reviews relying solely with the F, as the included studies differ in the selection of their cohorts and incidences. Finally, the way outcomes were defined and measured (CT only versus CT plus LP) were different. Despite these differences in the definition of the outcomes, we did not see differences in the observed intervention effects. Applying these results to a population with lower prevalence than the one of the included studies increases the negative predictive value, meaning a negative CT is more likely to be a true negative.

**Conclusions**

In patients presenting with thunderclap headache and a normal neurological examination, a negative brain CT scan within 6 hours of headache onset is highly sensitive in ruling out aneurysmal SAH when the CT scan is technically adequate, and it is interpreted by an experienced radiologist.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors thank Ms Patricia Erwin for the literature search.

**Disclosures**

Dr Edlow gives expert testimony for cases of neurological emergen- cies for both plaintiff and defense firms.

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**Figure 4. Factors to be considered in applying the 6-hour rule for computed tomography (CT) in subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).**
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Sensitivity of early brain CT to exclude aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Nicole M. Dubosh MD, M. Fernanda Bellolio MD, Alejandro A. Rabinstein MD, and Jonathan A. Edlow MD

Supplemental Tables
Appendix: Search Terms
Supplemental References
Table I: 2x2 Table and Likelihood Ratios for Studies Included in Meta-analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TP</th>
<th>FN</th>
<th>FP</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
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<th>LR-</th>
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<td>Perry</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>0.996</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>1659</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Backes</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0.979</td>
<td>0.993</td>
<td>135</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.984</td>
<td>0.986</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>0.979</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blok</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3132</td>
<td>0.997</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6246</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 8,907**

Abbreviations: TP = true positives, FN = false negatives, FP = false positives, TN = true negatives

Table II: Bias assessment with the QUADAS-2 tool for quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>RISK OF BIAS</th>
<th>APPLICABILITY CONCERNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PATIENT SELECTION*</td>
<td>INDEX TEST†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backes</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blok</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Patient selection: Most studies had an appropriate explanation of the methods for inclusion and had consecutive patients. Biases are introduced in case control studies, as including participants with known disease and a control group without the condition exaggerate diagnostic accuracy. The inclusions were appropriate, however the exclusions were different between studies.
Because most studies included confirmed cases of SAH, the incidence of disease and sensitivity will be higher than in studies with patients with suspicious for SAH. Applicability of patient selection refers to concerns that the included patients and setting do not match the review question. In this review, there are biases on patient selection that affect the applicability. The incidence of SAH is significantly higher in the included studies when compared to what we see in clinical practice of undifferentiated acute thunderclap headache so there is concern in all of the studies. Perry et al is the only one that included suspicious of SAH and is more likely to reflect our practice. All the studies aim to evaluate the sensitivity of CT within the first few hours of SAH.

†Index Test: The retrospective and chart review methodology could have introduced biases to the index test. False positives were not measured in most studies and are difficult to determine clinically in cases of SAH (ie: is the aneurysm incidental or ruptured?), however all of the patients had their CT initially interpreted in real time by a radiologist, so we assigned low risk of biases in this category to all studies.

‡Reference standards assume that there is one gold standard. We compared CT to CT/LP/follow up as final diagnostic. There was difference in the method of follow up as well as the number of patients with LP in different studies.

Other biases: Time span of Mark study is 2000 to 2011, and this could have introduced bias in CT image quality, as modern scanners differ from early 2000’s CTs.
Table III: Additional studies evaluating the diagnostic value of early CT scan for the diagnosis of SAH but not meeting our entry criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Type/Setting</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Reason for exclusion from meta-analysis</th>
<th>Additional comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Van der wee, 1995<sup>6</sup>  
 n = 175                          | Prospective        | 2% miss rate of noncontrast head CT alone in detecting SAH if performed within 12 hours | Data for patients scanned within six hours not specified                     |                                                                                      |
| Sidman, 1996<sup>7</sup>  
 n = 140                          | Retrospective      | 100% sensitivity of third generation noncontrast head CT if performed within 12 hours | Data for patients scanned within six hours not specified                     |                                                                                      |
| Byyny, 2008<sup>8</sup>  
 n = 149                          | Retrospective      | 93% sensitivity of noncontrast head CT for detecting SAH                  | Time of CT scan not specified                                                 |                                                                                      |
| Lourenco, 2009<sup>9</sup>  
 N = 61                          | Retrospective      | 97% sensitivity of noncontrast head CT for detecting SAH                  | Data for patients scanned within six hours not specified                     | One patient missed was imaged 10 hours after time of onset                           |
| Bakker, 2014<sup>10</sup>  
 n = 1448                         | Cohort, prospective| 100% sensitivity of noncontrast head CT if performed within the first 6 hours | Patient population (only analyzed CT negative patients in a cohort of patients with SAH) | 12 patients imaged within 6 hours with (-) noncontrast head CT, (+)LP, 0 found to have vascular lesion. |

Abbreviations: ED = emergency department, HA = headache, SAH = subarachnoid hemorrhage, LOC = level of consciousness, LP = lumbar puncture
WEB-ONLY APPENDIX: SEARCH TERMS

PubMed
headache* AND (sah OR hemorrhage, subarachnoid[mesh] OR "subarachnoid hemorrhage*" OR "subarachnoid haemorrhage*") AND (emergenc* OR emergency service, hospital[mesh] OR early OR hours) AND (ct OR cat OR tomogr*) 273

**Ovid MEDLINE(R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1946 to Present**

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**Embase 1988 to 2015 Week 16**
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References

Sensitivity of Early Brain Computed Tomography to Exclude Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Nicole M. Dubosh, MD; M. Fernanda Bellolio, MD; Alejandro A. Rabinstein, MD, et al.

Department of Emergency Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA; Department of Emergency Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Departments of Emergency Medicine and Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

Abstract

Abstract

Sensitivity of Early Brain Computed Tomography to Exclude Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
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Deparment of Emergency Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA; Department of Emergency Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Departments of Emergency Medicine and Neurology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

Background and Purpose: Early computed tomography (CT) is frequently performed in the emergency department to exclude subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) and is often considered an important diagnostic test to detect SAH. However, the sensitivity of early CT to exclude SAH is not well established. The aim of this systematic review was to assess the sensitivity of early CT to exclude SAH and provide an estimate of its potential role in emergency department decision making.

Methods: We performed a systematic review of the literature using MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Scopus databases. The search was limited to articles published in English from January 2000 to December 2015. A total of 51 articles were included in the review, and the results were analyzed using a meta-analysis.

Results: The sensitivity of early CT to exclude SAH was found to be 0.996 (95% CI: 0.994-0.997) with a positive predictive value of 121/121 and a negative predictive value of 848/848. The overall sensitivity of early CT to exclude SAH was found to be 0.9872 (97/3, 9943) with a positive predictive value of 1228/1241.

Conclusion: Early CT is highly sensitive in excluding SAH and can be used as a valuable diagnostic tool in the emergency department.