AHA/ASA Guideline

Guidelines for the Management of Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association

The American Academy of Neurology affirms the value of this statement as an educational tool for neurologists.

Endorsed by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons and Congress of Neurological Surgeons; and by the Society of NeuroInterventional Surgery

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Purpose—The aim of this guideline is to present current and comprehensive recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH).

Methods—A formal literature search of MEDLINE (November 1, 2006, through May 1, 2010) was performed. Data were synthesized with the use of evidence tables. Writing group members met by teleconference to discuss data-derived recommendations. The American Heart Association Stroke Council’s Levels of Evidence grading algorithm was used to grade each recommendation. The guideline draft was reviewed by 7 expert peer reviewers and by the members of the Stroke Council Leadership and Manuscript Oversight Committees. It is intended that this guideline be fully updated every 3 years.

Results—Evidence-based guidelines are presented for the care of patients presenting with aSAH. The focus of the guideline was subdivided into incidence, risk factors, prevention, natural history and outcome, diagnosis, prevention of rebleeding, surgical and endovascular repair of ruptured aneurysms, systems of care, anesthetic management during repair, management of vasospasm and delayed cerebral ischemia, management of hydrocephalus, management of seizures, and management of medical complications.

Conclusions—aSAH is a serious medical condition in which outcome can be dramatically impacted by early, aggressive, expert care. The guidelines offer a framework for goal-directed treatment of the patient with aSAH. (Stroke. 2012;43:00-00.)

Key Words: AHA Scientific Statements ■ aneurysm ■ delayed cerebral ischemia ■ diagnosis ■ subarachnoid hemorrhage ■ treatment ■ vasospasm

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To respond to the growing call for more evidenced-based medicine, the American Heart Association (AHA) commissions guidelines on various clinical topics and endeavors to keep them as current as possible. The prior aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH) guidelines, sponsored by the AHA Stroke Council, were previously issued in 1994 and 2009. The 2009 guidelines covered literature through November 1, 2006. The present guidelines primarily cover literature published between November 1, 2006, and May 1, 2010, but the writing group has strived to place these data in the greater context of the prior publications and recommendations. In cases in which new data covered in this review have resulted in a change in a prior recommendation, this is explicitly noted.

aSAH is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Although the incidence of aSAH varies widely among populations, perhaps because of genetic differences, competing burden of disease, and issues of case ascertainment, at the very least, a quarter of patients with aSAH die, and roughly half of survivors are left with some persistent neurological deficit. That said, case-fatality rates appear to be falling, and increasing data suggest that early aneurysm repair, together with aggressive management of complications such as hydrocephalus and delayed cerebral ischemia (DCI), is leading to improved functional outcomes. These improvements underscore the need to continually reassess which interventions provide the greatest benefit to patients.

Although large, multicenter, randomized trial data confirming effectiveness are usually lacking for many of the interventions discussed, the writing group did its best to summarize the strength of the existing data and make practical recommendations that clinicians will find useful in the day-to-day management of aSAH. This review does not discuss the multitude of ongoing studies. Many of these can be found at http://www.strokecenter.org/trials/. The mechanism of reviewing the literature, compiling and analyzing the data, and determining the final recommendations to be made is identical to the 2009 version of this guideline.

The members of the writing group were selected by the AHA to represent the breadth of healthcare professionals who must manage these patients. Experts in each field were screened for important conflicts of interest and then met by telephone to determine subcategories to evaluate. These subcategories included incidence, risk factors, prevention, natural history and outcome, diagnosis, prevention of rebleeding, surgical and endovascular repair of ruptured aneurysms, systems of care, anesthetic management during repair, management of vasospasm and DCI, management of hydrocephalus, management of seizures, and management of medical complications. Together, these categories were thought to encompass all of the major areas of disease management, including prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Each subcategory was led by 1 author, with 1 or 2 additional coauthors who made contributions. Full MEDLINE searches were conducted independently by each author and coauthor of all English-language papers on treatment of relevant human disease. Drafts of summaries and recommendations were circulated to the entire writing group for feedback. A conference call was held to discuss controversial issues. Sections were revised and merged by the writing group chair. The resulting draft was sent to the entire writing group for comment. Comments were incorporated into the draft by the writing group chair and vice chair, and the entire writing group was asked to approve the final draft. The chair and vice chair revised the document in response to peer review, and the document was again sent to the entire writing group for additional suggestions and approval.

The recommendations follow the AHA Stroke Council’s methods of classifying the level of certainty of the treatment effect and the class of evidence (Tables 1 and 2). All Class I recommendations are listed in Table 3. All new or revised recommendations are listed in Table 4.

### Incidence and Prevalence of aSAH

Considerable variation in the annual incidence of aSAH exists in different regions of the world. A World Health Organization study found a 10-fold variation in the age-adjusted annual incidence in countries in Europe and Asia, from 2.0 cases per 100,000 population in China to 22.5 cases per 100,000 in Finland. A later systematic review supported a high incidence of aSAH in Finland and Japan, a low incidence in South and Central America, and an intermediate incidence of 9.1 per 100,000 population in other regions. In a more recent systematic review of population-based studies, the incidence of aSAH ranged from 2 to 16 per 100,000. In that review, the pooled age-adjusted incidence rate of aSAH in low- to middle-income countries was found to be almost double that of high-income countries. Although some reports have suggested the incidence of aSAH in the United States to be 9.7 per 100,000, the 2003 Nationwide Inpatient Sample provided an annual estimate of 14.5 discharges for aSAH per 100,000 adults. Because death resulting from aSAH often occurs before hospital admission (an estimated 12% to 15% of cases), the true incidence of aSAH might be even higher. Although a number of population-based studies have indicated that the incidence of aSAH has remained relatively stable over the past 4 decades, a recent review that adjusted for age and sex suggested a slight decrease in incidence between 1950 and 2005 for regions other than Japan, South and Central America, and Finland. These data are consistent with studies that show that the incidence of aSAH increases with age, with a typical average age of onset in adults ≥50 years of age. aSAH is relatively uncommon in children; incidence rates increase as children get older, with incidence ranging from 0.18 to 2.0 per 100,000. The majority of studies also indicate a higher incidence of aSAH in women than in men. Most recent pooled figures report the incidence in women to be 1.24 (95% confidence interval, 1.09–1.42) times higher than in men. This is lower than a previous estimate of 1.6 (95% confidence interval, 1.1–2.3) for the years 1960 to 1994.

Evidence of a sex-age effect on aSAH incidence has emerged from pooled study data, with a higher incidence reported in younger men (25–45 years of age), women between 55 and 85 years of age, and men >85 years of age. Differences in incidence of aSAH by race and ethnicity appear to exist.
Blacks and Hispanics have a higher incidence of aSAH than white Americans.6,24,25

Risk Factors for and Prevention of aSAH
Behavioral risk factors for aSAH include hypertension, smoking, alcohol abuse, and the use of sympathomimetic drugs (eg, cocaine). In addition to female sex (above), the risk of aSAH is increased by the presence of an unruptured cerebral aneurysm (particularly those that are symptomatic, larger in size, and located either on the posterior communicating artery or the vertebrobasilar system), a history of previous aSAH (with or without a residual untreated aneurysm), a history of familial aneurysms (at least 1 first-degree family member with an intracranial aneurysm, and especially if ≥2 first-degree relatives are affected) and family history of aSAH,26,27 and certain genetic syndromes, such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease and type IV Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.28,29 Novel findings reported since publication of the previous version of these guidelines include the following: (1) Aneurysms in the anterior circulation appear to be more prone to rupture in patients ≥55 years of age, whereas posterior communicating aneurysm rupture is associated with lack of use of alcohol.30 (2) The size at which...
aneurysms rupture appears to be smaller in those patients with the combination of hypertension and smoking than in those with either risk factor alone.31 (3) Significant life events such as financial or legal problems within the past month may increase the risk of aSAH.32 (4) Aneurysm size tends to grow more over time,45 which implies a higher risk of rupture. Several characteristics of aneurysm morphology (such as a bottleneck shape46 and the ratio of size of aneurysm to parent vessel47,48) have been associated with rupture status, but how these might be applied to individual patients to predict future aneurysmal rupture is still unclear.33 Variability within each patient is unpredictable at this time, but such intraindividual variability markedly changes the risk of aneurysm detection and rupture and may attenuate the benefits of routine screening in high-risk patients.49

Given such uncertainties, younger age, longer life expectancy, and higher rate of rupture all make treatment of unruptured aneurysms more likely to be cost-effective and reduce morbidity and mortality.50 Two large observational studies of familial aneurysms suggest that screening these patients may also be cost-effective in preventing aSAH and improving quality of life.26,27 Smaller studies have suggested that screening of those with 1 first-degree relative with aSAH may be justified as well, but it is far less clear whether patients who underwent treatment for a previous aSAH require ongoing screening.51,52 In the Cerebral Aneurysm Rerupture After Treatment (CARAT) study, recurrent aSAH was predicted by incomplete obliteration of the aneurysm and occurred a median of 3 days after treatment but rarely after 1 year.53 Repeated noninvasive screening at later times may not be cost-effective, increase life expectancy, or improve quality of life in unselected patients.54 Patients with adequately obliterated aneurysms after aSAH have a low risk of recurrent aSAH for at least 5 years,55,56 although some coiled aneurysms require retreatment.57

Risk Factors for and Prevention of aSAH: Recommendations

1. Treatment of high blood pressure with antihypertensive medication is recommended to prevent ischemic stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage, and cardiac, renal, and other end-organ injury (Class I; Level of Evidence A).

2. Hypertension should be treated, and such treatment may reduce the risk of aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

3. Tobacco use and alcohol misuse should be avoided to reduce the risk of aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
4. In addition to the size and location of the aneurysm and the patient’s age and health status, it might be reasonable to consider morphological and hemodynamic characteristics of the aneurysm when discussing the risk of aneurysm rupture (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

5. Consumption of a diet rich in vegetables may lower the risk of aSAH (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

6. It may be reasonable to offer noninvasive screening to patients with familial (at least 1 first-degree relative) aSAH and/or a history of aSAH to evaluate...
Table 4.  New or Revised Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or Revised</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Class of Recommendation/Level of Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New 1.</td>
<td>In addition to the size and location of the aneurysm and the patient’s age and health status, it might be reasonable to consider morphological and hemodynamic characteristics of the aneurysm when discussing the risk of aneurysm rupture.</td>
<td>Class IIb, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 2.</td>
<td>Consumption of a diet rich in vegetables may lower the risk of anSAH.</td>
<td>Class IIb, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 3.</td>
<td>After any aneurysm repair, immediate cerebrovascular imaging is generally recommended to identify remnants or recurrence of the aneurysm that may require treatment.</td>
<td>Class I, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 4.</td>
<td>After discharge, it is reasonable to refer patients with aSAH for a comprehensive evaluation, including cognitive, behavioral, and psychosocial assessments.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 5.</td>
<td>CTA may be considered in the workup of aSAH. If an aneurysm is detected by CTA, this study may help guide the decision for the type of aneurysm repair, but if CTA is inconclusive, DSA is still recommended (except possibly in the instance of classic perimesencephalic SAH).</td>
<td>Class IIb, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 6.</td>
<td>Magnetic resonance imaging (fluid-attenuated inversion recovery, proton density, diffusion-weighted imaging, and gradient echo sequences) may be reasonable for the diagnosis of SAH in patients with a nondiagnostic CT scan, although a negative result does not obviate the need for cerebrospinal fluid analysis.</td>
<td>Class IIb, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 7.</td>
<td>DSA with 3-dimensional rotational angiography is indicated for detection of aneurysm in patients with aSAH (except when the aneurysm was previously diagnosed by a noninvasive angiogram) and for planning treatment (to determine whether an aneurysm is amenable to coiling or to expedite microsurgery).</td>
<td>Class I, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 8.</td>
<td>Between the time of aSAH symptom onset and aneurysm obliteration, blood pressure should be controlled with a titrable agent to balance the risk of stroke, hypertension-related rebleeding, and maintenance of cerebral perfusion pressure.</td>
<td>Class I, Level B</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 9.</td>
<td>The magnitude of blood pressure control to reduce the risk of rebleeding has not been established, but a decrease in systolic blood pressure to &lt;160 mm Hg is reasonable.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 10.</td>
<td>In the absence of a compelling contraindication, patients who undergo coiling or clipping of a ruptured aneurysm should have delayed follow-up vascular imaging (timing and modality to be individualized), and strong consideration should be given to retreatment, either by repeat coiling or microsurgical clipping, if there is a clinically significant (eg, growing) remnant.</td>
<td>Class I, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 11.</td>
<td>Microsurgical clipping may receive increased consideration in patients presenting with large (&gt;50 mL) intraparenchymal hematomas and middle cerebral artery aneurysms. Endovascular coiling may receive increased consideration in the elderly (&gt;70 y of age), in those presenting with poor-grade WFNS classification (IV/V) aSAH, and in those with aneurysms of the basilar apex.</td>
<td>Class IIb, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 12.</td>
<td>Stenting of a ruptured aneurysm is associated with increased morbidity and mortality.</td>
<td>Class III, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 13.</td>
<td>Annual monitoring of complication rates for surgical and interventional procedures is reasonable.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 14.</td>
<td>A hospital credentialing process to ensure that proper training standards have been met by individual physicians treating brain aneurysms is reasonable.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 15.</td>
<td>Prophylactic hypervolemia or balloon angioplasty before the development of angiographic spasm is not recommended.</td>
<td>Class III, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 16.</td>
<td>Transcranial Doppler is reasonable to monitor for the development of arterial vasospasm.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 17.</td>
<td>Perfusion imaging with CT or magnetic resonance can be useful to identify regions of potential brain ischemia.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level B</td>
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<td>New 18.</td>
<td>Weaning EVD over &gt;24 hours does not appear to be effective in reducing the need for ventricular shunting.</td>
<td>Class III, Level B</td>
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<td>New 19.</td>
<td>Routine fenestration of the lamina terminalis is not useful for reducing the rate of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus and therefore should not be routinely performed.</td>
<td>Class III, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 20.</td>
<td>Aggressive control of fever to a target of normothermia by use of standard or advanced temperature modulating systems is reasonable in the acute phase of aSAH.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level B</td>
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<tr>
<td>New 21.</td>
<td>The use of packed red blood cell transfusion to treat anemia might be reasonable in patients with aSAH who are at risk of cerebral ischemia. The optimal hemoglobin goal is still to be determined.</td>
<td>Class IIb, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New 22.</td>
<td>Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and deep venous thrombosis are relatively frequent complications after aSAH. Early identification and targeted treatment are recommended, but further research is needed to identify the ideal screening paradigms.</td>
<td>Class I, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised 1.</td>
<td>For patients with an unavoidable delay in obliteration of aneurysm, a significant risk of rebleeding, and no compelling medical contraindications, short-term (&lt;72 hours) therapy with tranexamic acid oraminocaproic acid is reasonable to reduce the risk of early aneurysm rebleeding.</td>
<td>Class IIa, Level B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised 2.</td>
<td>Determination of aneurysm treatment, as judged by both experienced cerebrovascular surgeons and endovascular specialists, should be a multidisciplinary decision based on characteristics of the patient and the aneurysm.</td>
<td>Class I, Level C</td>
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Natural History and Outcome of aSAH

Although the case fatality of aSAH remains high worldwide,5 mortality rates from aSAH appear to have declined in industrialized nations over the past 25 years.9,11,15,58,59 One study in the United States reported a decrease of ≈1% per year from 1979 to 1994.60 Others have shown that case fatality rates decreased from 57% in the mid-1970s to 42% in the mid-1980s,11 whereas rates from the mid-1980s to 2002 are reported to be anywhere from 26% to 36%.6,12,13,18,20,61,62 Mortality rates vary widely across published epidemiological studies, ranging from 8% to 67%.59 Regional variations become apparent when numbers from different studies are compared. The median mortality rate in epidemiological studies from the United States has been 32% versus 43% to 44% in Europe and 27% in Japan.59 These numbers are based on studies that did not always fully account for cases of prehospital death. This is an important consideration because the observed decrease in case fatality is related to improvements in survival among hospitalized patients with aSAH.

The mean age of patients presenting with aSAH is increasing, which has been noted to have a negative impact on survival rates.59 Sex and racial variations in survival may also play a role in the variable rates, with some studies suggesting higher mortality in women than in men9,11,60 and higher mortality in blacks, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Asians/Pacific Islanders than in whites.63

Available population-based studies offer much less information about the functional outcome of survivors. Rates of persistent dependence of between 8% and 20% have been reported when the modified Rankin Scale is used.59 Although not population based, trial data show a similar picture, with 12% of patients in the International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial (ISAT) showing significant lifestyle restrictions (modified Rankin Scale 3) and 6.5% being functionally dependent (modified Rankin Scale score of 4–5) 1 year after aSAH. Furthermore, scales that are relatively insensitive to cognitive impairment, behavioral changes, social readjustment, and energy level may substantially underestimate the effect of aSAH on the function and quality of life of surviving patients. Multiple studies using diverse designs have consistently demonstrated that intellectual impairment is very prevalent after aSAH. Although cognitive function tends to improve over the first year,64 global cognitive impairment is still present in ≈20% of aSAH patients and is associated with poorer functional recovery and lower quality of life.65 Cognitive deficits and functional decline are often compounded by mood disorders (anxiety, depression), fatigue, and sleep disturbances.66 Therefore, scales assessing well-being and quality of life can be particularly useful in the integral assessment of patients with aSAH, even among those who regain functional independence.67,68 Behavioral and psychosocial difficulties, as well as poor physical and mental endurance, are some of the most commonly encountered factors accounting for the inability of otherwise independent patients to return to their previous occupations.66,68

Much remains to be learned about the causes of cognitive and functional deficits after aSAH and the best methods to assess intellectual outcome and functional recovery in these patients. The severity of clinical presentation is the strongest prognostic indicator in aSAH. Initial clinical severity can be
reliably categorized by use of simple validated scales, such as the Hunt and Hess and World Federation of Neurological Surgeons scales. Aneurysm rebleeding is another major predictor of poor outcome, as discussed in a later section. Other factors predictive of poor prognosis include older age, preexisting severe medical illness, global cerebral edema on computed tomography (CT) scan, intraventricular and intracerebral hemorrhage, symptomatic vasospasm, delayed cerebral infarction (especially if multiple), hyperglycemia, fever, anemia, and other systemic complications such as pneumonia and sepsis. Certain aneurysm factors, such as size, location, and complex configuration, may increase the risk of periprocedural complications and affect overall prognosis. Treatment in high-volume centers with availability of neurosurgical and endovascular services may be associated with better outcomes.

Natural History and Outcome of aSAH: Recommendations

1. The initial clinical severity of aSAH should be determined rapidly by use of simple validated scales (eg, Hunt and Hess, World Federation of Neurological Surgeons), because it is the most useful indicator of outcome after aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

2. The risk of early aneurysm rebleeding is high, and rebleeding is associated with very poor outcomes. Therefore, urgent evaluation and treatment of patients with suspected aSAH is recommended (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

3. After discharge, it is reasonable to refer patients with aSAH for a comprehensive evaluation, including cognitive, behavioral, and psychosocial assessments (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Clinical Manifestations and Diagnosis of aSAH

The clinical presentation of aSAH is one of the most distinctive in medicine. The hallmark of aSAH in a patient who is awake is the complaint “the worst headache of my life,” which is described by ~80% of patients who can give a history. This headache is characterized as being extremely sudden and immediately reaching maximal intensity (thunderclap headache). A warning or sentinel headache that precedes the aSAH-associated ictus is also reported by 10% of patients. The majority of these minor hemorrhages occur within 2 to 8 weeks before overt aSAH. The headache associated with a warning leak is usually milder than that associated with a major rupture, but it may last a few days. Nausea and vomiting may occur, but meningismus is uncommon after a sentinel hemorrhage. Among 1752 patients with aneurysm rupture from 3 series, 340 (19.4%; range, 15%–37%) had a history of a sudden severe headache before the event that led to admission. The importance of recognizing a warning leak cannot be overemphasized. Headache is a common presenting chief complaint in the emergency department, and aSAH accounts for only 1% of all headaches evaluated in the emergency department. Therefore, a high index of suspicion is warranted, because diagnosis of the warning leak or sentinel hemorrhage before a catastrophic rupture may be lifesaving.

Seizures may occur in up to 20% of patients after aSAH, most commonly in the first 24 hours and more commonly in aSAH associated with intracerebral hemorrhage, hypertension, and middle cerebral and anterior communicating artery aneurysms.

Noncontrast head CT remains the cornerstone of diagnosis of aSAH; since publication of the previous version of these guidelines, there have been only minor changes in imaging technology for this condition. The sensitivity of CT in the first 3 days after aSAH remains very high (close to 100%), after which it decreases moderately during the next few days. After 5 to 7 days, the rate of negative CT increases sharply, and lumbar puncture is often required to show xanthochromia. However, advances in magnetic resonance imaging of the brain, particularly the use of fluid-attenuated inversion recovery, proton density, diffusion-weighted imaging, and gradient echo sequences, can often allow the diagnosis of aSAH to be made when a head CT scan is negative and there is clinical suspicion of aSAH, possibly avoiding the need for lumbar puncture. The role of magnetic resonance imaging in perimesencephalic aSAH is controversial. Indications for magnetic resonance angiography in aSAH are still few because of limitations with routine
availability, logistics (including difficulty in scanning acutely ill patients), predisposition to motion artifact, patient compliance, longer study time, and cost. Aneurysms ≤3 mm in size continue to be unreliably demonstrated on computed tomographic angiography (CTA), and this generates continued controversy in the case of CTA-negative aSAH. In cases of perimesencephalic subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), some authors claim that a negative CTA result is sufficient to rule out aneurysmal hemorrhage and that cerebral angiography is not required, but this is controversial. In 1 study, the overall interobserver and intraobserver agreement for nonaneurysmal perimesencephalic hemorrhage was good, but there was still a level of disagreement among observers, which suggests that clinicians should be cautious when deciding whether to pursue follow-up imaging. In another study, a negative CTA result reliably excluded aneurysms when head CT showed the classic perimesencephalic SAH pattern or no blood. Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) was indicated if there was a diffuse aneurysmal pattern of aSAH, and repeat delayed DSA was required if the initial DSA findings were negative, which led to the detection of a small aneurysm in 14% of cases. When the blood is located in the sulci, CTA should be scrutinized for vasculitis, and DSA is recommended for confirmation. Others have shown that CTA may not reveal small aneurysms and that 2- and 3-dimensional cerebral angiography should be performed, especially when the hemorrhage is accompanied by loss of consciousness. In cases of diffuse aSAH pattern, most agree that negative CTA should be followed by 2- and 3-dimensional cerebral angiography. In older patients with degenerative vascular diseases, CTA can replace catheter cerebral angiography in most cases if the image quality is excellent and analysis is performed carefully. Overlying bone can be problematic with CTA, especially at the skull base. A new technique, CTA-MMBE (multissection CTA combined with matched mask bone elimination), is accurate in detecting intracranial aneurysms in any projection without superimposed bone. CTA-MMBE has limited sensitivity in detecting very small aneurysms. The data suggest that DSA and 3-dimensional rotational angiography can be limited to the vessel harboring the ruptured aneurysm before endovascular treatment after detection of a ruptured aneurysm with CTA. Another new technique, dual-energy CTA, has diagnostic image quality at a lower radiation dose than digital subtraction CTA and high diagnostic accuracy compared with 3-dimensional DSA (but not 2-dimensional DSA) in the detection of intracranial aneurysms.

Cerebral angiography is still widely used in the investigation of aSAH and the characterization of ruptured cerebral aneurysms. Although CTA is sometimes considered sufficient on its own when an aneurysm will be treated with surgical clipping, substantial controversy remains about the ability of CTA to determine whether or not an aneurysm is amenable to endovascular therapy. In 1 series, 95.7% of patients with aSAH were referred for treatment on the basis of CTA. In 4.4% of patients, CTA did not provide enough information to determine the best treatment, and those patients required DSA; 61.4% of patients were referred to endovascular treatment on the basis of CTA; and successful coiling was achieved in 92.6%. The authors concluded that CTA with a 64-slice scanner is an accurate tool for detecting and characterizing aneurysms in acute aSAH and that CTA is useful in deciding whether to coil or clip an aneurysm.

Partial volume averaging phenomena may artificially widen the aneurysmal neck and may lead to the erroneous conclusion that an aneurysm cannot be treated by endovascular coiling. This controversy is likely caused by the different technological specifications (16- versus 64-detector rows), slice thickness, and data processing algorithms of various CT systems, which have different spatial resolutions. Three-dimensional cerebral angiography is more sensitive for detecting aneurysms than 2-dimensional angiography. The combination of 3- and 2-dimensional cerebral angiography usually provides the best morphological depiction of aneurysm anatomy with high spatial resolution, and it is, of course, always used in preparation for endovascular therapy.

Flat-panel volumetric CT is a relatively recent development that allows the generation of CT-like images from a rotational 3-dimensional spin of the x-ray gantry in the angiography room. For the moment, it has no substantial role in the initial diagnosis of aSAH because its spatial and contrast resolutions are not high enough; however, this technology can be used intraprocedurally during embolizations to rule out hydrocephalus. Recently, radiation dose has emerged as an important and worrisome consideration for patients with SAH. The combination of noncontrast head CT for the diagnosis of aSAH, confirmation of ventriculostomy placement, investigation of neurological changes, CTA for aneurysmal diagnosis, CTA and CT perfusion for recognition of vasospasm, and catheter cerebral angiography for aneurysm embolization and then for endovascular therapy of vasospasm can result in substantial radiation doses to the head, with possible risk of radiation injury, such as scalp erythema and alopecia. Although some or all of these radiological examinations are often necessary, efforts need to be made to reduce the amount of radiation exposure in patients with aSAH whenever possible.

Clinical Manifestations and Diagnosis of aSAH: Recommendations

1. aSAH is a medical emergency that is frequently misdiagnosed. A high level of suspicion for aSAH should exist in patients with acute onset of severe headache (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
2. Acute diagnostic workup should include noncontrast head CT, which, if nondiagnostic, should be followed by lumbar puncture (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
3. CTA may be considered in the workup of aSAH. If an aneurysm is detected by CTA, this study may help guide the decision for type of aneurysm repair, but if CTA is inconclusive, DSA is still recommended (except possibly in the instance of classic perimesencephalic aSAH) (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)
4. Magnetic resonance imaging (fluid-attenuated inversion recovery, proton density, diffusion-weighted imaging, and gradient echo sequences) may be reasonable for the diagnosis of aSAH in patients with a nondiagnostic CT scan, although a negative result...
does not obviate the need for cerebrospinal fluid analysis (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

5. DSA with 3-dimensional rotational angiography is indicated for detection of aneurysm in patients with aSAH (except when the aneurysm was previously diagnosed by a noninvasive angiogram) and for planning treatment (to determine whether an aneurysm is amenable to coiling or to expedite microsurgery) (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Medical Measures to Prevent Rebleeding After aSAH

Aneurysm rebleeding is associated with very high mortality and poor prognosis for functional recovery in survivors. The risk of rebleeding is maximal in the first 2 to 12 hours, with reported rates of occurrence between 4% and 13.6% within the first 24 hours. In fact, more than one third of rebleeds occur within 3 hours and nearly half within 6 hours of symptom onset, and early rebleeding is associated with worse outcome than later rebleeding. Factors associated with aneurysm rebleeding include longer time to aneurysm treatment, worse neurological status on admission, initial loss of consciousness, previous sentinel headaches (severe headaches lasting >1 hour that do not lead to the diagnosis of aSAH), larger aneurysm size, and possibly systolic blood pressure >160 mm Hg. Genetic factors, although related to the occurrence of intracranial aneurysms, do not appear to be related to an increased incidence of rebleeding. Early treatment of the ruptured aneurysm can reduce the risk of rebleeding. Among patients who present in a delayed manner and during the vasospasm window, delayed obliteration of aneurysm is associated with a higher risk of rebleeding than early obliteration of aneurysm.

There is general agreement that acute hypertension should be controlled after aSAH and until aneurysm obliteration, but parameters for blood pressure control have not been defined. A variety of titratable medications are available. Nicardipine may give smoother blood pressure control than labetalol and sodium nitroprusside, although data showing different clinical outcomes are lacking. Although lowering cerebral perfusion pressure may lead to cerebral ischemia, a cohort study of neurologically critically ill patients did not find an association between use of nicardipine and reduced brain oxygen tension. Clevidipine, a very short-acting calcium channel blocker, is another option for acute control of hypertension, but data for aSAH are lacking at this time.

Antifibrinolytic therapy has been shown to reduce the incidence of aneurysm rebleeding when there is a delay in aneurysm obliteration. One referral center instituted a policy of short-term use of aminoacaproic acid to prevent rebleeding during patient transfer. Such use led to a decreased incidence in rebleeding without increasing the risk of DCI, but 3-month clinical outcomes were not affected. There was an increased risk of deep venous thrombosis but not pulmonary embolism. Neither aminoacaproic acid nor tranexamic acid is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for prevention of aneurysm rebleeding.

Medical Measures to Prevent Rebleeding After aSAH: Recommendations

1. Between the time of aSAH symptom onset and aneurysm obliteration, blood pressure should be controlled with a titratable agent to balance the risk of stroke, hypertension-related rebleeding, and maintenance of cerebral perfusion pressure (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

2. The magnitude of blood pressure control to reduce the risk of rebleeding has not been established, but a decrease in systolic blood pressure to <160 mm Hg is reasonable (Class IIa; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

3. For patients with an unavoidable delay in obliteration of aneurysm, a significant risk of rebleeding, and no compelling medical contraindications, short-term (<72 hours) therapy with tranexamic acid or aminoacaproic acid is reasonable to reduce the risk of early aneurysm rebleeding (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

Surgical and Endovascular Methods for Treatment of Ruptured Cerebral Aneurysms

Microsurgical clip obliteration of intracranial aneurysms was the primary modality of treatment before 1991, when Glielmi first described occlusion of an aneurysm by an endovascular approach with electrolytically detachable coils. With advancements in both microsurgical and endovascular approaches, algorithms to determine the proper patient population and aneurysmal characteristics for each treatment are continually undergoing refinement. The only multicenter randomized trial comparing microsurgical and endovascular repair, ISAT, randomized 2143 of 9559 screened patients with aSAH across 42 neurosurgical centers. For a patient to be considered eligible for the trial, neurosurgeons and interventionalists had to agree that the aneurysm was comparably suitable for treatment with either modality. Primary outcomes included death or dependent living, and secondary outcomes included risk of seizures and risk of rebleeding. Initial 1-year outcomes revealed a reduction in death and disability from 31% in the microsurgery arm to 24% in the endovascular arm (relative risk reduction, 24%). This difference was mainly driven by a decrease in the rate of disability among survivors 16% in the endovascular arm and 22% in the craniotomy arm) and was likely attributable at least in part to the greater incidence of technical complications in the clipping (19%) versus the coiling (8%) arms and the longer time needed to secure the aneurysm. The risk of epilepsy and significant cognitive decline was also reduced in the endovascular group, but the incidence of late rebleeding (2.9% after endovascular repair versus 0.9% after open surgery) was higher in the endovascular arm, and only 58% of clipped aneurysms were completely obliterated compared with 81% of clipped aneurysms.

A large retrospective analysis found that the rate of incomplete occlusion and subsequent aneurysm recurrence depended critically on neck diameter and dome size. It can also be difficult to achieve complete obliteration in very small aneurysms (<3 mm), with 1 study...
reporting no coils deployed in 5% of cases, residual dome filling or a neck remnant in 30%, and a higher procedural complication rate than in larger aneurysms.144

Although the complete obliteration rate can be increased by the addition of a high-porosity stent, this has been associated with an increased risk of complications, especially in patients with aneurysms in large part because of the need for periprocedural dual-antiplatelet therapy to prevent arterial thromboembolism.145 Whether low-porosity flow-diverting stents with or without coils represent a better option for many or most of those presenting with SAH from saccular aneurysms remains to be studied, but these stents make more conceptual sense for use in the patient with a dissecting aneurysm, in whom vessel sacrifice is not an option and microsurgical solutions carry higher risk.

Another approach to increasing complete obliteration rates involves the deployment of biologically active rather than pure platinum coils.146 Although uncontrolled studies suggest a potential reduction in the risk of recurrence, these data are preliminary and have yet to be confirmed in prospective controlled trials.147,148 Thus, although the short-term efficacy of endovascular coil obliteration is well established compared with microsurgical approaches, close long-term surveillance continues to be warranted, because durability remains a significant concern.149

Given this delicate balance between safety and durability, there have been multiple efforts to identify subgroups of patients who might be best treated with endovascular or microsurgical techniques. Although the quality of the data is modest, most agree that with current endovascular technology, middle cerebral artery aneurysms can be difficult to treat with coil embolization, and in this location, surgical treatment has tended to yield more favorable results.146,150–152 Although some have suggested that older patients are ideal candidates for coiling rather than clipping, data on this population are sparse and at times conflicting.141,153,154 Although patients presenting with an intraparenchymal hematoma >50 mL have a higher incidence of unfavorable outcome, hematoma evacuation within <3.5 hours has been shown to improve outcome in this subgroup and argues in favor of microsurgery for most patients with large parenchymal clots.155 By contrast, patients presenting during the vasospasm period, especially those with confirmed vasospasm, may be better treated with endovascular techniques, depending on the anatomy of the aneurysm and its relationship to the spasm.150 Patients presenting with poor clinical grade appear to benefit more from endovascular coiling, especially if they are also elderly, because advanced age renders long-term durability less important.156 Still, it is critical that patients with poor clinical grade be treated in centers where both modalities are available.157

Endovascular treatment of posterior circulation aneurysms has been gaining widespread acceptance based on several observational studies. A meta-analysis revealed that the mortality from coil of a basilar bifurcation aneurysm was 0.9%, and the risk of permanent complications was 5.4%.158 More recently, with regard to treatment of posterior circulation aneurysms, the mortality and morbidity in 112 ruptured aneurysms was 3.7% and 9.4%, respectively.159 These data have led to an increasing tendency toward coiling ruptured posterior circulation aneurysms. One study that compared clipping versus coil of basilar apex aneurysm (44 patients in each treatment arm) found a poor outcome rate of 11% in the endovascular treatment group versus 30% in the surgical group. In that study, the main difference was the rate of ischemia and hemorrhage during the surgical intervention. The rates of recurrent hemorrhage and delayed ischemia were actually similar in both groups.159

Incomplete aneurysm occlusion and recurrent aneurysm filling from progressive coil compaction are particularly difficult challenges encountered with endovascular treatment of basilar artery aneurysms. In a study of 41 posterior circulation aneurysms, 35 (85%) had complete or near-complete immediate angiographic occlusion. The follow-up time frame for this study was 17 months, and of the 29 patients for whom follow-up was obtained, those with completely occluded aneurysms did not reveal any compaction. In the remaining patients who had near-complete occlusion, 47% had experienced recanalization, with 1 patient experiencing a rehemorrhage.160 On the basis of these findings, closer follow-up with sequential DSA is needed in patients who undergo coiling of posterior circulation aneurysms, particularly those who do not exhibit complete occlusion on immediate follow-up angiography.

Surgical and Endovascular Methods of Treatment of Ruptured Cerebral Aneurysms: Recommendations

1. Surgical clipping or endovascular coiling of the ruptured aneurysm should be performed as early as feasible in the majority of patients to reduce the rate of rebleeding after aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

2. Complete obliteration of the aneurysm is recommended whenever possible (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

3. Determination of aneurysm treatment, as judged by both experienced cerebrovascular surgeons and endovascular specialists, should be a multidisciplinary decision based on characteristics of the patient and the aneurysm (Class I; Level of Evidence C). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

4. For patients with ruptured aneurysms judged to be technically amenable to both endovascular coiling and neurosurgical clipping, endovascular coiling should be considered (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

5. In the absence of a compelling contraindication, patients who undergo coiling or clipping of a ruptured aneurysm should have delayed follow-up vascular imaging (timing and modality to be individualized), and strong consideration should be given to retreatment, either by repeat coiling or microsurgical clipping, if there is a clinically significant (eg, growing) remnant (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

6. Microsurgical clipping may receive increased consideration in patients presenting with large (>50 mL) intraparenchymal hematomas and middle cerebral artery aneurysms. Endovascular clipping may receive increased consideration in the elderly (>70 years of age), in those presenting with poor-grade...
One recent effort to increase the uniformity of care is the development of an Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education–approved fellowship training program for endovascular surgical neuroradiology. Another effort is legislation or regulation in >10 states that defines elements of comprehensive stroke centers and their role in networks and stroke systems of care. The Brain Attack Coalition paper that proposed the establishment of these centers included management of aSAH in its scope. From the endovascular perspective, this expertise includes the ability to treat patients with intracranial aneurysms, SAH-induced vasospasm, brain arteriovenous malformations, and ischemic stroke. Other important required elements of these centers are vascular neurosurgical expertise, dedicated intensive care units, and 24/7 access to advanced neuroimaging. The rationale for comprehensive stroke centers is based on the success of similar models for trauma.

### Hospital Characteristics and Systems of Care: Recommendations

1. Low-volume hospitals (eg, <10 aSAH cases per year) should consider early transfer of patients with aSAH to high-volume centers (eg, >35 aSAH cases per year) with experienced cerebrovascular surgeons, endovascular specialists, and multidisciplinary neuro-intensive care services (Class IIA; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

2. Annual monitoring of complication rates for surgical and interventional procedures is reasonable (Class IIA; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

3. A hospital credentialing process to ensure that proper training standards have been met by individual physicians treating brain aneurysms is reasonable (Class IIA; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

### Anesthetic Management During Surgical and Endovascular Treatment

The general goals of anesthetic management involve hemodynamic control to minimize the risk of aneurysm rerupture and strategies to protect the brain against ischemic injury. Although induced hypotension has been used in the past to prevent aneurysm rupture, data suggest that there could be potential harm, with an increased risk of early and delayed neurological deficits. A retrospective study suggests that a decrease in mean arterial pressure of >50% is associated with poor outcome; however, after adjustment for age, this association was no longer statistically significant. In patients undergoing cerebral aneurysm surgery, intraoperative hyperglycemia has been associated with long-term decline in cognition and gross neurological function. These associations are seen at levels of hyperglycemia commonly encountered in practice, with increased risk of alterations in cognition with glucose concentrations >129 mg/dL and neurological deficits with glucose concentrations >152 mg/dL. Numerous pharmacological agents have been used to promote cerebral protection during cerebral aneurysm sur-
gery,172–181 but none have been clearly shown to improve outcome.

Systemic hypothermia has been used in several clinical settings, including head injury, ischemic stroke, and circulatory arrest, to protect the brain against ischemic injury.182–188 Use of hypothermia during craniotomy for the treatment of ruptured cerebral aneurysm was evaluated in a multicenter randomized, controlled trial. The study showed that hypothermia was relatively safe but was not associated with a beneficial effect in mortality or neurological outcome among patients with good-grade aSAH.189 In addition, intraoperative hypothermia had no beneficial effect on neuropsychological function after SAH.190 Of note, the power of these 2 studies was not sufficient to detect more modest benefits from hypothermia, and there were some trends in favor of hypothermia for secondary end points.

Temporary clipping is frequently used to improve surgical conditions and prevent intraoperative rupture during the surgical dissection of aneurysms. In a retrospective study, outcome was not affected by temporary vascular occlusion.191 Induced hypertension can be considered when the duration of temporary clipping is expected to be >120 seconds, but the value of this strategy has not been well studied in aneurysm surgery. In selected patients with giant aneurysms, deep hypothermia with circulatory arrest under cardiopulmonary extracorporeal circulation has been shown to be a feasible and possibly useful technique, but outcome data are lacking.192–196 Transient cardiac pause induced by adenosine has been used to control bleeding from intraoperative aneurysm rupture or to decompress large aneurysms and facilitate aneurysm clip application197,198; however, controlled studies are needed to validate this intervention.

There is little information in the literature about anesthetic management of patients undergoing endovascular treatment of ruptured cerebral aneurysms.199–201 Generally, the anesthetic principles that apply to open surgical treatment of ruptured cerebral aneurysms also apply to endovascular treatment. The choice of anesthetic technique varies depending on the institution, with the most common techniques being conscious sedation and general anesthesia.202–204 There have been no studies comparing these 2 techniques. One of the main goals of the anesthetic technique is keeping the patient motionless to optimize the quality of the images used to perform the endovascular procedure; hence, general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation is often preferred for these procedures.

Intraprocedural aneurysm rupture during endovascular treatment presents a major challenge unlike that encountered with open craniotomy. There may be a sudden and massive rise in blood pressure with or without bradycardia attributable to an elevation in intracranial pressure. Hyperventilation and osmotic diuresis may be required to control the intracranial hypertension. Aggressive treatment of surges in blood pressure may induce ischemia; therefore, antihypertensive therapy should be reserved for patients with extreme elevations in blood pressure.

Endovascular procedures differ from open procedures in that anticoagulation with heparin is frequently administered during the embolization of aneurysms. Patients who have undergone anticoagulation require rapid reversal with protamine if intraprocedural aneurysm rupture occurs. With the increasing use of intravascular stents, the administration of antiplatelet agents (aspirin, clopidogrel, and glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists) during these procedures has become more common. In case of intraprocedural rupture, rapid reversal of antiplatelet activity can be attempted by platelet transfusion.

Anesthetic Management During Surgical and Endovascular Treatment: Recommendations

1. Minimization of the degree and duration of intraoperative hypotension during aneurysm surgery is probably indicated (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).
2. There are insufficient data on pharmacological strategies and induced hypertension during temporary vessel occlusion to make specific recommendations, but there are instances when their use may be considered reasonable (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C).
3. Induced hypothermia during aneurysm surgery is not routinely recommended but may be a reasonable option in selected cases (Class III; Level of Evidence C).
4. Prevention of intraoperative hyperglycemia during aneurysm surgery is probably indicated (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).
5. The use of general anesthesia during endovascular treatment of ruptured cerebral aneurysms can be beneficial in selected patients (Class IIa; Level of Evidence C).

Management of Cerebral Vasospasm and DCI After aSAH

Narrowing (vasospasm) of the angiographically visible cerebral arteries after aSAH is common, occurring most frequently 7 to 10 days after aneurysm rupture and resolving spontaneously after 21 days. The cascade of events culminating in arterial narrowing is initiated when oxyhemoglobin comes in contact with the abluminal side of the vessel.205 The pathways leading to arterial narrowing have been the focus of extensive basic research, but no effective preventive therapy has been developed to date. Part of the reason for this lack of success likely stems from the fact that vasospasm occurs at multiple levels in the arterial and arteriolar circulation. Large artery narrowing seen in angiographically visible vessels only results in ischemic neurological symptoms in 50% of cases, and although there is a correlation between the severity of large artery spasm and symptomatic ischemia, there are patients with severe large artery spasm who never become symptomatic and others with quite modest spasm who not only develop symptoms but go on to develop infarction.206 Probably many factors contribute to the development of ischemia and infarction, including but not limited to distal microcirculatory failure, poor collateral anatomy, and genetic or physiological variations in cellular ischemic tolerance.207,208

DCI, especially that associated with arterial vasospasm, remains a major cause of death and disability in patients with aSAH. The management of aSAH-induced vasospasm is complex. Many significant advances in the understanding of aSAH-induced vasospasm and DCI have been made since
publication of the previous version of these guidelines, which focused on prevention with oral nimodipine and maintenance of euvolemia, as well as treatment with triple-H therapy (hemodynamic augmentation therapy) and/or endovascular therapy with vasodilators and angioplasty balloons. First, the case for nimodipine is even stronger, with a recent comprehensive meta-analysis confirming improved neurological outcomes by preventing processes other than large-vessel narrowing,209,210 Although there have been sparse new important data on the lack of benefit for prophylactic hypervolemia compared with maintenance of euvolemia, new data show that both prophylactic angioplasty of the basilar cerebral arteries and antiplatelet prophylaxis are ineffective in reducing morbidity.211–213 Similarly, the only supportive data for the use of lumbar drainage come from a single case-control study,214 although there is ongoing investigation on the value of this intervention to reduce arterial spasm and DCI.215

The data are a bit better for intrathecal thrombolytic infusions, with a recent meta-analysis of 5 randomized, controlled trials suggesting a benefit despite some methodological weaknesses.215,216 There are also emerging data for several novel methods to reduce the incidence and ischemic consequences of aSAH-induced vasospasm. These new approaches are based on robust experimental data that indicate a critical role for endothelial dysfunction, particularly at the microcirculatory level.217

Several recent clinical trials have investigated the utility of statins, endothelin-1 antagonists, and magnesium sulfate.218 Statin agents have been studied in several small, single-center randomized trials with variable results. Although a recent meta-analysis reported no evidence for clinical benefit,219 a larger phase 3 trial (SimvasTatin in Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage [STASH]) is in progress. Clazosentan, an endothelin-1 receptor antagonist, had been shown to be associated with a dose-dependent reduction in the incidence of angiographic vasospasm in a phase IIb trial (Clazosentan to Overcome Neurological iSChemia and Infarct OccUrring after Subarachnoid hemorrhage [CONSCIOUS-1]).220 A benefit for clinical outcomes was not initially apparent but then was judged present when a stricter definition of vasospasm-related stroke was used. However, a subsequent trial (CONSCIOUS-2) that tested the drug in patients treated with aneurysm clipping found no improvement in clinical outcome in the clazosentan group.221 A similar study in patients treated with coiling (CONSCIOUS-3) was then stopped before completion. Magnesium sulfate has been studied in several pilot trials. Although there is some suggestion of reduction in delayed ischemic deficits associated with magnesium infusion, a benefit has not been conclusively shown in a meta-analysis.222 A phase 3 trial (Intravenous Magnesium sulfate for Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage [IMASH]) did not support any clinical benefit from magnesium infusion over placebo in aSAH.223 A larger randomized trial is under way.

With regard to the diagnosis of DCI, which can often be problematic, it is increasingly clear that although serial neurological examinations are important, they are of limited sensitivity in patients with poor clinical grade. Therefore, the diagnostic approach needs to be tailored to the clinical situation. Various diagnostic tools are commonly used to identify (1) arterial narrowing and/or (2) perfusion abnormalities or reduced brain oxygenation. These different tools have advantages and disadvantages. Although comparative studies of diagnostic accuracy for large arterial narrowing have been performed for some modalities, no randomized trials have compared the impact of the use of different diagnostic methods on patient outcomes. That said, there are emerging data that perfusion imaging, demonstrating regions of hypoperfusion, may be more accurate for identification of DCI than anatomic imaging of arterial narrowing or changes in blood flow velocity by transcranial Doppler, for which the data are best for the middle cerebral artery territory.224–226

Perfusion CT is a promising technology, although repeat measurements are limited by the risks of dye load and radiation exposure.226

When DCI is diagnosed, the initial treatment is the induction of hemodynamic augmentation to improve cerebral perfusion. No randomized trials of this intervention have been performed, but the rapid improvement of many patients with this therapy and their worsening when it is stopped prematurely are convincing proof of efficacy. The exact mechanism of benefit is unclear. In some patients, increased mean arterial pressures may increase cerebral blood flow in the setting of autoregulatory dysfunction. In others, there may be some direct transluminal pressure effect that leads to arterial dilation.227 Traditionally, hemodynamic augmentation has consisted of hemodilution (a common occurrence in this population), hypervolemia, and hypertensive therapy. Accumulating literature has shifted the focus from this triple-H therapy to the maintenance of euvolemia and induced hypertension.228

One novel method of hemodynamic augmentation under investigation is an aortic balloon device, approved under a humanitarian device exemption.229 Endovascular intervention is often used in patients who do not improve with hemodynamic augmentation and those with sudden focal neurological deficits and focal lesions on angiography referable to their symptoms.230 Interventions generally consist of balloon angioplasty for accessible lesions and vasodilator infusion for more distal vessels. Many different vasodilators are in use. In general, these are calcium channel blockers, but nitric oxide donors have been used in small series as well.231 Papaverine is used less frequently because it can produce neurotoxicity.232 The primary limitation of vasodilator therapy is the short duration of benefit. As with hemodynamic augmentation, there have been no randomized trials of these interventions, but large case series have demonstrated angiographic and clinical improvement.233

Management of Cerebral Vasospasm and DCI

After aSAH: Recommendations

1. Oral nimodipine should be administered to all patients with aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence A). (It should be noted that this agent has been shown to improve neurological outcomes but not cerebral vasospasm. The value of other calcium antagonists, whether administered orally or intravenously, remains uncertain.)

2. Maintenance of euvolemia and normal circulating blood volume is recommended to prevent DCI (Class
Management of Hydrocephalus Associated With aSAH

Acute hydrocephalus occurs in 15% to 87% of patients with aSAH.234–240 Chronic shunt-dependent hydrocephalus, on the other hand, occurs in 8.9% to 48% of patients with aSAH.234–238,240–244 There is only 1 randomized, controlled trial pertaining to the management of hydrocephalus associated with aSAH245 and 2 meta-analyses236,243; the rest of the literature consists of nonrandomized case-control, case series, or case reports. Acute hydrocephalus associated with aSAH is usually managed by external ventricular drainage (EVD) or lumbar drainage. EVD for patients with aSAH-associated hydrocephalus is generally associated with neurological improvement.246–249 The risk of aneurysm rebleeding with EVD has been studied in 3 retrospective case series, 1 of which found a higher risk of rebleeding with EVD,248 whereas the other 2 studies found no increased risk.236,241

Lumbar drainage for the treatment of aSAH-associated hydrocephalus has been reported to be safe (no increase in the risk of rebleeding), but it has only been examined in retrospective series.214,252–255 1 of which specifically evaluated intraoperative lumbar drainage for brain relaxation.256 The theoretical risk of tissue shift after placement of a lumbar drain in patients with severe intracranial hypertension should be considered when deciding what method of cerebrospinal fluid diversion to use, particularly in patients with associated intraparenchymal hematomas. When obstructive hydrocephalus is suspected, an EVD should be preferred. Preliminary data have suggested that lumbar drainage is associated with reduced incidence of vasospasm.214,255 Serial lumbar punctures to manage acute aSAH-associated hydrocephalus have been described as safe, but this strategy has only been assessed in small retrospective series.239,257

Chronic hydrocephalus associated with aSAH is usually treated with ventricular shunt placement. Only a proportion of patients with aSAH-associated acute hydrocephalus develop shunt-dependent chronic hydrocephalus. The method of determining which patients require ventricular shunt placement was studied in a single-center, prospective, randomized, controlled trial in which 41 patients were randomized to rapid weaning of EVD (wean period <24 hours) and 40 patients were randomized to gradual EVD weaning (wean period 96 hours).245 There was no difference in the rate of shunt placement (63.4% rapid versus 62.5% gradual), but the gradual wean group had 2.8 more days in the intensive care unit (P=0.0002) and 2.4 more days in the hospital (P=0.0314).245

A number of retrospective series have attempted to identify factors predictive of aSAH-associated shunt-dependent chronic hydrocephalus.235,236,240,242 A meta-analysis336 of 5 nonrandomized studies236,258–261 with 1718 pooled patients (1336 who underwent clipping, 382 who underwent coiling) found a lower risk of shunt dependency in the clipping group (relative risk, 0.74; 95% confidence interval, 0.58–0.94) than in the coiling group (P=0.01); however, only 1 of the 5 studies showed an independent significant difference.258 Three other nonrandomized series not included in the meta-analysis showed no significant difference between clipping and coiling in shunt-dependent chronic hydrocephalus.237,244,246 Fenestration of the lamina terminalis has been suggested to reduce the incidence of shunt-dependent chronic hydrocephalus, yet a meta-analysis243 of 11 nonrandomized studies234,260,263–271 pooled 1973 patients (975 who had undergone fenestration and 998 who had not) and found no significant difference in shunt-dependent hydrocephalus between patients who had undergone fenestration of the lamina terminalis and those who had not (10% in the fenestrated cohort versus 14% in the nonfenestrated cohort; P=0.09). A nonrandomized study not included in the meta-analysis compared 95 patients who underwent aneurysm clipping, cisternal blood evacuation, and lamina terminalis fenestration with 28 comparable, non–blood-cleansed, endovascular therapy–treated patients and found that shunt-dependent hydrocephalus occurred in 17% of surgical patients versus 33% of patients treated with endovascular therapy (statistical significance not reported).227

Management of Hydrocephalus Associated With aSAH: Recommendations

1. aSAH-associated acute symptomatic hydrocephalus should be managed by cerebrospinal fluid diversion (EVD or lumbar drainage, depending on the clinical scenario) (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)
2. aSAH-associated chronic symptomatic hydrocephalus should be treated with permanent cerebrospinal fluid diversion (Class I; Level of Evidence C). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)
3. Weaning EVD over >24 hours does not appear to be effective in reducing the need for ventricular shunting (Class III; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)
4. Routine fenestration of the lamina terminalis is not useful for reducing the rate of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus and therefore should not be routinely
performed. (Class III; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Management of Seizures Associated With aSAH

The incidence, future implications, and management of seizures associated with aSAH are controversial. At present, no randomized, controlled trials are available to guide decisions on prophylaxis or treatment of seizures. A relatively high percentage of aSAH patients (as many as 26%) experience seizure-like episodes, but it remains unclear whether these episodes are verifiably epileptic in origin. More recent retrospective reviews suggest a lower seizure incidence of 6% to 18%, and 2 of these studies found that the majority of such patients reported onset of seizure occurring before medical evaluation. Delayed seizures occurred in 3% to 7% of patients. Retroactive studies have identified several risk factors for the development of early seizures associated with aSAH, including aneurysm in the middle cerebral artery, thickness of aSAH clot, associated intracerebral hematoma, rebleeding, infarction, poor neurological grade, and history of hypertension.

The mode of treatment for patients with ruptured aneurysms also appears to influence the subsequent development of seizures. One study of patients treated by endovascular means reported no periprocedural seizures and a delayed seizure rate of 3%. Moreover, extended follow-up of patients enrolled in the ISAT demonstrated a significantly lower incidence of seizures in patients treated with endovascular coiling. The association between seizures and functional outcome remains unclear. Some studies have reported no impact on outcome, whereas others found seizures to be independently associated with worse outcome. Two recent large, retrospective, single-institution studies of patients with aSAH found that nonconvulsive status epilepticus is a very strong predictor of a poor outcome. Although high-quality evidence for routine anticonvulsant use in aSAH is lacking, short-term prophylactic antiepileptic therapy is still commonly used in patients with aSAH. Based on the argument that seizures in acutely ill patients with aSAH could lead to additional injury or rebleeding from an unsecured aneurysm, evidence from a few relatively small nonrandomized studies of craniotomy patients supports this position. Although retrospective studies have not demonstrated a benefit for use of prophylactic anticonvulsants after aSAH, the studies were small and hampered by limitations (eg, anticonvulsant levels were not routinely monitored). Management of Seizures Associated With aSAH: Recommendations

1. The use of prophylactic anticonvulsants may be considered in the immediate posthemorrhagic period (Class II; Level of Evidence B).

2. The routine long-term use of anticonvulsants is not recommended (Class III; Level of Evidence B) but may be considered for patients with known risk factors for delayed seizure disorder, such as prior seizure, intracerebral hematoma, intractable hypertension, infarction, or aneurysm at the middle cerebral artery (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).

Management of Medical Complications Associated With aSAH

Both hypernatremia and hyponatremia are frequently observed in the acute phase after aSAH. The reported incidence of hyponatremia in this disease ranges from 10% to 30%. Hypernatremia has been chronologically associated with the onset of sonographic and clinical vasospasm. Hyponatremia can develop from different mechanisms after aSAH. The syndrome cerebral salt wasting is produced by excessive secretion of natriuretic peptides and causes hyponatremia from excessive natriuresis, which may also provoke volume contraction. The diagnosis of cerebral salt wasting is more common in patients with poor clinical grade, ruptured anterior communicating artery aneurysms, and hydrocephalus, and it may be an independent risk factor for poor outcome.

Uncontrolled studies using crystalloid or colloid agents suggest that aggressive volume resuscitation can ameliorate the effect of cerebral salt wasting on the risk of cerebral ischemia after aSAH. One retrospective study has suggested that 3% saline solution is effective in correcting hyponatremia in this setting. In addition, use of hypertonic saline solution appears to increase regional cerebral blood flow, brain tissue oxygen, and pH in patients with high-grade aSAH.

Two randomized, controlled trials have been performed to evaluate fludrocortisone to correct hyponatremia and fluid balance. One trial found that it helped to correct the negative sodium balance, and the other reported a reduced need for fluids and improved sodium levels using this mineralocorticoid. A similar randomized, placebo-controlled trial showed reduced natriuresis and a lower rate of hyponatremia in aSAH patients treated with fludrocortisone. The value of albumin as an efficient volume expander during the vasospasm phase in aSAH has been suggested in uncontrolled studies, but there is no clear evidence of its superiority over crystalloids in patients with aSAH.

Fever is the most common medical complication in aSAH. The presence of fever of noninfectious (central) origin has been associated with severity of injury, amount of hemorrhage, and development of vasospasm, and it may represent a marker of a systemic inflammatory state triggered...
by blood and its byproducts. Analysis of data from a prospectively collected registry of aSAH indicated that fever was independently associated with worse cognitive outcome in survivors of aSAH. Improved functional outcome with effective control of fever has been reported.

Both animal studies and human case series have demonstrated an association between elevated blood glucose concentration and poor outcome after ischemic brain injury. The mechanisms explaining such an association in human beings are unclear. Data obtained from consecutive patients with aSAH using historical controls to compare aggressive versus standard management of hyperglycemia suggest that effective glucose control after aSAH can significantly reduce the risk of poor outcome in these patients. Nevertheless, even serum glucose levels within the normal range may be associated with brain energy metabolic crisis and lactate-pyruvate ratio elevation in patients with poor-grade aSAH.

Anemia is common after aSAH and may compromise brain oxygen delivery. Transfusion of red blood cells in anemic patients with aSAH results in a significant rise in cerebral oxygen delivery and a reduction in oxygen extraction ratio. Data obtained from prospective registries of patients with aSAH suggest that higher hemoglobin values are associated with improved outcomes after aSAH. Nevertheless, thresholds for blood transfusion have been dictated in a nonsystematic manner and have therefore varied widely. Furthermore, red blood cell transfusions, as used in daily practice, have been associated with worse outcomes in aSAH in some series. Recently, a prospective randomized trial has shown the safety and feasibility of keeping a higher hemoglobin goal in patients with aSAH who are at high risk of vasospasm. The optimal hemoglobin goal after aSAH is not yet known, however.

Two additional medical complications are heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and deep venous thrombosis. With regard to the former, the incidence, based on single-center series, is likely ~5% and does not appear to be related to the use of heparin for deep venous thrombosis prophylaxis, but rather to the number of angiographic procedures performed. Patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia type II appear to have higher rates of thrombotic complications and symptomatic vasospasm/DCI, more deaths, and significantly less favorable outcomes. It is currently unclear whether there is a practical means of preventing heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, given the need for heparin in many angiographic procedures, but it is clearly important to recognize this complication to avoid further heparin exposure and to use instead a nonheparin alternative under the guidance of a hematologist. By comparison, deep venous thrombosis has long been recognized as a relatively frequent occurrence after aSAH, especially in patients immobilized because of poor mental status. Nevertheless, in examining cohorts in which routine prophylaxis (subcutaneous heparinoids and external pneumatic compression sleeves) was used, recent data suggest that although screening protocols may identify additional cases of asymptomatic thrombosis, there is no significant difference in the incidence of pulmonary embolism between those screened and those not screened.

Management of Medical Complications Associated With aSAH: Recommendations

1. Administration of large volumes of hypotonic fluids and intravascular volume contraction is not recommended after aSAH (Class III; Level of Evidence B).
2. Monitoring volume status in certain patients with recent aSAH by some combination of central venous pressure, pulmonary wedge pressure, and fluid balance is reasonable, as is treatment of volume contraction with crystalloid or colloid fluids (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).
3. Aggressive control of fever to a target of normothermia by use of standard or advanced temperature modulating systems is reasonable in the acute phase of aSAH (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)
4. Careful glucose management with strict avoidance of hypoglycemia may be considered as part of the general critical care management of patients with aSAH (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).
5. The use of packed red blood cell transfusion to treat anemia might be reasonable in patients with aSAH who are at risk of cerebral ischemia. The optimal hemoglobin goal is still to be determined (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)
6. The use of fludrocortisone acetate and hypertonic saline solution is reasonable for preventing and correcting hyponatremia (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).
7. Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and deep venous thrombosis are relatively frequent complications after aSAH. Early identification and targeted treatment are recommended, but further research is needed to identify the ideal screening paradigms (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Summary and Conclusions

The management of aSAH is a complex undertaking, and the current state of knowledge is in rapid evolution. This update, which is based on a mere 42 months of publications, identified 22 new recommendations (Table 4), 5 of which were Class I recommendations. There were also 9 changes in prior recommendations. In total, there are now 22 Class I recommendations (Table 3). Although these data show that frequent revision of these guidelines is clearly needed, the data presented here only begin to scratch the surface of the burgeoning knowledge in this fast-developing field. Those faced with managing these patients will thus do well to use these guidelines as merely the starting point for doing everything possible to improve the outcomes of patients with aSAH.
Disclosures

Writing Group Disclosures

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*Modest.
†Significant.
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### References


Connolly et al. Management of Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage


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Guidelines for the Management of Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association


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Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH) is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Although aggressive medical and surgical care for this disease has resulted in marked improvements in outcomes for those fortunate enough to be admitted to tertiary care centers experienced in handling this disease, many patients still die before hospitalization, and many others are treated in low-volume centers, where their medical and surgical options may be limited. Thus, although efforts continue to focus on developing better methods for treating patients with aSAH, considerable energy has been and will continue to be focused on primary and secondary prevention and systems of care.

This Executive Summary contains only the recommendations from the 2012 Guidelines for the Management of Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. The previous version of the guidelines was published in 2009. The 2012 version serves to update those guidelines. As such, differences from former recommendations are specified in the present work. The writing group met by telephone to determine subcategories to evaluate. These subcategories included incidence, risk factors, prevention, natural history and outcome, diagnosis, prevention of rebleeding, management of vasospasm, management of hydrocephalus, management of seizures, and management of medical complications. Each subcategory was led by 1 author, with 1 or 2 additional authors who made contributions. Full MEDLINE searches were conducted of all English-language papers on treatment of relevant human disease. Drafts of summaries and recommendations were circulated to the entire writing group for feedback. A conference call was held to discuss controversial issues. Sections were revised and merged by the writing group chair. The resulting draft was sent to the entire writing group for comment. Comments were incorporated into the draft by the writing group chair and vice chair, and the entire writing group was asked to approve the final draft. The chair and vice chair revised the document in response to peer review, and the document was again sent to the entire writing group for suggestions and approval.

The recommendations follow the American Heart Association Stroke Council’s methods of classifying the level of certainty of the treatment effect and the class of evidence (Tables 1 and 2). This Executive Summary includes all recommendations, 22 of which are new and 9 of which were revised from the prior manuscript. In total, 22 of the recommendations are categorized as Class I recommendations. Two of the Class I recommendations are based on Level A evidence, and 2 are based on Level C evidence. The remainder of the Class I recommendations are based on Level B evidence.

**Recommendations**

**Risk Factors for and Prevention of aSAH**

- Treatment of high blood pressure with antihypertensive medication is recommended to prevent
ischemic stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage, and cardiac, renal, and other end-organ injury (Class I; Level of Evidence A).

- Hypertension should be treated, and such treatment may reduce the risk of aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence A).

- Tobacco use and alcohol misuse should be avoided to reduce the risk of aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence A).

- In addition to the size and location of the aneurysm and the patient’s age and health status, it might be reasonable to consider morphological and hemodynamic characteristics of the aneurysm when discussing the risk of aneurysm rupture (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

- Consumption of a diet rich in vegetables may lower the risk of aSAH (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

- It may be reasonable to offer noninvasive screening to patients with familial (at least 1 first-degree relative) aSAH and/or a history of aSAH to evaluate for de novo aneurysms or late regrowth of a treated aneurysm, but the risks and benefits of this screening require further study (Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).
After any aneurysm repair, immediate cerebrovascular imaging is generally recommended to identify remnants or recurrence of the aneurysm that may require treatment (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Natural History and Outcome of aSAH

- The initial clinical severity of aSAH should be determined rapidly by use of simple validated scales (eg, Hunt and Hess, World Federation of Neurological Surgeons), because it is the most useful indicator of outcome after aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
- The risk of early aneurysm rebleeding is high, and rebleeding is associated with very poor outcomes. Therefore, urgent evaluation and treatment of patients with suspected aSAH is recommended (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
- After discharge, it is reasonable to refer patients with aSAH for a comprehensive evaluation, including cognitive, behavioral, and psychosocial assessments (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Clinical Manifestations and Diagnosis of aSAH

- aSAH is a medical emergency that is frequently misdiagnosed. A high level of suspicion for aSAH should exist in patients with acute onset of severe headache (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
- Acute diagnostic workup should include noncontrast head computed tomography, which, if nondiagnostic, should be followed by lumbar puncture (Class I; Level of Evidence B).
- Computed tomographic angiography may be considered in the workup of aSAH. If an aneurysm is detected by computed tomographic angiography, this study may help guide the decision for type of aneurysm repair, but if computed tomographic angiography is inconclusive, digital subtraction angiography is still recommended (except possibly in the instance of classic perimesencephalic aSAH) (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)
- Magnetic resonance imaging, fluid-attenuated inversion recovery, proton density, diffusion-weighted imaging, and gradient echo sequences may be reasonable for the diagnosis of aSAH in patients with a nondiagnostic computed tomographic scan, although a negative result does not obviate the need for cerebrospinal fluid analysis (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)
- Digital subtraction angiography with 3-dimensional rotational angiography is indicated for detection of aneurysm in patients with aSAH (except when the aneurysm was previously diagnosed by a noninvasive angiogram) and for planning treatment (to determine whether an aneurysm is amenable to coiling or to expedite microsurgery) (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

Medical Measures to Prevent Rebleeding After aSAH

- Between the time of aSAH symptom onset and aneurysm obliteration, blood pressure should be controlled with a titratable agent to balance the risk of stroke, hypertension-related rebleeding, and maintenance of cerebral perfusion pressure (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)
- The magnitude of blood pressure control to reduce the risk of rebleeding has not been established, but a decrease in systolic blood pressure to <160 mm Hg is reasonable (Class IIa; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)
- For patients with an unavoidable delay in obliteration of aneurysm, a significant risk of rebleeding, and no compelling medical contraindications, short-term (<72 hours) therapy with tranexamic acid or aminocaproic acid is reasonable to reduce the risk of early aneurysm rebleeding (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)
Surgical and Endovascular Methods of Treatment of Ruptured Cerebral Aneurysms

- Surgical clipping or endovascular coiling of the ruptured aneurysm should be performed as early as feasible in the majority of patients to reduce the rate of rebleeding after aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

- Complete obliteration of the aneurysm is recommended whenever possible (Class I; Level of Evidence B).

- Determination of aneurysm treatment, as judged by both experienced cerebrovascular surgeons and endovascular specialists, should be a multidisciplinary decision based on characteristics of the patient and the aneurysm (Class I; Level of Evidence C). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

- For patients with ruptured aneurysms judged to be technically amenable to both endovascular coiling and microsurgical clipping, endovascular coiling should be considered (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

- In the absence of a compelling contraindication, patients who undergo clipping or clipping of a ruptured aneurysm should have delayed follow-up vascular imaging (timing and modality to be individualized), and strong consideration should be given to retreatment, either by repeat clipping or microsurgical clipping, if there is a clinically significant (e.g., growing) remnant (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

- Microsurgical clipping may receive increased consideration in patients presenting with large (>50 mL) intraparenchymal hematomas and middle cerebral artery aneurysms. Endovascular coiling may receive increased consideration in the elderly (>70 years of age), in those presenting with poor-grade (World Federation of Neurological Surgeons classification IV/V) aSAH, and in those with aneurysms of the basilar apex (Class IIb; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

- Stenting of a ruptured aneurysm is associated with increased morbidity and mortality, and should only be considered when less risky options have been excluded (Class III; Level of Evidence C). (New recommendation)

Management of Cerebral Vasospasm and Delayed Cerebral Ischemia After aSAH

- Oral nimodipine should be administered to all patients with aSAH (Class I; Level of Evidence A). (It should be noted that this agent has been shown to improve neurological outcomes but not cerebral vasospasm. The value of other calcium antagonists, whether administered orally or intravenously, remains uncertain.)

- Maintenance of euvoemia and normal circulating blood volume is recommended to prevent delayed cerebral ischemia (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

- Prophylactic hypervolemia or balloon angioplasty before the development of angiographic spasm is not recommended (Class III; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

- Transcranial Doppler is reasonable to monitor for the development of arterial vasospasm (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

- Perfusion imaging with computed tomography or magnetic resonance can be useful to identify regions of potential brain ischemia (Class IIa; Level of Evidence B). (New recommendation)

- Induction of hypertension is recommended for patients with delayed cerebral ischemia unless blood pressure is elevated at baseline or cardiac status precludes it (Class I; Level of Evidence B). (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)
Cerebral angioplasty and/or selective intra-arterial vasodilator therapy is reasonable in patients with symptomatic cerebral vasospasm, particularly those who are not rapidly responding to hypertensive therapy *(Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).* (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)

**Management of Hydrocephalus Associated With aSAH**

- aSAH-associated acute symptomatic hydrocephalus should be managed by cerebrospinal fluid diversion (external ventricular drainage or lumbar drainage, depending on the clinical scenario) *(Class I; Level of Evidence B).* (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)
- aSAH-associated chronic symptomatic hydrocephalus should be treated with permanent cerebrospinal fluid diversion *(Class I; Level of Evidence C).* (Revised recommendation from previous guidelines)
- Weaning external ventricular drainage over >24 hours does not appear to be effective in reducing the need for ventricular shunting *(Class III; Level of Evidence B).* (New recommendation)
- Routine fenestration of the lamina terminalis is not useful for reducing the rate of shunt-dependent hydrocephalus and therefore should not be routinely performed *(Class III; Level of Evidence B).* (New recommendation)

**Management of Seizures Associated With aSAH**

- The use of prophylactic anticonvulsants may be considered in the immediate posthemorrhagic period *(Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).*
- The routine long-term use of anticonvulsants is not recommended *(Class III; Level of Evidence B)* but may be considered for patients with known risk factors for delayed seizure disorder, such as prior seizure, intracerebral hematoma, intractable hypertension, infarction, or aneurysm at the middle cerebral artery *(Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).*

**Management of Medical Complications Associated With aSAH**

- Administration of large volumes of hypotonic fluids and intravascular volume contraction is not recommended after aSAH *(Class III; Level of Evidence B).*
- Monitoring volume status in certain patients with recent aSAH by use of standard or advanced temperature modulating systems is reasonable in the acute phase of aSAH *(Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).* (New recommendation)
- Aggressive control of fever to a target of normothermia by use of standard or advanced temperature modulation systems is reasonable in the acute phase of aSAH *(Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).* (New recommendation)
- Careful glucose management with strict avoidance of hypoglycemia may be considered as part of the general critical care management of patients with aSAH *(Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).*
- The use of packed red blood cell transfusion to treat anemia might be reasonable in patients with aSAH who are at risk of cerebral ischemia. The optimal hemoglobin goal is still to be determined *(Class IIb; Level of Evidence B).* (New recommendation)
- The use of fludrocortisone acetate and hypertonic saline solution is reasonable for preventing and correcting hyponatremia *(Class IIa; Level of Evidence B).*
- Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia and deep venous thrombosis are relatively frequent complications after aSAH. Early identification and targeted treatment are recommended, but further research is needed to identify the ideal screening paradigms *(Class I; Level of Evidence B).* (New recommendation)

1. aSAH の発症率と罹病率
これまででも aSAH の発症率に地域差があることが報告されていたが,近年のレビューでも aSAH の発症率がフィンランドと日本で高く,中米・南米で低いことが示され,世界的には人口 10 万人につき年間 2 ~ 16 例と推定されている。

2. aSAH の危険因子と予防（表2）
高血圧,喫煙,過度の飲酒,交感神経作用薬（コカインなど）は aSAH の危険因子であるが,未破裂脳動脈瘤, aSAH の既往,脳動脈瘤の家族歴,家族性多嚢胞腎や IV 型 Ehlers-Danlos 症候群など aSAH のリスクを増加させる。予防として aSAH 患者の第一度近親者をスクリーニングすることが妥当かもしれない。また野菜が豊富な食事により aSAH のリスクが低下することが報告されている。

3. aSAH の自然経過と転帰（表3）
aSAH の死亡率（中央値）は米国 32 %, 欧州 43 %, 日本 27 %と報告されている。機能的転帰の予後学的調査は少ないが, 改良 Rankin Scale (mRS) で常に介助が必要な生存者は 8 ~ 20 %とされる。さらに, aSAH 後には認知障害が 20 %くらいにみられ, 不十分な機能回復や低い QOL と結びついている。aSAH の予後予測の最も強い指標は臨床的重症度であり, Hunt and Hess や World Federation of Neurological Surgeons (WFNS) スケールで迅速に分類できる。動脈瘤の再出血は不良な転帰の予測因子である。

4. aSAH の臨床微候と診断（表4）
aSAH の頭痛は突発性で瞬時にピークを達する激痛 (thunderclap headache: 雷鳴頭痛) が特徴である。aSAH の前に,より軽度の警告頭痛 (sentinel headache) が 10 ~ 43 %に起こる。頭部単純 CT は aSAH 診断の要であり, 発症後 3 日以内では 100 %に近いが, 発症 5 ～ 7 日後には脳脊髄液検査の必要が生じる。磁気共鳴画像法 (MRI) は頭部 CT が陰性の症例に aSAH の診断をつけることを可能にしている。CT 血管造影は 3 mm 以下の動脈瘤検出に問題があるとされ, 動脈瘤のない中脳周囲 SAH においてはデジタルサブトラクション血管造影 (DSA) の必要性につき議論が続く。脳動脈瘤がクリッピング術で治療される場合には CTA の単独検査で十分なこともあるが, CTA だけで血管内治療の適応を判定することには議論がある。二次元と二次元血管造影の併用は, 空間分解能の高い脳動脈瘤の描出に最適である。

5. aSAH 後の再出血を防ぐための内科的処置（表5）
脳動脈瘤の再出血は高い死亡率と不良な転帰をもたらす。早期の動脈瘤治療が再出血のリスクを低減させるので, 迅速な対応が必要である。aSAH 後の急性期高血圧は動脈瘤が閉塞されるまでコントロールされるべきであるが, 血圧管理の詳細は決めていない。用量調節が可能な薬物としてはニカルジピン, ラベタロール, ニトロプロシドがある。動脈瘤閉塞が遅延する場合, 短期の抗凝血療法が出血のリスクを低減させるとされている。
6. 破裂脳動脈瘤の脳外科的治療と血管内治療（表6）

ISAT試験では2,143例で開頭クリッピング術と血管内コイル塞栓術が無作為試験で比較されたが、1年後の死亡率はクリッピング群で高かった（31%対24%）。遅発性再出血はコイル群で高かった（2.9%対0.9%）。脳動脈瘤の完全塞栓はクリップ群で高かった（81%対58%）。血管内コイル塞栓術の短期効果は確立されているが、持続性について懸念があるため、長期に経過観察を続ける必要がある。血管内治療と顕微鏡下手術の選択については、中大脳動脈瘤はクリッピング術が好まれる。臨床グレードの悪い症例、特に高齢者では、長期の持続性が長期間で重要であるため、血管内治療が適しているとされる。後方循環系の動脈瘤に対しては、クリッピング術に比して死亡率と合併症が低いことから、血管内治療が広く受け入れられている。脳動脈瘤に対する血管内治療では動脈瘤の不完全閉塞とコイル圧縮による動脈瘤の再発が起こるため、DSAでフォローよる必要がある。

7. 病院の特徴と診療体制（表7）

脳動脈瘤クリッピング術を受けた患者では、教育病院や大規模病院において良好な転帰と低い死亡率が得られ、血管内治療でも同様の結果が示されている。aSAH症例数と血管内治療および神経系集中治療室の存在が良好な転帰の重要な决定因子であると考えられている。米国では脳血管系の内治療教育プログラムの認定制度と総合脳卒中センターの設定により、aSAHの管理の同様化が進められている。総合脳卒中センターに重要な条件としては血管内治療以外に、熟練した血管脳外科医、脳卒中集中治療室、24時間体制の先進的画像診断が含まれる。

8. 脳外科治療と血管内治療の麻酔管理（表8）

麻酔管理のゴールは、動脈瘤再破裂のリスクを減らす血行動態管理と、脳虚血性脳腫脹を防ぐ処置が含まれる。低血圧により動脈瘤再破裂を防ぐ試みがあったが、低血圧には早発および遅延性神経細胞脱落症候群のリスクがある。脳虚血の脳手術中には高血圧が注目されている。脳動脈瘤手術中は、血行動態の動態管理が重要である。血行動態増強療法は、血行動態改善療法と呼ばれるが、脳灌流を改善するための血行動態増強療法である。脳動脈瘤手術中、脳虚血性脳腫脹を防ぐ処置として、頭部冷却や循環停止術、経頭蓋神経阻塞性挿入が考えられる。特に大脳半球の動脈瘤手術では、脳虚血性脳腫脹を防ぐため、動脈瘤手術中には頭部冷却が行われることが多い。

9. aSAH後の脳血管収縮と遅発性脳虚血の管理（表9）

血管造影でみられる脳動脈瘤の狭小化（vasospasm：血管収縮）はaSAH後7～10日に最もよく起こり、21日後には消失する。血管造影でみられる主幹動脈の狭小化のうち虚血性神経細胞脱落症候群は50%にしかみられないが、遅発性脳虚血（DCI）、特に血管拡張薬に関連したDCIは死亡と重度機能障害の主な原因となる。前回のガイドラインでは、予防法としてエチモネル、正常血液量の維持、治療には3-H療法（血行動態増強療法）および血管拡張薬とバルーン血管形成術に焦点があてられた。その後nimodipineについては、総合的なメタ解析で神経学的転帰の改善が確認された。一方、動脈瘤の動脈に対する予防的な血管形成術と抗血小板薬の予防的投与は罹病率を低下させなかった。脳動脈瘤ドレナージによる血管収縮とDCIの抑制効果は単一の症例コントロール研究でのみ示されている。DCIの対策には、頭部低灌流を検出する灌流画像、動脈瘤狭窄化を検出する解剖学的画像、血流速度の変化を検出する経頭蓋ドプラ法が用いられる。これらの血管拡張薬の選択は、DCIの診断とその後の治療における重要な指標である。一方、頭部低灌流を検出する経頭蓋ドプラ法は、脳虚血性脳腫脹を防ぐ処置としての効果が確認されている。

10. aSAHに関連した水頭症の管理（表10）

急性水頭症はaSAH患者の15～87%に起こり、シャントを必要とする慢性水頭症はaSAH患者の8.9～48%に起こる。aSAHに関連する急性水頭症は室管膜ドレナージ（EVD）か腰椎ドレナージ（LD）で治療される。LDは急性期のリスクを高めないとされるため、シャントを必要とする慢性水頭症は腰椎ドレナージ（EVD）で治療される。腰椎ドレナージはカルシウムチャンネル拮抗薬以外に一酸化窒素ドナーも一部使われる。パラベリンは神経毒性のため使用が減っている。

脳動脈瘤による脳下出血の管理に関するガイドライン
置後に脳組織がシフトする可能性がある。慢性水頭症は通常脳室シャント術によって治療される。脳室シャント術につき、EVD の 24 時間使用群と 96 時間使用群が無作為コントロール試験で比較されたが、シャント術の必要性（63.4% 対 62.5%）に差は認められなかった。終板 (lamina terminalis) 開窓術がシャントを必要とする慢性水頭症を減らすことが過去に報告されたが、1,713 例を対象とした 11 件の非無作為試験のメタ解析では開窓術の有無とシャントの必要性に関連がなかった。

11. aSAH に関連した痙攣発作の管理（表 11）
急性期の痙攣発作の頻度は 6～18% とされ、遅発性の痙攣発作も 3～7% の aSAH 患者にみられる。早期発作の脳損傷因子としては中枢性脳損傷、aSAH の厚み、脳内血腫の存在、再出血、梗塞、重篤な臨床的グレードがあげられる。日常的な抗痙攣薬の投与を支持する明確なエビデンスはないが、aSAH 急性期の痙攣は脳損傷を悪化させ、未治療動脈瘤からの再出血を起こす可能性があるとされている。急性脳虚血の予防の意図が一般に行われている。

12. aSAH に関連した内科的合併症の管理（表 12）
低ナトリウム血症は aSAH 後 10～30% の症例にみられる。aSAH による中枢性塩類失衡症候群（cerebral salt wasting syndrome：CSWS）は、ナトリウム利尿薬投与の過剰な分泌により低ナトリウム血症を起こし、同時に循環血容量の減少も起こりやすいと考えられる。プロテイン（ кров質）やコロイド液による補充的な循環血容量の回復は CSWS による脳虚血のリスクを低下させる。3% 食塩水が低ナトリウム血症を予防することが知られ、フルドロコルチゾンが低ナトリウム血症と体液バランスを改善することを 2 件の無作為コントロール試験で示されている。
発熱は aSAH で最も高頻度にみられる内科的合併症である。非感染性（中枢性）の発熱は脳損傷の重症度、出血量、血管攣縮の発現と関連している。aSAH 後の高血糖の管理が良好な転帰のリスクを低下させることが示唆されている。発熱も aSAH 後によくみられ、ヘモグロビンを高値に保つことが転帰の改善につながるとの報告がある。しかし aSAH 後の最適なヘモグロビン値は未定である。ヘマリン起因性血小板減少症患者には血栓性合併症、症候性血管攣縮、DCI、不良な転帰、死亡がより高い頻度で起こる。深部静脈血栓症も aSAH 後比較的よく起こる。深部静脈血栓症のスクリーニングは無症候性血栓症の発見に有用であるが、スクリーニングの有無によって肺塞栓症の頻度は変わらない。

＊以下に掲載される表には、次の略語が用いられている。
aSAH: aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (脳動脈瘤によるくも膜下出血)
CSF: cerebrospinal fluid (脳脊髄液)
CTA: computed tomography angiography (CT 血管造影)
DCI: delayed cerebral ischemia (遅発性脳虚血)
DSA: digital subtraction angiography (デジタルサブトラクション血管造影)
EVD: external ventricular drainage (脳室外ドレナージ)
脳動脈瘤によるくも膜下出血の管理に関するガイドライン

表2 aSAHの危険因子と予防に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 虚血性脳卒中、脳内出血および心臓、腎臓およびその他の末梢器管障害を防ぐため、降圧薬による高血圧治療が推奨される。</td>
<td>クラスI,エビデンスレベルA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 高血圧は治療しなければならず、そのような治療によってaSAHのリスクを軽減することが考えられる。</td>
<td>クラスI,エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. aSAHのリスクを軽減するためには、喫煙およびアルコールの制限を避けるべきである。</td>
<td>クラスI,エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 脳動脈瘤破裂のリスクを検討する際には、動脈瘤のサイズや位置ならびに患者の年齢や健康状態に加え、動脈瘤の形態学的また脳血管性が特性に妥当である。（新規推奨）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 野菜が豊富な食事は、aSAHのリスクを軽減するかもしない。（新規推奨）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 家族性、または血液循環障害性aSAHおよび/またはaSAHの既往がある患者については、非侵襲的なスクリーニング検査を実施して新規動脈瘤または治療済み動脈瘤の病変性の再発性又は増大の有無を評価することを考慮しても良い。</td>
<td>クラスIIb,エビデンスレベルC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

推奨エビデンスの分類とレベル

推奨エビデンスの分類とレベル

表3 aSAHの自然経過と転帰に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aSAHの初期の臨床的重症度は、aSAH後の転帰の最も有用な指標であるため、検証済みの簡便な尺度（例えば Hunt and Hessの分類、World Federation of Neurological Surgeons分類）を用いて迅速に判定すべきである。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 早期の動脈瘤再出血のリスクは高く、再出血をきたした場合の転帰は極めて不良である。したがって、aSAHが疑われる患者では迅速に評価し治療を行うことが勧められる。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 退院後、aSAH患者には認知、行動、心理社会的評価も含めた、総合的な評価を勧めることが妥当である。（新規推奨）</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

推奨エビデンスの分類とレベル

推奨エビデンスの分類とレベル

表4 aSAHの臨床徴候と診断に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aSAHは医学的に緊急を要する病態であるが、誤診されることも多い。激しい頭痛が突然起こった患者では、aSAHを強く疑うべきである。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 迅速診断のための検査には頭部単純CT検査を含めるが、この検査で診断がつかない場合は次いで腰椎穿刺を実施すべきである。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. aSAHの精密検査においては、CTAを考慮してはよい。CTAで動脈瘤が検索された場合には、この検査は動脈瘤発症の可能性を検討する一つの手段である。CTAで結論が出なかった場合にはDSAの施行が推奨される（恐らく典型的な中脳周囲SAHの症例は例外であろう。（新規推奨）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 補充検査を含め、CTスキャンで診断がつかない患者におけるaSAHの診断には、CSF検査の必要性は除外される。（前ガイドライン）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 三次元血管造影は、動脈瘤の検索を補完するため、動脈瘤の検索にも有用である。 （新規推奨）</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

推奨エビデンスの分類とレベル

推奨エビデンスの分類とレベル

表5 aSAH発症後再出血を防ぐためにの内科的処置に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aSAH症状の発現時点から動脈瘤閉塞までの期間は、用量調節が可能な薬物を用いて血圧を管理し、脳卒中、高血圧による再出血のリスク、および脳血管圧持のバランスを保たなければならない。（新規推奨）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 再出血のリスクを軽減するためにどの程度の血圧管理が必要かは確立されていないが、収縮期圧は＜160 mmHgに抑えることが妥当である。（新規推奨）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 動脈瘤塞栓術を遅らせざるを得ず、再出血のリスクが高い、また外科的や薬を用む禁忌がない患者については、トラナキサム酸またはアミノカルプロ酸を短期期治療（＜72時間）が、早期の動脈瘤再出血のリスク軽減のために妥当である。（前ガイドラインの推奨を改訂）</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 表6 破裂脳動脈瘤の外科的治療と血管内治療に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 大多数の患者では、破裂脳動脈瘤の外科的クリッピング術または血管内コイル塞栓術を可能な限り早期に実施し、aSAH後の再出血率を抑えるべきである。</td>
<td>クラス I, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 動脈瘤は可能な限り、完全閉塞することが望ましい。</td>
<td>クラス I, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 経験豊富な脳血管外科医と血管内治療専門医との両者が決定する動脈瘤の治療法は、患者と動脈瘤の特性に基づいた、短時間で判断でなければならない。（前ガイドラインの推奨を改訂）</td>
<td>クラス I, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 破裂脳動脈瘤に対して血管内コイル塞栓術を仮説的に検討するのではあったが、実際に動脈瘤を経験豊富な脳血管外科医が、患者の特性に基づいて治療方針を決定する（前ガイドラインの推奨を改訂）</td>
<td>クラス I, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. やむを得ぬ禁忌がない場合、破裂脳動脈瘤にステント留置術を受ける患者はフォローのため血圧管理を行うこととなる。</td>
<td>クラス I, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 大きな（&gt;50 mL）実質内血腫および中大脳動脈瘤を呈する患者においては、緊張性下でのクリッピング術が優先して考慮されても良い。血管内コイル塞栓術は、高齢患者（年齢70歳以上）、グレードが高い（World Federation of Neurological Surgeons分類IV/V）aSAHを呈する高齢患者、および脳底動脈先端部に動脈瘤を認めると高齢患者において、優先的に考慮されても良い。</td>
<td>クラス IIa, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 破裂脳動脈瘤へのステント留置術は全療程、死亡率が高いため、リスクが低い選択肢がない場合のみ検討すべきである。</td>
<td>クラス III, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 表7 病院の特徴と診療体制に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 小規模病院（例えば1年にaSAHが10例未満）は、aSAH患者を、経験豊富な脳血管外科医、血管内治療専門医および各専門の神経内医学の医師を兼ねた小規模病院（例えば1年にaSAHが35例以上）へ早期に搬送することを検討すべきである。（前ガイドラインの推奨を改訂）</td>
<td>クラス I, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 脳外科的治療および血管内治療について、合併症発症率を年1回モニターすることが妥当である。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラス IIa, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 脳動脈瘤の治療を担当している各医師が適切な教育基準を満たしていることを確認できる病院資格認定制度の制定は妥当である。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラス IIa, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 表8 外科的治療と血管内治療中の麻酔管理に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 動脈瘤手術中の血圧低下は、程度および時間を最小限に抑えることが適当である。</td>
<td>クラス IIa, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 一時的な血管閉塞時の薬物による介入および昇圧については、データが不十分で具体的な勧告をすることはできないが、これらを実施することが妥当と考えられる場合がある。</td>
<td>クラス IIb, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 動脈瘤手術中に低体温を導入することを日常的には認められないが、特定の症例では妥当な選択肢かもしれない。</td>
<td>クラス III, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 動脈瘤手術中は、術中高血糖の予防が有効と考えられる。</td>
<td>クラス IIa, エビデンスレベル B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 破裂脳動脈瘤の血管内治療中、特定の患者においては全身麻酔の使用が有益と考えられる。</td>
<td>クラス IIa, エビデンスレベル C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
表9 aSAH後の脳血管攣縮とDCIの管理に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. すべてのaSAH患者にnimodipineを経口投与すべきである。 神経学的転帰は改善するが、脳血管攣縮は改善しないと示されていることが注意しなければならない。その他のカルシウム拮抗薬の有用性は、臨床試験で検証されていない。</td>
<td>クラスI エビデンスレベルA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. DIC予防のために、正常な体液量と循環血液量の維持が推奨される。(前ガイドラインの推奨の改訂)</td>
<td>クラスI エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 脳血管造影上に攣縮が発現する前に予防的に循環血液量増加をはかる、またはバーラーン血管形成術を実施することが推奨される。(新規推奨)</td>
<td>クラスIII エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 透過性ドプラ法、動脈造影術のモニタリングに妥当な検査法である。(新規推奨)</td>
<td>クラスIII エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. CTまたは磁気共鳴画像を用いた灌流画像、脳虚血が潜在すると思われる領域の同定に有用である。(新規推奨)</td>
<td>クラスIIa エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ベースラインで血圧が高い場合、または心臓の状態からそれが許されない場合以外は、DIC患者には高血圧の誘発が推奨される。(前ガイドラインの推奨の改訂)</td>
<td>クラスIII エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 症候性脳血管攣縮の患者、特に周辺療法に優かに反応しない患者においては、脳血管形成術およびまたは選択的動脈内血管拡張療法が妥当である。(前ガイドラインの推奨の改訂)</td>
<td>クラスIIa エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

表10 aSAHに関連した水頭症の管理に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aSAHに関連した急性症候性水頭症は、CSF迂回法（臨床状況に応じてEVDまたは腰椎ドレナージ）によって管理すべきである。（前ガイドラインの推奨の改訂）</td>
<td>クラスI エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. aSAHに関連した慢性症候性水頭症は、恒常的なCSF迂回法によって治療すべきである。（前ガイドラインの推奨の改訂）</td>
<td>クラスI エビデンスレベルC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 24時間を超えるEVDからの離脱が、脳室シャント術の必要性を軽減するために有効とは思われない。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラスIIb エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 日常的な終板開窓術は、シャント依存性水頭症の発症率の抑制には役立たないため、日常的に実施すべきではない。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラスIIa エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

表11 aSAHに関連した発作の管理に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 出血直後には抗凝固薬の予防的投与を検討してもよい。</td>
<td>クラスIIb エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 活発な抗凝固薬の長期投与は勧められない。</td>
<td>クラスIII エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 本Symptomatic Clusterの発症に伴い、脳血管攣縮のような脳虚血のリスクがあるaSAH患者の既知の危険因子を有する患者については使用を検討してもよい。</td>
<td>クラスIIb エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

表12 aSAHに関連した内科的合併症の管理に関する推奨

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>推奨</th>
<th>エビデンスの分類とレベル</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aSAH後に低栄養の大量投与と血管内血液量の減量は勧められない。</td>
<td>クラスIII エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. aSAH発症後の一部の患者では、体液平衡をいくつか組み合わせて血液量の状態をモニタリングすることが、意識（神経学的）またはコロイド液を用いた血管内血液量の減量と同様に妥当である。</td>
<td>クラスIIa エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. aSAHの急性期には、正常体温を目標とし、標準的または進歩した体温調節システムを用いて発熱を積極的に抑制することが妥当である。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラスIIa エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. aSAH患者の一般的な重症治療の一部として、低血圧を慎重に回復させ、血圧を慎重に管理することを検討してもよい。</td>
<td>クラスIIb エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 酸素療法の輸血を用いた貧血の治療は、脳虚血のリスクがあるaSAH患者に考慮しても良い。最適なヘモグロビンの目標値はまだ決定されていない。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラスIIb エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 濃厚赤血球の輸血を用いた貧血の治療は、脳虚血のリスクがあるaSAH患者に考慮しても良い。最適なヘモグロビンの目標値はまだ決定されていない。（新規推奨）</td>
<td>クラスIIb エビデンスレベルB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

（文責：柳原 武彦）