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THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF ANEURYSMAL SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

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INTRODUCTION

Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage (SAH) is considered the third leading cause of stroke, with a mortality rate of around 35%, and one third of patients affected by the disease become dependent on nursing care (PETRIDIS, 2017). Asymptomatic cerebral aneurysms affect approximately 3% of the general population, with smoking and hypertension being the main risk factors (CLASSEN, 2022). In view of the prevalence and morbidity and mortality of SAH, it is necessary to make medical staff aware of the need for early and assertive diagnosis, with a view to improving patient prognosis. Aim to make health professionals aware of the need for greater clarity and diagnostic acumen in cases of HSAa.

METHODOLOGY

A qualitative-quantitative cross-sectional study, carried out using the TabNet and DATASUS virtual platforms to analyze the number of deaths from HSAa in Brazil in 2022, relating it to the place of occurrence and the age group affected. In addition, a selection of articles was researched on the PubMed platform, using "Subarachnoid" "Hemorrhage" "Aneurysm" as keywords for the search. Review articles were chosen, filtering them according to publication date from 2015 to 2024 and as to whether the article was free.

RESULTS

5,391 deaths were recorded, with the 50-70 age group being most affected, accounting for approximately 45% of cases. In addition, 5071 people died in hospital environments, representing approximately 95% of deaths. A total of 19,480 articles were found with the keywords and, after filtering, the number was reduced to 373, with 4 articles being selected and their bibliographical references used.

CONCLUSION

HSAa is a lethal disease, with a higher incidence of death in individuals over the age of 50. In addition, the results obtained show that patients arrive at hospitals but are unable to reverse the acute condition, highlighting a possible lack of early diagnosis and appropriate management. Skull CT has approximately 95% sensitivity and specificity in the first 12 hours after bleeding (PETRIDIS, 2017). It is therefore understood that the early performance of imaging tests, complemented by knowledge of HSAa, will boost the treatment of this neurological emergency in Brazil.

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