

Correlation Analysis Of Cerebral Arteries Spasm Degree Due To Intracranial Hemorrhage And Neurological Deficiency Recovery Ability

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Background and Purpose. Cerebral arteries spasm (CAS) due to intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) is a problem manifesting by a neurological deficit increasing. The aim was to perform correlation analysis between CAS severity, neurological deficiency severity and its recovery issues.

Methods. 60 patients with hemorrhagic stroke aged 36–85 years (an average of 52.4 ± 8.6) were examined: 34 (56.6%) - men and 26 (43.4%) - women. Patients were divided into 2 groups: 1st group - 24 (40%) patients with CAS verified by cerebral angiography, 2nd group - 36 (60%) patients without SAC. Patients with SAC were divided into 2 subgroups: 1st subgroup — 8 (33.4%) patients with dislocation of median structures, 2nd subgroup — 16 (66.6%) patients without dislocation. Neurological deficiency severity was assessed by NIHSS scale at 1, 3, 7 days.

Results. In patients with a dislocation no regression of neurological deficiency was revealed by 7th day. In cases without dislocation better regression of focal deficiency was observed by the 7th day. Average NIHSS score decreased from 9.6 ± 4.1 to 4.1 ± 3.2 points ($\chi^2=5.2$ $p<0.05$). In patients with more severe SAC neurological deficit remained. So the average NIHSS score decreased from 12.1 ± 5.7 to 8.4 ± 4.2 points ($\chi^2=4.1$ $p<0.05$).

Conclusions.

1. The worsening of patient's condition with ICH, which develops on the 3-5 day in inpatient clinic should be considered as a result of CAS.

2. Neurological deficiency severity and its ability to recover correlates with CAS severity.