

Study of prevalence, demographic, etiologic and clinical characteristics and laboratory findings in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage were referred to Alavi hospital of Ardebil city during 5 years from 1391 to 1396

Abstract

Background and objective: Considering the importance of SAH disease and its mortality and morbidity and its timely diagnosis, and also due to the low level of SAH studies in the province and country, we aimed to determine the frequency, demographic characteristics and clinical and laboratory findings of SAH patients referred to Alavi Hospital

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was performed on patients with SAH who were referred to Alavi Hospital. Patients with SAH who were referred to the diagnostic and therapeutic center of Alavi Hospital in Ardabil during the years 91 to 96 were enrolled in the study. The relevant questionnaires including demographic data such as age, gender, history of diseases, CT scan, angiography, etc. were completed from patient files. Patients were followed up at 3 and 6 months after the onset of the attack, and the symptoms were evaluated. Finally, the patients were examined according to relevant questionnaires and laboratory findings. After collecting, the data were entered into the SPSSv21 statistical analysis program and then analyzed using descriptive statistics such as chart and chart, and other statistical indices, and analytical methods including Chi-square and T-test data were analyze

Results: In this study, 122 cases of patients referred to the primary diagnosis of SAH were investigated, of which 13 were excluded from the study due to a defect. The study of patients' age in this study showed that the mean age of patients in the study was 58.33 ± 14.39 years. In this study, 63 patients (58.8%) were female and the rest were male. The most common past medical history in patients was high blood pressure. The most common symptom during the onset of the headache was that all of the patients referred to the acute headache, the majority of patients had headache in the whole head and the least of them was the frontal area headache. 77 patients (77.6%) died. Of these, 42 died at the hospital during the initial hospitalization, and the rest died after surgery. And 32 patients (29.4%) survived. The results showed that 6 cases had no angiographic findings and had the highest positive finding in the Middle Cerebral Artery Angiography (MCA). Follow up of patients for symptoms of the disease at 3 and 6 months after the attack showed that the most common symptom in the first 3 months was the motor symptoms and in the 6 months after surgery was memory problems. The least prevalence of symptoms in the first 3 months was decrease in vision ability and in the 6month after surgery was decrease in vision ability and speech impairment. There is a meaningful relationship between female sex and the mortality of patients. However, there is no significant relationship between CT scan findings and patient mortality

Conclusion: Concerning the most common symptom in patients was headache and most of them had a history of high blood pressure and died during initial hospitalization, patients with the history of high blood pressure who recourse with complaint of initial headache should be under diagnostic experiments quickly.

Keywords: Subarachnoid hemorrhage, clinical findings, laboratory findings