NEUROLOGICAL PICTURE

Subarachnoid haemorrhage

A

B

C

D

Angiography was performed in a 48 year old woman who was admitted to hospital two hours previously with sudden severe headache. Computed tomography confirmed the diagnosis of subarachnoid haemorrhage. During angiography of the right internal carotid artery, on the very moment of contrast injection (10 ml with a flow rate of 8 ml/s) the patient became stuporose. The four consecutive radiographs (A, B, C, D, taken at a speed of two frames per second), at first showed an aneurysm (arrow) of the right internal carotid artery, followed by extravasation of contrast in the subarachnoid space. Due to this rebleeding the procedure was terminated immediately. She recovered but two weeks later she died from another rebleed.

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