

Intracranial Aneurysm Overview in a Single Centre in Indonesia from Clipping Era to Coiling Era in 2023

Ricky Gusanto Kurniawan

indonesia

Purpose:

Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) is a potentially fatal condition with a high likelihood of lifelong disability or death due to its most common cause, the rupture of intracranial aneurysms (IAs). IAs research in Indonesia is still in its infancy due to overburdened healthcare infrastructure which causes the lack of sample studies. From January 2023 the protocol is changed from the clipping era to coiling era, but the biggest challenge that we face right now is government insurance only not fully covered for coiling, it make the procedure is still under standart. Therefore, we aimed to evaluate the characteristics of IAs.

Methods:

We collected data between January 2020 and August 2023, data was obtained retrospectively from treated patients with IAs at the National Brain Centre Hospital Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Results:

There was a total of 313 patients analyzed (62,9% female) with a mean age of $54,35 \pm 11,39$ years. Rupture occurred in 80,74% of patients, with 45,22% being treated with endovascular coiling. Multiple IAs were present in 6,45% of the patients. Both ruptured and unruptured IAs were found most frequently in the posterior communicating artery (26.28% and 4.52%, respectively). The poor clinical outcomes were found in 20,32% and the mortality rate was 17.74%. Compare In 2020 until 2022 there is 279 patients and 2023 Jan-Aug 96 patients. Ruptured occurred (244 pts/87,45%) vs (81 pts/84,37%), unruptured occurred (35 pts/12.54% vs 15 pts/15.62%), clipping procedure (178 pts/63.15% vs 22 pts/22.91%), coiling procedures (101 pts/36.2% vs 74 pts/77.08%)

Conclusions: