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Neurological disorders (CNS)

Rupture of intracranial Aneurysm.

An intracranial aneurysm is an abnormal localized dilatation of the wall of a cerebral artery due to congenital absence of muscle layer of the vessel.

Etiology:-

Exact cause is unknown
Congenital.

Exposure to any kind of Infection.

Traumatic.

Arteriosclerotic.

(/m):-

Sudden onset of severe headache

nausea, vomiting, but no neurologic

deficits.

meningeal signs - Nuchal rigidity,
photophobia.

Neurologic dysfunction.

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D/E :-

History collection. & Physical examination

CT-Scan.

Lumbar puncture.

MRI.

Cerebral angiogram.

Complication :-

Hydrocephalus.

Cerebral vasospasm.

Seizures.

Hyponatremia.

Neurogenic

pulmonary edema

Death.

Management :-

Unruptured :- Elective surgical clipping
or Endovascular embolization.

Normalize the BP.

Cessation of smoking.

Ruptured :-

Bed rest with head end elevated

- Avoid caffeine.

Control B.P - Nitroprusside.

→ To prevent vasospasm with calcium

93 Channal Blocker -> Nimodipine.

- To manage hydrocephalus related to intraventricular hemorrhage by placement of ventriculostomy or external ventricular drain.

Surgical Intervention:-

- > Clipping or ligation of aneurysm
- > Strengthening the wall by wrapping by ligation or coiling.

Rupture of Intracranial Arteriovenous malformation

Avm is a system of dilated arteries & veins with dysplastic vessels. The normal capillary beds are absent and arterial blood flows directly into the draining veins.

C/m:- Severe headache, nausea, vomiting, seizures.

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D/E:-

History & physical examination

CT scan, MRI

Cerebral angiogram.

Complication:-

Bleeding.

Hydrocephalus.

Seizures

Death

Management:-

Surgical resection

Radio-surgery.

Anti-Epileptic drugs.

Anti-hypertensive drugs.

Cessation of smoking