

# Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1878-8750(18)30365-6

DOI: [10.1016/j.wneu.2018.02.093](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wneu.2018.02.093)

Reference: WNEU 7508

To appear in: *World Neurosurgery*

Received Date: 14 November 2017

Revised Date: 14 February 2018

Accepted Date: 15 February 2018

Please cite this article as: Walter J, Unterberg AW, Zweckberger K, Lethal ultra-early subarachnoid Hemorrhage due to Rupture of a De-Novo-Aneurysm five Months after primary aneurysmatic subarachnoid Hemorrhage, *World Neurosurgery* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.wneu.2018.02.093.

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## **Lethal ultra-early subarachnoid Hemorrhage due to Rupture of a De-Novo-Aneurysm five Months after primary aneurysmatic subarachnoid Hemorrhage**

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### **Abstract**

Approximately 1% of all patients surviving rupture of a cerebral aneurysm suffer from a second aneurysmatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH) later on in their lives, 61% of which are caused by rupture of a de-novo aneurysm. Latency between bleedings is usually many years and younger patients tend to achieve better outcomes from a second SAH. We report an unusual case of lethal ultra-early rupture of a de-novo aneurysm of the anterior communicating artery only five months after the initial hemorrhage in a young and healthy male patient.

**Keywords:** rebleeding, de-novo-aneurysm, aneurysm rupture, aneurysmatic SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage

### **Introduction**

Approximately only 1% of all patients surviving an aneurysmatic subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH) will suffer from another SAH later on in their lives.(1) While one third of those secondary SAHs are caused by re-rupture of the initial aneurysm and in 6% of all cases no source of bleeding can be found, the vast majority of secondary SAHs is caused by rupture of a de-novo aneurysm which had not been detected during initial work-up or follow-up examinations.(1) Those de-novo aneurysms tend to be small in size (less than 10mm) and pose a higher risk of bleeding than initially discovered aneurysms of equal size.(2) Risk factors for ruptures of de-novo aneurysms after an initial aneurysmatic SAH include female sex, higher age and time between initial SAH and discovery of the de-novo aneurysm.(2) Re-bleeding usually occurs seven to ten years after the first hemorrhage and is afflicted with

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