

Subarachnoid Hemorrhage and Its Related Factors in Patients Admitted to the Neurology Department of Farshchian Hospital in Hamadan; Iran

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article type: Original article	Background and Aim: Sub-arachnoid hemorrhage is one of the major types of stroke that is different from other strokes in terms of the characteristics such as risk factors and the type of treatment. The present research aims at investigating the frequency of sub-arachnoid hemorrhage and demographic factors in patients admitted to the neurology department of Farshchian Hospital in Hamadan.
Article History: Received: 20 January 2020 Revised: 04 March 2020 Accepted: 14 May 2020	Materials and Methods: This is a cross-sectional study. The study population included all patients with stroke who had been admitted to the Sina Hospital of Hamedan for the first time since April 2015 to the end of May, 2017. To this end, convenience sampling was used. To calculate the descriptive statistics, the mean and standard deviation and for analytic studies, Chi-square and T-test were used.
Keywords: Stroke Subarachnoid hemorrhage	Results: The results of the study showed a significant relationship between age and outcome of death and persistent defect ($P < 0.05$). The results of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between high blood pressure and the outcome of death in patients; those who have died in 76% of cases had high blood pressure. In 17 patients with aneurysm, the mean length and width of aneurysms were 10.40 ± 7.71 and 7.60 ± 5.33 , respectively. The most common site of hemorrhage was ACOM (38.10%) and then MCA (57.28%). Conclusion: Old age and history of blood pressure are these two factors important factors associated with the outcomes of subarachnoid hemorrhage, and due to these factors can reduce mortality and permanent defects in patients.

