

Hydrocephalus secondary to subarachnoid haemorrhage was recently studied by Texan authors Dorai et al. ([ii](#))

They looked at 718 patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage, of which 152 required shunting for hydrocephalus.

They found the following associated factors:

(i) increasing age,

(ii) female gender,

(iii) poor admission Hunt and Hess grade (used in assessment during the acute presentation of the haemorrhage)

(iv) thick subarachnoid haemorrhage;

(v) ruptured aneurysm in distal posterior circulation

(vi) clinical vasospasm,

(vii) radiological hydrocephalus at time of admission,

(viii) intraventricular haemorrhage,

(ix) endovascular treatment.

[\[i\]](#) Dorai Z, Hynan LS, Kopitnik TA, Samson D. *Neurosurgery* 2003 Apr; 52(4):763-71 Factors related to hydrocephalus after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage.