



Alteraciones cognitivas en pacientes operados de aneurismas cerebrales en el Hospital de Clínicas [

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text (article)

Analítica

Introduction: subarachnoid hemorrhage itself can lead to brain damage, so in uncomplicated patient's cognitive disorders may be present. Objective: To analyze the cognitive impairments in patients following clipping of ruptured aneurysms and the factors that are associated with their development. Methodology: analytical, observational, ambispective study, 2013-2020, including patients operated for ruptured aneurysms at the Hospital de Clínicas. The cognitive evaluation was performed with the Lobo mini cognitive exam. It was considered altered when the score was less than 27. Twelve variables were analyzed associating them with the study topic. The data was analyzed with Epi-info 7.2. Results: Age over 60 years was significantly associated with cognitive deficit, as well as left laterality, the use of temporary clipping during surgery, intraoperative aneurysm rupture, vasospasm, and hydrocephalus. It was not significantly associated with the development of a cognitive disorder; sex, level of education, amount of cisternal blood, location of the aneurysm, admission Glasgow, and the timing in which the surgery was performed. Discussion: In general, the findings coincide with the literature. It was noteworthy that the Fisher scale in the studied sample did not show to have a significant association with cognitive disorder, however, there are data in the literature that maintain that the amount of cisternal blood on admission is a strong predictor of the patient's cognitive state at discharge

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