

## Subarachnoid haemorrhage full list of review questions

No.	Review question
Q1	What symptoms and signs indicate subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q2a	What is the diagnostic accuracy of investigations in adults with suspected subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q2b	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of diagnostic investigations in adults with suspected subarachnoid haemorrhage, for example a non-contrast CT scan or a lumbar puncture? (Test and treat)
Q3a	What is the diagnostic accuracy of different diagnostic strategies in adults with suspected subarachnoid haemorrhage, including (a) the timing, (b) location and (c) sequencing of investigations?
Q3b	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different diagnostic strategies in adults with suspected subarachnoid haemorrhage, including the timing, location and sequencing of investigations? (Test and treat)
Q4	What is the prognostic utility of severity scoring systems in adults with suspected or confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q5	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of medical management strategies for adults with confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q6	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of interventions to monitor for intracranial hypertension or vasospasm in adults with a confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage caused by a ruptured aneurysm?
Q7	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of options for managing delayed cerebral ischaemia?
Q8	What is the diagnostic accuracy of investigations for detecting hydrocephalus for the person with aSAH and signs of neurological deterioration?
Q9	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of options for managing hydrocephalus?
Q10a	What is the diagnostic accuracy of investigations for detecting intracranial hypertension for the deteriorating or unconscious person?
Q10b	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of options for detecting intracranial hypertension for the deteriorating or unconscious person? (Test and treat)
Q11	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of options for managing intracranial hypertension?
Q12a	What is the accuracy of different imaging strategies to detect a culprit aneurysm in adults with confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q12b	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different imaging strategies to guide the choice of intervention to prevent rebleeding in people with confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage? (Test and treat)
Q13	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of neurosurgical compared to endovascular interventions to prevent rebleeding (such as clipping and coiling) in adults (16 and older) with a confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage caused by a ruptured aneurysm?
Q14	What is the optimal timing of interventions to prevent rebleeding (such as clipping and coiling) in adults (16 and older) with a confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage caused by a ruptured aneurysm?
Q15	What is the risk of subsequent subarachnoid haemorrhage in adults with confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q16	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different imaging strategies for follow-up of adults with confirmed aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q17	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of different options for managing non-culprit aneurysms in adults with a confirmed aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q18	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of long-term medicines for reducing the risk of subsequent subarachnoid haemorrhage, such as antihypertensive medicines, in adults with confirmed subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q19	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of long-term medicines such as antiepileptic medicines for managing the consequences of subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q20	What patient information (including lifestyle advice) should be given to adults who have had an aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage?
Q21	What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of investigations to detect intracranial arterial aneurysms in relatives of adults who have had a subarachnoid haemorrhage?