

MEETING ABSTRACT

Open Access

EHMTI-0025. Clinical manifestations of subarachnoid hemorrhage from gnathostoma spinigerum in srinagarind hospital

K Sawanyawisuth^{1*}, W Waranon², K Pongtipakorn¹, K Kongbunkiat¹, P Limpawattana¹, V Senthong¹, J Chindaprasit¹, V Chotmongkol¹, J Kanpittaya², PM Intapan³, W Maleewong³, A Kitkhuandee⁴

From 4th European Headache and Migraine Trust International Congress: EHMTIC 2014 Copenhagen, Denmark. 18-21 September 2014

Introduction

Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) is a serious neurological condition. Common cause of SAH is vascular origin. Gnathostomiasis is also a common disease in Thailand and may cause SAH.

Aim

This study aimed to find clinical differences between SAH caused by both causes.

Methods

This was a retrospective study and collected data from medical charts of patients diagnosed as SAH at Srinagarind Hospital during 2009 and 2011. SAH caused by vascular causes diagnosed by cerebral angiogram, while cerebral gnathostomiasis diagnosed by negative cerebral angiogram with positive gnathostoma antibody. Clinical features between both groups were compared by descriptive statistics.

Results

There were 18 patients in vascular group and 10 patients in gnathostomiasis group. Most variables between both groups were comparable except cerebrospinal fluid glucose/plasma glucose. This ratio in gnathostomiasis group was significantly higher than vascular group (80% vs 16.67%, respectively).

Conclusion

Cerebrospinal fluid glucose/plasma glucose ratio was significantly higher in SAH patients caused by gnathostomiasis than vascular group.

No conflict of interest.

Authors' details

¹Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand. ²Radiology, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand. ³Parasitology, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand. ⁴Surgery, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand.

Published: 18 September 2014

doi:10.1186/1129-2377-15-S1-D55

Cite this article as: Sawanyawisuth et al.: EHMTI-0025. Clinical manifestations of subarachnoid hemorrhage from gnathostoma spinigerum in srinagarind hospital. *The Journal of Headache and Pain* 2014 15(Suppl 1):D55.

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► springeropen.com

¹Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article