

Endovascular treatment of ruptured and unruptured aneurysms in the elderly.

Since the ISAT (International Subarachnoid Aneurysm Trial) study was published, coiling has become the treatment of choice for ruptured cerebral aneurysms, especially for elderly patients, giving more chance for a better outcome compared to clipping. It is still a matter of debate whether or not unruptured aneurysms in patient older than 70 years should be treated (with clipping or coiling) or not, lacking the evidence of a randomised trial.

In elderly patient survived after subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) and treated with coiling, follow-up is mandatory due to the relatively high rate of recurrence with a new bleeding.

During coiling in elderly people it is important to be aware of potential traps, such as tortuous vessels and atherosclerotic plaques, causing procedural related complications like cerebral stroke.