

Significance of intraventricular hemorrhage in Acute intracerebral hemorrhage intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute cerebral hemorrhage trial results

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© 2015 American Heart Association, Inc. Background and Purpose: Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage indicates a poor prognosis but uncertainty exists over the pattern of association. We aimed to elucidate risk associations of IVH and outcome in the Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial (INTERACT2) data set.

Methods: INTERACT2 was an international prospective, open-blinded end point, randomized controlled trial in 2839 patients with intracerebral hemorrhage (<6 hours) with elevated systolic blood pressure randomly assigned to intensive (target systolic blood pressure <140 mm Hg) or guideline-based (systolic blood pressure <180 mm Hg) blood pressure management. Associations

of baseline IVH in 740 of 2613 (28%) patients and poor outcomes (death and major disability defined on the modified Rankin Scale) at 90 days were determined in linear and logistic regression models. Results: Patients with IVH were significantly ol