1. Intra-arterial chemical or mechanical balloon angioplasty performed:

Yes

No

1. Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) day number for chemical or mechanical therapy:
2. Intra-arterial chemical therapy performed:

Yes

No

1. Type of vasodilator used for intra-arterial chemical therapy:

Verapamil

Nicardipine

Papaverine

Milrinone

Other, specify:

1. Adverse clinical exam changes directly related to intra-arterial chemical therapy:

Yes

Transient (less than 24 hours)

Prolonged/permanent

None

1. Procedural adverse events related to intra-arterial chemical therapy:

Hypotension

Hyperfusion

Perforation

Vessel dissection

Embolic event

Other, specify:

1. Intra-arterial mechanical balloon angioplasty performed:

Yes

No

1. Adverse clinical exam changes directly related to mechanical treatment:

Yes

Transient (less than 24 hours)

Prolonged/permanent

None

1. Procedural adverse events related to mechanical angioplasty:

Perforation

Dissection

Embolic event

Other, specify:

## General Instructions

This form contains data elements on rescue therapies that are collected for SAH studies. The data elements are Supplemental and should only be collected if the research team considers them appropriate for their study.

## Specific Instructions

Please see the Data Dictionary for definitions for each of the data elements included in this CRF Module.

* Intra-arterial chemical or mechanical balloon angioplasty: Received intrarterial chemical agent or mechanical balloon angioplasty for treatment of intracranial vasospasm.
* SAH day number: Day after SAH on which the chemical or mechanical therapy was performed (day of SAH starts at 0)
* Intra-arterial chemical therapy: Received intrarterial chemical agent for treatment of intracranial vasospasm.
* Intra-arterial chemical therapy vasodilator: Type of vasodilator delivered for catheter-based intra-arterial chemical therapy of vasospasm.
* Adverse clinical exam changes: Transient (less than 24 hour) or prolonged/permanent neurological deterioration defined as the occurrence of focal neurological impairment (such as hemiparesis, aphasia, apraxia, hemianopia, or neglect), or a decrease of at least 2 points on the Glasgow Coma Scale (either on the total score or on one of its individual components [eye, motor on either side, verbal]) directly due to catheter based intra-arterial chemical/mechanical therapy for intracranial vasospasm.
* Procedural adverse events – chemical therapy: Adverse event directly resulting from catheter-based administration of chemical agent for intracranial vasopasm treatment.Hypotension indicates hypotension requiring cessation of therapy.
* Intra-arterial mechanical balloon angioplasty: Received intra-arterial mechanical balloon angioplasty for treatment of intracranial vasospasm.
* Procedural adverse events – mechanical angioplasty: Adverse event directly resulting from catheter-based mechanical angioplasty for intracranial vasopasm treatment.