Decline in subarachnoid haemorrhage volumes associated with the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

Than N. Nguyen

Diogo C. Haussen

Muhammad M. Qureshi

Hiroshi Yamagami

Yoshiyuki Fujinaka

See next page for additional authors

Nguyen TN, Haussen DC, Qureshi MM, Yamagami H, Fujinaka T, Mansour OY, Abdalkader M, Frankel M, Qiu Z, Taylor A, Lylyk P, Eker OF, Mechtouff L, Piotin M, Lima FO, Mont'Alverne F, Izzath W, Sakai N, Mohammaden M, Al-Bayati AR, Renieri L, Mangiafico S, Ozretic D, Chalumeau V, Ahmad S, Rashid U, Hussain SI, John S, Griffin E, Thornton J, Fiorot JA, Rivera R, Hammami N, Cervantes-Arslanian AM, Dasenbrock HH, Vu HL, Nguyen VQ, Hetts S, Bourcier R, Guile R, Walker M, Sharma M, Frei D, Jabbour P, Herial N, Al-Mufti F, Ozdemir AO, Aykac O, Gandhi D, Chugh C, Matouk C, Lavoie P, Edgell R, Beer-Furlan A, Chen M, Killer-Oberpfalzer M, Pereira VM, Nicholson P, Huded V, Ohara N, Watanabe D, Shin DH, Madhavan PS, Kikkano R, Ortega-Gutierrez S, Farooqui M, Abou-Hamden A, Amano T, Yamamoto R, Weeks A, Cora EA, Sivan-Hoffmann R, Crosa R, Möhlenbruch M, Nagel S, Al-Jehani H, Sheth SA, Lopez Rivera VS, Siegler JE, Sani AF, Puri AS, Kuhn AL, Bernava G, Machi P, Abud DG, Pontes-Neto OM, Wakhloo AK, Yeatsch B, Raz E, Yaghi S, Mehta BP, Kimura N, Murakami M, Lee JS, Hong JM, Fahed R, Walker G, Hagashi E, Cordina SM, Roh HG, Wong K, Arenillas JF, Martinez-Galdamez M, Blasco J, Rodriguez Vasquez A, Fonseca L, Silva ML, Wu TY, John S, Brehm A, Psychogios M, Mack WJ, Tenser M, Todaka T, Fujimura M, Novakovic R, Deguchi J, Sugiura Y, Tokimura H, Khatri R, Kelly M, Peeling L, Murayama Y, Winters HS, Wong J, Teleb M, Payne J, Fukuda H, Miyake K, Shimbo J, Sugimura Y, Uno M, Takenobu Y, Matsumaru Y, Yamada S, Kono R, Kanamaru T, Morimoto M, Iida J, Saini V, Yavagal D, Bushnaq S, Huang W, Linfante I, Kirmani J, Liebeskind DS, Szeder V, Shah R, Devlin TG, Birnbaum L, Luo J, Churojana A, Masoud HE, Lopez CY, Steinfort B, Ma A, Hassan AE, Al Hashmi A, McDermott M, Mokin M, Chebl A, Kargiotis O, Tsivgoulis G, Morris JG, Eskey CJ, Thon J, Rebello L, Altschul D, Cornett O, Singh V, Pandian J, Kulkarni A, Lavados PM, Olavarria VV, Todo K, Yamamoto Y, Silva GS, Geyik S, Johann J, Multani S, Kaliaev A, Sonoda K, Hashimoto H, Alhazzani A, Chung DY, Mayer SA, Fifi JT, Hill MD, Zhang H, Yuan Z, Shang X, Castonguay AC, Gupta R, Jovin TG, Raymond J, Zaidat OO, Nogueira RG; SVIN COVID-19 Registry, the Middle East North Africa Stroke and Interventional Neurotherapies Organization (MENA-SINO); Japanese Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology Society (JVIN). Decline in subarachnoid haemorrhage volumes associated with the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Stroke Vasc Neurol. 2021 Mar 26:svn-2020-000695. doi: 10.1136/svn-2020-000695. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33771936; PMCID: PMC8006491.

SVN Stroke and Vascular Neurology

Decline in subarachnoid haemorrhage volumes associated with the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

Thanh N Nguyen ,[1] Diogo C Haussen,[2] Muhammad M Qureshi,[3] Hiroshi Yamagami,[4] Toshiyuki Fujinaka,[5] Ossama Y Mansour,[6] Mohamad Abdalkader ,[7] Michael Frankel,[2] Zhongming Qiu,[8] Allan Taylor,[9] Pedro Lylyk,[10] Omer F Eker,[11] Laura Mechtouff ,[12] Michel Piotin,[13] Fabricio Oliveira Lima,[14] Francisco Mont'Alverne,[15] Wazim Izzath,[16] Nobuyuki Sakai,[17] Mahmoud Mohammaden,[2] Alhamza R Al-Bayati,[2] Leonardo Renieri,[18] Salvatore Mangiafico,[18] David Ozretic,[19] Vanessa Chalumeau,[20] Saima Ahmad,[21] Umair Rashid,[21] Syed Irteza Hussain,[22] Seby John,[22] Emma Griffin,[23] John Thornton,[23] Jose Antonio Fiorot,[24] Rodrigo Rivera,[25] Nadia Hammami,[26] Anna M Cervantes-Arslanian,[27] Hormuzdiyar H Dasenbrock,[28] Huynh Le Vu,[29] Viet Quy Nguyen,[29] Steven Hetts,[30,31] Romain Bourcier,[32] Romain Guile,[32] Melanie Walker,[33] Malveeka Sharma,[34] Don Frei,[35] Pascal Jabbour ,[36] Nabeel Herial,[36] Fawaz Al-Mufti,[37] Atilla Ozcan Ozdemir,[38] Ozlem Aykac,[38] Dheeraj Gandhi,[39] Chandril Chugh,[40] Charles Matouk,[41] Pascale Lavoie,[42] Randall Edgell,[43] Andre Beer-Furlan,[44] Michael Chen,[44] Monika Killer-Oberpfalzer,[45] Vitor Mendes Pereira,[46] Patrick Nicholson,[46] Vikram Huded,[47] Nobuyuki Ohara,[48] Daisuke Watanabe,[49] Dong Hun Shin,[50] Pedro SC Magalhaes,[51] Raghid Kikano,[52] Santiago Ortega-Gutierrez,[53] Mudassir Farooqui,[53] Amal Abou-Hamden,[54] Tatsuo Amano,[55] Ryoo Yamamoto,[56] Adrienne Weeks,[57] Elena A Cora,[58] Rotem Sivan-Hoffmann,[59] Roberto Crosa,[60] Markus Möhlenbruch,[61] Simon Nagel,[62] Hosam Al-Jehani,[63] Sunil A Sheth,[64] Victor S Lopez Rivera,[64] James E Siegler,[65] Achmad Fidaus Sani,[66] Ajit S Puri,[67] Anna Luisa Kuhn,[67] Gianmarco Bernava,[68] Paolo Machi,[68] Daniel G Abud,[69] Octavio M Pontes-Neto,[70] Ajay K Wakhloo,[71] Barbara Voetsch,[72] Eytan Raz,[73] Shadi Yaghi,[74] Brijesh P Mehta,[75] Naoto Kimura,[76] Mamoru Murakami,[77] Jin Soo Lee,[78] Ji Man Hong,[78] Robert Fahed,[79] Gregory Walker,[79] Eiji Hagashi,[80] Steve M Cordina,[81] Hong Gee Roh,[82] Ken Wong,[83] Juan F Arenillas,[84] Mario Martinez-Galdamez,[85] Jordi Blasco,[86] Alejandro Rodriguez Vasquez,[87] Luisa Fonseca,[88] M Luis Silva,[89] Teddy Y Wu ,[90] Simon John,[91] Alex Brehm,[92] Marios Psychogios,[92] William J Mack,[93] Matthew Tenser,[93] Tatemi Todaka,[94] Miki Fujimura,[95] Roberta Novakovic,[96] Jun Deguchi,[97] Yuri Sugiura,[98] Hiroshi Tokimura,[99] Rakesh Khatri,[100] Michael Kelly,[101] Lissa Peeling,[101] Yuichi Murayama,[102] Hugh Stephen Winters,[103] Johnny Wong,[104] Mohamed Teleb,[105] Jeremy Payne,[105] Hiroki Fukuda,[106] Kosuke Miyake,[107] Junsuke Shimbo,[108] Yusuke Sugimura,[109] Masaaki Uno,[110] Yohei Takenobu,[111] Yuji Matsumaru,[112] Satoshi Yamada,[113] Ryuhei Kono,[114] Takuya Kanamaru,[115] Masafumi Morimoto,[116] Junichi Iida,[117] Vasu Saini,[118] Dileep Yavagal,[118] Saif Bushnaq,[119] Wenguo Huang,[120] Italo Linfante,[121] Jawad Kirmani,[122] David S Liebeskind,[123] Viktor Szeder,[124] Ruchir Shah,[125] Thomas G Devlin,[125] Lee Birnbaum,[126] Jun Luo,[127] Anchalee Churojana,[128] Hesham E Masoud,[129] Carlos Ynigo Lopez,[129] Brendan Steinfort,[130] Alice Ma,[130] Ameer E Hassan ,[131] Amal Al Hashmi,[132] Mollie McDermott,[133] Maxim Mokin,[134] Alex Chebl,[135] Odysseas Kargiotis,[136] Georgios Tsivgoulis,[137] Jane G Morris,[138] Clifford J Eskey,[139] Jesse Thon,[65] Leticia Rebello,[140] Dorothea Altschul,[141] Oriana Cornett,[142] Varsha Singh,[142] Jeyaraj Pandian,[143] Anirudh Kulkarni,[143] Pablo M Lavados,[144] Veronica V Olavarria,[144] Kenichi Todo,[145] Yuki Yamamoto,[146]

To cite: Nguyen TN, Haussen DC, Qureshi MM, *et al*. Decline in subarachnoid haemorrhage volumes associated with the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Stroke & Vascular Neurology* 2021;**0**. doi:10.1136/svn-2020-000695

► Additional material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/svn-2020-000695).

TNN and RGN contributed equally.

Received 19 October 2020
Revised 15 December 2020
Accepted 15 January 2021

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to
Dr Raul G Nogueira;
raul.g.nogueira@emory.edu

Gisele Sampaio Silva,[147] Serdar Geyik,[148] Jasmine Johann,[35] Sumeet Multani,[149] Artem Kaliaev,[7] Kazutaka Sonoda,[150] Hiroyuki Hashimoto,[151] Adel Alhazzani,[152] David Y Chung,[27] Stephan A Mayer,[37] Johanna T Fifi,[153] Michael D Hill,[154] Hao Zhang,[155] Zhengzhou Yuan,[156] Xianjin Shang,[157] Alicia C Castonguay,[158] Rishi Gupta,[159] Tudor G Jovin,[65] Jean Raymond,[160] Osama O Zaidat,[119] Raul G Nogueira,[2] SVIN COVID-19 Registry, the Middle East North Africa Stroke and Interventional Neurotherapies Organization (MENA-SINO), Japanese Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology Society (JVIN)

ABSTRACT

Background During the COVID-19 pandemic, decreased volumes of stroke admissions and mechanical thrombectomy were reported. The study's objective was to examine whether subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) hospitalisations and ruptured aneurysm coiling interventions demonstrated similar declines.

Methods We conducted a cross-sectional, retrospective, observational study across 6 continents, 37 countries and 140 comprehensive stroke centres. Patients with the diagnosis of SAH, aneurysmal SAH, ruptured aneurysm coiling interventions and COVID-19 were identified by prospective aneurysm databases or by International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, codes. The 3-month cumulative volume, monthly volumes for SAH hospitalisations and ruptured aneurysm coiling procedures were compared for the period before (1 year and immediately before) and during the pandemic, defined as 1 March–31 May 2020. The prior 1-year control period (1 March–31 May 2019) was obtained to account for seasonal variation.

Findings There was a significant decline in SAH hospitalisations, with 2044 admissions in the 3 months immediately before and 1585 admissions during the pandemic, representing a relative decline of 22.5% (95% CI −24.3% to −20.7%, p<0.0001). Embolisation of ruptured aneurysms declined with 1170–1035 procedures, respectively, representing an 11.5% (95%CI −13.5% to −9.8%, p=0.002) relative drop. Subgroup analysis was noted for aneurysmal SAH hospitalisation decline from 834 to 626 hospitalisations, a 24.9% relative decline (95% CI −28.0% to −22.1%, p<0.0001). A relative increase in ruptured aneurysm coiling was noted in low coiling volume hospitals of 41.1% (95% CI 32.3% to 50.6%, p=0.008) despite a decrease in SAH admissions in this tertile.

Interpretation There was a relative decrease in the volume of SAH hospitalisations, aneurysmal SAH hospitalisations and ruptured aneurysm embolisations during the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings in SAH are consistent with a decrease in other emergencies, such as stroke and myocardial infarction.

BACKGROUND

The COVID-19 pandemic led to the rationing of healthcare resources worldwide to accommodate the care of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection.[1] Changes in prehospital emergency medical service, emergency room care, acute stroke and subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) protocols[2 3] were reported to conserve resources and to mitigate infection risk to patients and their providers. Decreases in ischaemic stroke admission, rates of intravenous thrombolysis (IVT)[4–6] and mechanical thrombectomy (MT) volume[7] were reported in several regions in Europe,[8 9] Germany,[10] China,[11] Brazil[12] and the USA,[13 14] with steeper declines in stroke hospitalisations seen in areas with higher COVID-19 hospitalisation volume.[15]

However, there is a paucity of information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SAH admissions. Early regional or single-centre reports from Paris[16] and Toronto[17] suggest a decrease in aneurysmal SAH volumes, whereas no changes were seen in Berlin.[18] We evaluated the impact of COVID-19 on the volumes of SAH admissions and embolisation treatments for patients with ruptured intracranial aneurysms during the height of the first 3 months of the pandemic, defined from 1 March to 31 May 2020.

Study objectives and hypothesis

Our primary hypothesis was that there would be a reduction in SAH hospitalisations and endovascular coil embolisation procedures for ruptured aneurysms during the pandemic, compared with the immediate 3 months prior to the pandemic. Our secondary hypothesis was that there would be a reduction in these volumes compared with a similar calendar period in 2019. The third hypothesis was that the reduction in SAH volume would occur in most centres, including those with low or non-existent COVID-19 hospitalisation burden, but would be more significant in centres with high COVID-19 hospitalisation burden. The fourth hypothesis was that high procedural coiling volume centres would be less impacted by procedural volume changes than low procedural volume centres.

METHODS

Study design

This was a cross-sectional, observational, multicentre, retrospective study of consecutive patients hospitalised with SAH, aneurysmal SAH, non-traumatic SAH and ruptured intracranial aneurysm embolisations.

Setting and participants

Of 175 invited sites, 140 comprehensive stroke centres submitted data from 37 countries across six continents with 5571 patients with SAH and 3473 ruptured aneurysm embolisations across the three different study periods. Monthly and weekly volume of SAH, ruptured aneurysm embolisations and COVID-19 admission volume data were collected over three periods of time: 1 March–31 May 2020 (pandemic months), 1 November 2019–29 February 2020 (immediately preceding the pandemic months) and 1 March–31 May 2019 (equivalent period 1 year prior to the pandemic). The period of recruitment was conducted between 26 May and 30 July 2020. The data were collected on Excel (version 16.45) documents.

Table 1 SAH hospitalisation volumes immediately before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

	Overall volume					Monthly volume				
	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	P value	N	Immediately before n=2838	During COVID-19 n=1645	Difference* (95% CI)	P value
				% (95% CI)			Median (IQR)			
Overall	118	2044	1585	−22.5 (−24.3 to −20.7)	<0.0001	124	4.5 (2.5–7.1)	3.3 (1.3–6.3)	−0.88 (−1.1 to −0.58)	<0.0001
Hospital COVID-19 volume†										
Low	32	432	367	−15.1 (−18.7 to −12.0)	0.014	33	3.5 (2.5–6.5)	3.3 (1.7–6.0)	−0.83 (−1.9 to 0.50)	0.076
Int	32	589	458	−22.2 (−25.8 to −19.1)	<0.0001	34	4.9 (3.5–6.8)	3.7 (1.7–6.0)	−0.83 (−1.9 to −0.17)	0.001
High	33	731	513	−29.8 (−33.2 to −26.6)	<0.0001	36	6.0 (3.0–8.4)	4.2 (2.2–7.2)	−1.0 (−2.0 to −0.67)	<0.0001
Hospital SAH coil embolisation volume‡										
Low	42	370	293	−20.8 (−25.2 to −17.0)	0.002	45	2.5 (1.3–3.8)	2.0 (1.0–3.3)	−0.25 (−0.75 to 0.08)	0.141
Int	35	490	385	−21.4 (−25.3 to −18.0)	0.0002	36	4.4 (2.9–5.6)	3.0 (1.5–4.7)	−1.0 (−1.5 to −0.17)	0.007
High	35	1014	783	−22.8 (−25.5 to −20.3)	<0.0001	36	7.3 (5.9–11.6)	6.7 (4.0–9.3)	−2.0 (−3.1 to −0.75)	<0.0001

n1 is based on 3 months before the pandemic (December 2019–February 2020). Immediately before is based on 4 months before the pandemic (November 2019–February 2020). n2 and during COVID-19 are based on March 2020–May 2020.
P value is from Poisson means test (overall volume analysis) and Wilcoxon signed-rank test (monthly volume analysis).
*Difference denotes the median difference between the two time periods.
†P value: low versus Int=0.004, low versus high=<0.0001, Int versus high=0.002.
‡P value: low versus Int=0.831, low versus high=0.429, Int versus high=0.541.
Int, intermediate; N, number of hospitals; n, number of admissions; SAH, subarachnoid haemorrhage.

Data were collected from collaborators of the Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology, the Middle East North Africa Stoke and Interventional Neurotherapies Organisation, the Japanese Interventional Neurology Society and several academic partners. The following countries were represented (number of centres): USA (45), Japan (30), China (6), Brazil (6), Canada (6), France (4), Australia (3), Korea (3), India (3), Chile (2), Spain (2), Switzerland (2), England (2), Saudi Arabia (2), Turkey (2), Austria (1), Argentina (1), Egypt (1), Germany (1), Vietnam (1), Croatia (1), Greece (1), Indonesia (1), Ireland (1), Israel (1), Italy (1), Lebanon (1), New Zealand (1), Oman (1), Pakistan (1), Portugal (1) Qatar (1), South Africa (1), Thailand (1), Tunisia (1), United Arab Emirates (1) and Uruguay (1).

Study variables and outcome measures

SAH data were obtained by a prospectively maintained aneurysm or stroke databases at each comprehensive stroke centre or by International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) codes (primary, secondary or tertiary discharge codes) with verification by a physician or coordinator. The following ICD-10 codes were used: I60 (non-traumatic SAH), I60.0 (non-traumatic SAH from carotid siphon and bifurcation), I60.1 (non-traumatic SAH from middle cerebral artery), I60.2 (non-traumatic SAH from anterior communicating artery), I60.3 (non-traumatic SAH from posterior communicating artery), I60.4 (non-traumatic SAH from basilar artery), I60.5 (non-traumatic SAH from vertebral artery, I60.6 (non-traumatic SAH from other intracranial arteries), I60.7 (non-traumatic SAH from intracranial artery, unspecified) I60.8 (other non-traumatic SAH) and I60.9 (non-traumatic SAH unspecified).

Subgroup analysis of confirmed aneurysmal SAH hospitalisations and non-traumatic SAH were performed. Aneurysmal SAH was defined as SAH related to a ruptured intracranial aneurysm. Non-traumatic SAH was defined as SAH unrelated to traumatic causes but could include SAH secondary to aneurysmal, arteriovenous malformation (AVM), perimesencephalic or other causes. The volume of embolisations of ruptured intracranial aneurysms was also retrieved.

COVID-19 hospitalisation was defined as a patient admitted with COVID-19 diagnosis, inclusive of non-neurological diagnosis. Monthly and weekly volumes of COVID-19 hospitalisation were collected from 1 March to 31 May 2020.

Low, intermediate and high procedural volume centres were categorised according to monthly coiling of ruptured aneurysm volume data received of the 4 months immediately preceding the pandemic (1 November 2019–29 February 2020, inclusive) and divided into tertiles: low volume, <1.25; intermediate volume, >1.25–<3.0; and high volume, >3 coiling cases per month. COVID-19 hospitalisation volumes were based on mean monthly volume data received and were divided into tertiles: low volume, <10.6; intermediate volume, >10.6–<103.6; and high volume, >103.6 hospitalisations per month.

Bias

A second control period (1 March–31 May 2019) was included to account for seasonal variation. To reduce the risk of bias, centres with incomplete data were excluded from the subgroup analysis in which the data were missing.

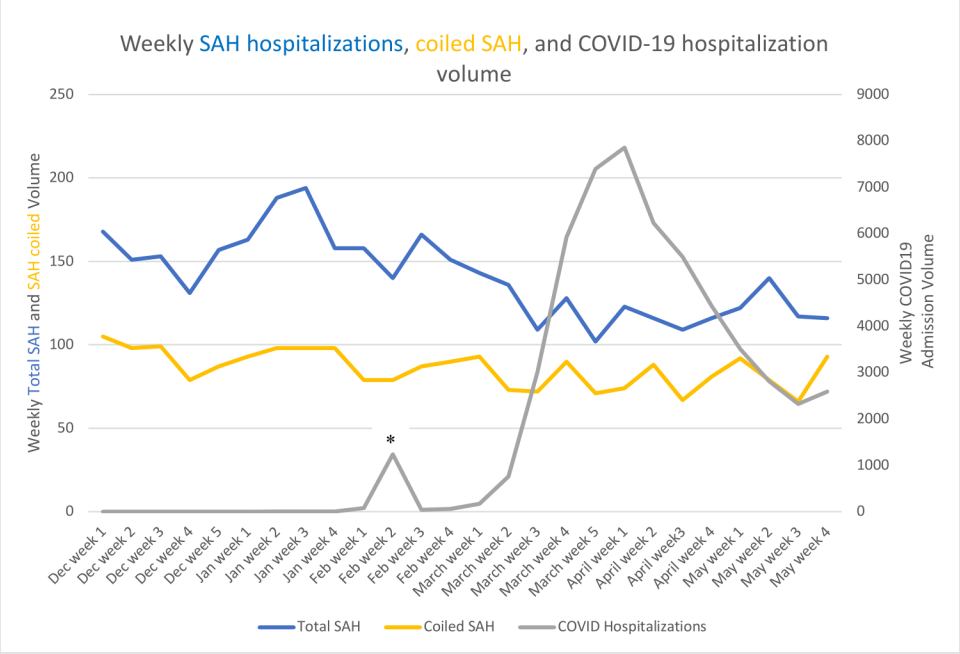

Figure 1 *Peak of 1235 COVID-19 hospitalisations in the second week of February, predominantly from one hospital in Wuhan, China. SAH, subarachnoid haemorrhage.

Statistical analysis

The monthly volumes for the ruptured aneurysm coil embolisation procedure and SAH admissions were compared for the period before (1 year and immediately before) and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The normality of the data was tested with the Shapiro-Wilk test. The data were determined to be non-normal and were therefore presented as median (IQR). The non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test was applied to compare differences in monthly volume between two time periods. The analyses were repeated in the setting of low, intermediate and high COVID-19 and procedural volume hospitals.

We further looked at the percentage change in the number of procedures and SAH admissions, aneurysmal SAH admissions, and non-traumatic SAH admissions before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. For this analysis, we restricted the immediately before group to 3 months before the pandemic (1 December 2019–29 February 2020) to keep it consistent with the COVID-19 group. The 95% CIs for percentage change were calculated using the Wilson procedure without correction for continuity. The differences in the number of procedures and admissions across the two periods were assessed for significance using the Poisson means test. The relative percentage decrease in volume between low-volume, intermediate-volume and high-volume hospitals was tested using the z-test of proportion.

We performed a supplementary analysis comparing monthly volumes and percentage change in the number of ruptured aneurysm coiling procedures and SAH hospitalisations across different world regions. All data were analysed using SAS V.9.4, and the significance level was set at a p value of <0.05.

This study is reported in accordance with the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology guidelines.[19]

FINDINGS

A total of 1088, 2044 and 1585 SAH hospitalisations (overall n=4717) and 719, 1170 and 1035 coiling procedures for ruptured aneurysms (overall n=2924) were included across the 3-month prior year periods, 3 months immediately prepandemic and 3 months pandemic, respectively. These were distributed across 140 comprehensive stroke centres, 37 nations and 6 continents. The Shapiro-Wilk test revealed that the normality of the data was non-normal.

Subarachnoid hemorrhage hospitalisation volumes

In the primary analysis, 118 centres submitted data on SAH volume with a total of 2044 admissions in the 3 months immediately before and 1585 admissions during the 3 months of the pandemic, representing a relative volume decline of 22.5% (95% CI −24.3% to −20.7%, p<0.0001). Monthly SAH admission volumes also demonstrated a relative decline before and during the pandemic months (median, 4.5 (IQR 2.5–7.1) vs 3.3 (IQR1.3–6.3); p<0.0001) (table 1 and figure 1).

In the secondary analysis, 75 centres contributed data with SAH monthly volumes 1 year prior (table 2). There were 1088 before, compared with 900 SAH admissions during the pandemic, representing a 17.3% relative decline (95% CI, −19.6 to −15.2, p<0.0001). The

Table 2 SAH volumes 1 year before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

	Overall volume					Monthly volume				
	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	P value	N	1 year before	During COVID-19	Difference* (95% CI)	P value
				% (95% CI)			Median (IQR)			
SAH	75	1088	900	−17.3 (−19.6 to −15.2)	<0.0001	75	3.0 (2.0–6.3)	2.7 (1.3–5.7)	−0.33 (−1.0 to 0.0)	0.001
Coil embolisation†	83	719	652	−9.3 (−11.7 to −7.4)	0.071	85	1.7 (0.67–3.7)	1.3 (0.67–2.7)	0.0 (−0.33 to 0.0)	0.197

n1 and 1 year before are based on 3-month data 1 year before the pandemic (March 2019–May 2019). n2 and during COVID-19 are based on data from March 2020 to May 2020.
P value is from Poisson means test (overall volume analysis) and Wilcoxon signed-rank test (monthly volume analysis).
*Difference denotes the median difference between the two time periods.
†85 centres contributed 728 and 655 patients to 1 year before and during the COVID-19 period in the monthly volume analysis.
n, number of admissions/procedures; N, number of hospitals; SAH, subarachnoid haemorrhage.

median monthly SAH admission volume declined from a median of 3.0 [IQR, 2.0–6.3] in the corresponding period of the prior year to 2.7 [IQR, 1.3–5.7, p=0.001] over the first 3 months of the pandemic.

In subgroup analysis, 56 centres confirmed aneurysmal SAH admissions data in the 3 months immediately before and during the pandemic. There was a relative decline from 834 to 626 hospitalisations, representing a 24.9% relative decline (95% CI −28.0% to −22.1%, p<0.0001). Additionally, 37 centres confirmed aneurysmal SAH admissions data in the 1-year prior control period, also noted for a relative decline from 435 to 370 hospitalisations, representing a 14.9% relative decline (95% CI −18.6 to −11.9, p=0.022) (table 3).

Non-traumatic SAH admissions had parallel relative declines both in the immediately before (−24.6%, 95% CI −26.9% to −22.5%, p<0.0001, n=85 centres) and 1-year before periods (−15.6%, 95% CI −18.4% to −13.1%, p=0.002, n=53 centres) (table 3).

Declines in SAH hospitalisation volumes were significant in Asia, with a relative decrease of 24.7% (95% CI −28.0% to −21.7%, p<0.0001, n=47 centres); North America, with a relative decrease of 21.0% (95% CI −24.0% to −18.3%, p<0.0001, n=46 centres); Europe, with a relative decrease of 29.0% (95% CI −35.3% to −23.5%, p=0.001, n=11 centres); South America, with a relative decrease of 21.5% (95% CI −27.4% to −16.6%, p=0.012, n=8 centres). In contrast, no significant change was noted in Oceania or Africa. (online supplemental table 1). Country-specific relative changes in SAH hospitalisation volumes are represented in online supplemental table 3 and online supplemental figure 1).

SAH aneurysm embolisation volumes

In the primary analysis, 125 centres submitted data on ruptured aneurysm embolisation volumes with a total of 1170 procedures in the 3 months immediately before and 1035 procedures performed during the 3 months of the pandemic, representing a relative drop of 11.5% (95% CI −13.5% to −9.8%, p=0.002). Median monthly embolisation volumes demonstrated a relative decline compared with the same periods immediately preceding (median, 1.8 (IQR 1–4) vs 1.7 (IQR 0.67–3.3); p=0.0004) (table 4 and figure 1).

In the secondary analysis, 83 centres contributed data for ruptured aneurysm coiled volumes during the pandemic and 1 year previously. Ruptured aneurysm embolisations also declined numerically between the calendar year, 719 vs 652 procedures, with a 9.3% (95% CI −11.7% to −7.4%, p=0.07) relative drop in volumes (table 2). No significant change was noted in the median monthly volume (p=0.197).

During the pandemic, ruptured aneurysm coiling volume was decreased in Asia with a 20.5% relative decline (95% CI −24.9% to −16.6%, p=0.003, n=52 centres), decreased in Europe with a 15.3% relative decline (95% CI −20.4% to −11.3%, p=0.06, n=14

centres) and increased in Oceania by 77.8% (95% CI 54.8 to 91.0, p=0.06, n=4 centres), whereas no significant change in volume was noted in North America, South America nor Africa (online supplemental table 2). Country-specific relative changes in ruptured aneurysm coiling volumes are represented in online supplemental table 3 and online supplemental figure 2.

COVID-19 hospitalisation volume, SAH hospitalisation and ruptured aneurysm embolisation volumes in relation to the pandemic

Figure 1 depicts the weekly number of SAH hospitalisations, ruptured aneurysm coiling and COVID-19 hospitalisation volumes. Across the tertiles of COVID-19 hospitalisation volume, high-volume COVID-19 centres (−29.8%, 95% CI −33.2% to −26.6%) were significantly more vulnerable to declines in SAH hospitalisation volumes than low-volume COVID-19 centres (−15.1%, 95% CI −18.7% to −12.0%; p<0.0001) (table 1).

Similarly, there was a gradient for greater decrease in ruptured aneurysm embolisation in high-volume COVID-19 centres (−22.2%, 95% CI −27.0% to −18.0%) compared with intermediate-volume (−10.0%, 95% CI −13.8% to −7.2%, p<0.0001) and low-volume (−1.5%, 95% CI −3.7% to −0.6%, p<0.001) COVID-19 centres (table 4).

Ruptured aneurysm procedural volumes, SAH hospitalisation and ruptured aneurysm embolisation volumes in relation to the pandemic

There were declines in SAH hospitalisation volume across the three tertiles of high (−22.8%, 95% CI −25.5% to −20.3%, p<0.0001), intermediate (−21.4%, 95% CI −25.3% to −18.0%, p=0.0002) and low (−20.8% 95% CI −25.2% to −17.0%, p=0.002) SAH procedural volume centres, with no differences in decline seen between the three tertiles (table 1).

Similarly, ruptured aneurysm embolisation volume declines were noted in high (−18.2%, 95% CI −20.9% to −15.8%, p<0.0001) procedural volume centres. However, in hospitals with low tertile procedural volumes, there was an increase noted in the coiling of the ruptured aneurysm during the pandemic of 41% (95% CI 32.3% to 50.6%, p=0.008) (table 4).

DISCUSSION

We noted a decrease in the volume of SAH hospitalisations, aneurysmal SAH hospitalisations and embolisation of ruptured aneurysms during the first 3 months of the COVID-19 pandemic compared with the immediate prior months. Compared with the corresponding period in the prior year, there was a significant reduction in SAH hospitalisation volume, but no change was noted in the number of embolisation procedures for ruptured aneurysms. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a multicentre decrease in volumes for SAH hospitalisations, aneurysmal SAH hospitalisations and embolisation procedures for ruptured intracranial aneurysm during the COVID-19

Table 3 Aneurysmal SAH, non-traumatic SAH hospitalisations before and during the pandemic

	Immediately before and during the pandemic					1 year before and during the pandemic				
	N	n1	n2	Relative change % (95% CI)	P value	N	n1	n2	Relative change % (95% CI)	P value
Aneurysmal SAH	56	834	626	−24.9 (−28.0 to −22.1)	<0.0001	37	435	370	−14.9 (−18.6 to −11.9)	0.022
Non-traumatic SAH*	85	1451	1094	−24.6 (−26.9 to −22.5)	<0.0001	53	744	628	−15.6 (−18.4 to −13.1)	0.002

n1 immediately before the pandemic is based on 3-month data from December 2019 to February 2020. n1 1 year before is based on 3-month data from March 2019 to May 2019. n2 is based on 3-month control data during the COVID-19 from March 2020 to May 2020 for both analyses.
P value is from the Poisson means test.
*Non-traumatic SAH include aneurysms and perimesencephalic SAH.
n, number of admissions; N, number of hospitals; SAH, subarachnoid haemorrhage.

Table 4 SAH coil embolisation volumes immediately before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

	Overall volume					Monthly volume				
	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	P value	N	Immediately before n=1670	During COVID-19 n=1075	Difference* (95% CI)	P value
				% (95% CI)			Median (IQR)			
Overall	125	1170	1035	−11.5 (−13.5 to −9.8)	0.002	133	1.8 (1.0–4.0)	1.7 (0.67–3.3)	−0.25 (−0.58 to −0.08)	0.0004
Hospital COVID-19 volume†										
Low	39	270	266	−1.5 (−3.7 to −0.58)	0.764	40	1.5 (0.88–2.5)	1.0 (0.50–2.8)	−0.29 (−0.67 to 0.08)	0.294
Int	33	319	287	−10.0 (−13.8 to −7.2)	0.151	35	2.5 (1.0–3.8)	2.0 (1.0–3.0)	−0.25 (−0.75 to 0.0)	0.041
High	31	329	256	−22.2 (−27.0 to −18.0)	0.002	34	2.0 (1.3–5.0)	2.0 (1.0–4.0)	−0.63 (−1.2 to 0.0)	0.007
Hospital SAH Coil embolisation volume‡										
Low	46	107	151	41.1 (32.3 to 50.6)	0.008	49	0.75 (0.25–1.0)	0.67 (0.33–1.7)	0.0 (0.0 to 0.33)	0.044
Int	37	217	192	−11.5 (−16.5 to −7.9)	0.178	39	2.0 (1.8–2.5)	1.3 (0.67–2.7)	−0.75 (−1.1 to −0.08)	0.015
High	42	846	692	−18.2 (−20.9 to −15.8)	<0.0001	45	5.3 (4.0–8.8)	4.7 (2.7–6.3)	−1.8 (−2.3 to −0.67)	<0.0001

n1 is based on 3 months before the pandemic (December 2019–February 2020). Immediately before is based on 4 months before the pandemic (November 2019–February 2020). n2 and during COVID-19 are based on March 2020–May 2020.
P value is from Poisson means test (overall volume analysis) and Wilcoxon signed-rank test (monthly volume analysis).
*Difference denotes the median difference between the two time periods.
†P value: low versus Int≤0.0001, low versus high≤0.0001, Int versus high≤0.0001.
‡P value: low versus Int=n/a; low versus high=n/a; Int versus high=0.019.
Int, intermediate; N, number of hospitals; n, number of procedures; n/a, not applicable; SAH, subarachnoid haemorrhage.

pandemic. Our findings are similar to reported decreases in SAH city-wide in Paris during a 2-week period of the pandemic[16] and decreases in a Toronto hospital,[17] whereas Berlin and Joinville, South Brazil, reported no decreases in SAH during the COVID-19 pandemic.[12 18]

As expected, hospitals with higher tertiles of COVID-19 hospitalisation burden were more vulnerable to the decline in SAH admissions and ruptured aneurysm coiling volume. However, hospitals with lower COVID-19 hospitalisation burden also demonstrated decreases in SAH admissions, suggesting that access to hospital care was likely not a principal factor to explain the decrease.

High and intermediate procedural volume centres were more affected by declines in SAH hospitalisations and ruptured aneurysm embolisation than low-volume SAH coiling centres during the pandemic. In contrast, hospitals with low SAH coiling volumes at baseline demonstrated an increase in the coiling of ruptured aneurysms during the pandemic despite a significant decrease in total SAH admissions within this tertile of hospitals. An increase in ruptured aneurysm embolisations was observed in another recent multicentre study during the COVID-19 pandemic.[20] This suggests a shift towards treating more patients with ruptured aneurysms with endovascular techniques during the pandemic, possibly to mitigate risks of perioperative infection to the patient and/or provider.

These findings of decreases in SAH volumes, including embolisation of ruptured aneurysms, are similar to reports of decreases in stroke admissions, intravenous thrombolysis, MT and acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) activations during the COVID-19 pandemic.[10 13 21] As postulated with reasons for the decline in stroke admissions in the stroke literature,[8] patients with milder presentations of aneurysmal SAH may be afraid to present to a hospital due to fear of contracting SARS-CoV-2 infection.

This analysis's strength is the aggregate volume of data worldwide across diverse geography, allowing a high volume or sample size. We used two control periods for comparison; the immediately preceding 3 months and the same 3 months a year ago, to account for potential seasonal variations that may occur in the presentation of SAH.[22]

Study limitations

This study's limitations are that while our cohort of centres inform an international, multicentre experience, it is not comprehensive without source data from national databases to account for regional differences in health systems of care. The diagnosis of SAH was obtained using ICD-10 codes in some centres. We cannot exclude the possibility of traumatic SAH. To differentiate from this possibility, we performed a subgroup analysis of confirmed aneurysmal SAH and non-traumatic SAH admissions and found similar relative declines in both control periods. Most centres contributing to these data have systems in place to track SAH admissions and coiling volumes; hence, the relative changes in volume from this analysis are likely robust. Details on patient SAH presentation grade, clinical outcomes and clipping volume were not collected as they were outside the scope of the study.

Our study definition of the beginning of the pandemic relates to the WHO designation on 11 March 2020. However, regions affected by the pandemic earlier, such as China, met the nadir of their SAH volumes prior to starting our defined pandemic period. As endovascular coiling remains unavailable in many low-income and lower-income to middle-income countries, specific geographical regions were not well represented (ie, Central Africa) in our study. Another shortcoming in selection bias is that several countries in which endovascular coiling is available were not represented in this study (ie, Eastern Europe, South America, Central America and Asia).

INTERPRETATION

In conclusion, there was a relative decrease in the volume of SAH hospitalisations, aneurysmal SAH hospitalisations and ruptured aneurysm embolisation treatments during the first 3 months studied of the COVID-19 pandemic. There were steeper relative declines in SAH hospitalisations and SAH coiling volume in hospitals with higher COVID-19 volume. Among low-volume coiling SAH hospitals, there was a shift towards an increase in ruptured aneurysm coiling. These findings can inform regional neuroscience centres' preparedness[2 23 24] in the face of a potential second wave or resurgence of COVID-19.

Author affiliations
[1]Neurology, Radiology, Boston Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
[2]Neurology, Marcus Stroke & Neuroscience Center, Grady Memorial Hospital, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA
[3]Radiology, Radiation Oncology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
[4]Neurology, National Hospital Organization Osaka National Hospital, Osaka, Japan
[5]Neurosurgery, National Hospital Organization Osaka National Hospital, Osaka, Japan
[6]Neurology, Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt
[7]Radiology, Boston Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
[8]Department of Neurology, Xinqiao Hospital, Chongqing, China
[9]Neurosurgery, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Western Cape, South Africa
[10]Neurosurgery, Interventional Neuroradiology, Clinica La Sagrada Familia, Buenos Aires, Argentina
[11]Neuroradiologie, Neurologie Vasculaire, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, France
[12]Neurologie Vasculaire, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, France
[13]Interventional Neuroradiology, Fondation Ophtalmologique Adolphe de Rothschild, Paris, Île-de-France, France
[14]Neurology, Hospital Geral de Fortaleza, Fortaleza, Brazil
[15]Interventional Neuroradiology, Hospital Geral de Fortaleza, Fortaleza, Brazil
[16]Neuroradiology, Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust, Nottingham, UK
[17]Department of Neurosurgery, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan
[18]Interventional Neurovascular Unit, University Hospital Careggi, Firenze, Toscana, Italy
[19]Neuroradiology, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia
[20]Interventional Neuroradiology, Hopital Bicetre, Le Kremlin-Bicetre, France
[21]Stroke and Interventional Neuroradiology, Lahore General Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan
[22]Neurological Institute, Cleveland Clinic Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi, UAE

[23]Department of Radiology, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
[24]Neurology, Stroke Unit, Hospital-Estadual Central, Vitoria, Brazil
[25]Neuroradiology, Instituto de Neurocirugia Dr Asengo, Santiago, Chile
[26]Interventional Neuroradiology, Institut National de Neurologie, Tunis, Tunisia
[27]Neurology, Boston Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
[28]Neurosurgery, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA
[29]Stroke Center, Hue Central Hospital, Hue, Thua Thien Hue, Vietnam
[30]Radiology, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA
[31]Interventional Neuroradiology, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA
[32]Neuroradiologie Diagnostique et Interventionnelle, Hôpital Guillaume & René Laennec, CHU Nantes, Nantes, France
[33]Neurological Surgery, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Washington, USA
[34]Neurology, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Washington, USA
[35]Radiology, Swedish Medical Center, Englewood, Colorado, USA
[36]Neurosurgery, Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
[37]Neurology, Neurosurgery, Westchester Medical Center Health Network, Valhalla, New York, USA
[38]Stroke and Neurointervention Unit, Eskisehir OsmangaziUniversity, Eskisehir, Turkey
[39]Radiology, Neurology, Neurosurgery, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, USA
[40]Interventional Neurology, MAX Superspecialty Hospital, Saket, New Delhi, India
[41]Neurosurgery, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
[42]Neurosurgery, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec-Université Laval, Quebec, Quebec, Canada
[43]Neurology, St Louis University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri, USA
[44]Neurological Surgery, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, USA
[45]Neurology, Research Institute of Neurointervention, University Hospital Salzburg / Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria
[46]Neurosurgery, Medical Imaging, Surgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[47]Neurology, NH Mazumdar Shah Medical Center, Bangalore, India
[48]Neurology, Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan
[49]Stroke and Neurovascular Surgery, IMS Tokyo-Katsushika General Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
[50]Gachon University, Seongnam, Korea (the Republic of)
[51]Stroke Unit, Hospital Municipal Sao Jose, Joinville, Santa Catarina, Brazil
[52]Interventional Neuroradiology, Lau Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon
[53]Neurology, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, Iowa, USA
[54]Neurosurgery, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia
[55]Stroke and Cerebrovascular Medicine, Kyorin University, Mitaka, Tokyo, Japan
[56]Neurology, Yokohama Brain and Spine Center, Yokohama, Japan
[57]Neurosurgery, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
[58]Radiology, QEII Health Sciences Centre, Dalhousie University, Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, Canada
[59]Interventional Neuroradiology, Rambam Health Care Campus, Haifa, Haifa, Israel
[60]Centro Endovascular Neurologico Medica Uruguaya, Montevideo, Uruguay
[61]Neuroradiology, Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany
[62]Neurology, Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany
[63]Neurosurgery, Interventional Radiology and Critical Care Medicine, King Fahad Hospital of the University, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University, Alkhobar, Saudi Arabia
[64]Neurology, University of Texas McGovern Medical School, Houston, Texas, USA
[65]Neurology, Cooper University Hospital, Cooper Medical School of Rowan University, Camden, New Jersey, USA
[66]Airlangga University, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia
[67]Neurointerventional Radiology, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA
[68]Interventional Neuroradiology, University Hospitals Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
[69]Interventional Neuroradiology, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
[70]Neuroscience and Behavioral Sciences, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
[71]Interventional Neuroradiology, Beth Israel Lahey Health, Burlington, Massachusetts, USA
[72]Neurology, Beth Israel Lahey Health, Burlington, Massachusetts, USA
[73]Radiology, NYU Langone Health, NYU Grossman School of Medicine, New York, New York, USA
[74]Neurology, NYU Langone Health, NYU Grossman School of Medicine, New York, New York, USA
[75]Memorial Neuroscience Institute, Pembroke Pines, Florida, USA
[76]Neurosurgery, Iwate Prefectural Central Hospital, Morioka, Iwate, Japan
[77]Neurosurgery, Kyoto Second Red Cross Hospital, Kyoto, Japan
[78]Ajou University Hospital, Suwon, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea
[79]Neurology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
[80]Cerebrovascular Medicine, Saga-ken Medical Centre Koseikan, Saga, Japan
[81]Neurology, Neurosurgery, Radiology, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, USA
[82]Konkuk University, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul, South Korea
[83]Interventional Neuroradiology, Royal London Hospital, Barts Health NHS Trust, London, UK
[84]Neurology, Hospital Clinico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, Castilla y León, Spain
[85]Interventional Neuroradiology, Hospital Clínico Universitario, Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain
[86]INR, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain
[87]Neurology, Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain
[88]Stroke Unit, Department of Medicine, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, Porto, Portugal
[89]Neuroradiology, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, Porto, Portugal
[90]Neurology, Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch, New Zealand
[91]Neurosurgery, Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch, New Zealand
[92]Interventional and Diagnostic Neuroradiology, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland
[93]Neurosurgery, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA
[94]Neurosurgery, Japanese Red Cross Kumamoto Hospital, Kumamoto, Kumamoto, Japan
[95]Neurosurgery, Kohnan Hospital, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan
[96]Radiology, Neurology, UT Southwestern, Dallas, Texas, USA
[97]Endovascular Neurosurgery, Nara City Hospital, Nara, Nara, Japan
[98]Neurology, Toyonaka Municipal Hospital, Toyonaka, Osaka, Japan
[99]Neurosurgery and Stroke Center, Kagoshima City Hospital, Kagoshima, Kagoshima, Japan
[100]Texas Tech University System, Lubbock, Texas, USA
[101]Neurosurgery, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
[102]Neurosurgery, Jikei University School of Medicine, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
[103]Neurology, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia
[104]Neurosurgery, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia
[105]Neurosciences, Banner Desert Medical Center, Mesa, Arizona, USA
[106]Neurology, Japanese Red Cross Matsue Hospital, Shimane, Japan
[107]Neurology, Shiroyama Hospital, Habikino, Osaka, Japan
[108]Cerebrovascular Medicine, Niigata City General Hospital, Niigata, Niigata, Japan
[109]Neurology, Sugimura Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan
[110]Department of Neurosurgery, Kawasaki Medical School, Kurashiki, Japan
[111]Neurology, Osaka Red Cross Hospital, Osaka, Japan
[112]Neurosurgery, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
[113]Neurology, Stroke Center and Neuroendovascular Therapy, Saiseikai Central Hospital, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
[114]Neurology, Kinikyo Chuo Hospital, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan
[115]Cerebrovascular Medicine, NTT Medical Center Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
[116]Neurosurgery, Yokohama Shintoshi Neurosurgical Hospital, Yokohama, Japan
[117]Neurosurgery, Osaka General Medical Center, Osaka, Japan
[118]Neurology, Neurosurgery, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, USA
[119]Neurology, Bon Secours Mercy Health System, Toledo, Ohio, USA
[120]Neurology, Maoming City Hospital, Guandong, China
[121]Interventional Neuroradiology, Endovascular Neurosurgery, Miami Cardiac & Vascular Institute, Miami, Florida, USA
[122]Neurology, Hackensack Meridian Health, Edison, New Jersey, USA
[123]Neurology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA

[124]Interventional Neuroradiology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA
[125]Neurology, Erlanger Medical Center, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tennessee, USA
[126]Neurology, Neurosurgery, Radiology, University of Texas Health San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, USA
[127]Neurology, Mianyang 404 Hospital, Mianyang, Sichuan, China
[128]Radiology, Siriraj Hosital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
[129]Neurology, Neurosurgery, Radiology, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, New York, USA
[130]Neurosurgery, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
[131]Neurosciences, The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Harlingen, Texas, USA
[132]Central Stroke Unit, Directorate of Neuroscience, Khoula Hospital, Ministry of Health, Muscat, Oman
[133]Neurology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA
[134]Neurosurgery, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA
[135]Neurology, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, Michigan, USA
[136]Stroke Unit, Metropolitan Hospital, Piraeus, Greece
[137]Faculty of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece
[138]Neurology, Maine Medical Center, Portland, Maine, USA
[139]Neuroradiology, Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, New Hampshire, USA
[140]Neurology, Hospital Universitario de Brasilia, Brasilia, Distrito Federal, Brazil
[141]Neurointerventional Neurosurgery, The Valley Hospital, Ridgewood, New Jersey, USA
[142]Neurosciences, Stroke Program, St Joseph's University Medical Center, Paterson, New Jersey, USA
[143]Neurology, Christian Medical College and Hospital Ludhiana, Ludhiana, Punjab, India
[144]Vascular Neurology Unit, Clínica Alemana, Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago, Chile
[145]Neurology, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan
[146]Neurology, Tokushima University Hospital, Tokushima, Japan
[147]Neurology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
[148]Istanbul Aydin University, Istanbul, İstanbul, Turkey
[149]Neurology, Bayhealth Medical Center, Dover, Delaware, USA
[150]Neurology, Saiseikai Fukuoka General Hospital, Fukuoka, Japan
[151]Division of Stroke, Department of Internal Medicine, Osaka Rosai Hospital, Sakai, Osaka, Japan
[152]Neurology Division, Department of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Riyadh Province, Saudi Arabia
[153]Neurology, Mount Sinai Health System, New York, New York, USA
[154]Neurology, Clinical Neurosciences and Hotchkiss Brain Institute, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
[155]Neurology, Affiliated Hangzhou First People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China
[156]Neurology, The Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University, Luzhou, Sichuan, China
[157]Neurology, Yijishan Hospital of Wannan Medical College, Wuhu, Anhui, China
[158]The University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA
[159]Neuroscience, WellStar Health System, Marietta, Georgia, USA
[160]Neuroradiologie Interventionelle, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Twitter Thanh N Nguyen @NguyenThanhMD, Diogo C Haussen @DiogoHaussen, Ossama Y Mansour @Ossama_Mansour, Mohamad Abdalkader @AbdalkaderMD, Pedro Lylyk @eneri_neuro, Mahmoud Mohammaden @MahmoudNeuro, Alhamza R Al-Bayati @AlAlBayati1, Saima Ahmad @SaimaAh46545828, Rodrigo Rivera @neurofox, Huynh Le Vu @DrLe2287, Viet Quy Nguyen @VietquyNguyen, Romain Bourcier @bourcierromain1, Malveeka Sharma @Mali27043317, Don Frei @donfreimd, Pascal Jabbour @PascalJabbourMD, Nabeel Herial @NabeelHerial, Fawaz Al-Mufti @almuftifawaz, Dheeraj Gandhi @dgandhimd, Charles Matouk @MatoukCharles, Michael Chen @dr_mchen, Vitor Mendes Pereira @VitorMendesPer1, Patrick Nicholson @paddynicholson, Pedro SC Magalhaes @Neurorradio, Raghid Kikano @raghidkikano, Santiago Ortega-Gutierrez @CerebrovascLab, Amal Abou-Hamden @AANeurosurgeon, Adrienne Weeks @Operatingnheels, Elena A Cora @eacora, Simon Nagel @NagelSimon, Hosam Al-Jehani @HosamJehani, Sunil A Sheth @SunilAShethMD, James E Siegler @JimSiegler, Ajit S Puri @AjitSPuri1, Gianmarco Bernava @GianmarcoBerna5, Daniel G Abud @neuroabud, Octavio M Pontes-Neto @opontesnetoMD, Eytan Raz @eytanraz, Shadi Yaghi @ShadiYaghi2, Brijesh P Mehta @NeuroINX, Steve M Cordina @SteveCordina, Juan F Arenillas @ArenillasJF, Mario Martinez-Galdamez @DoctorGaldamez, Jordi Blasco @jordiblascoa, Teddy Y Wu @Teddyyhwu, Marios Psychogios @MPeyT1, Roberta Novakovic @Robin_Novakovic, Michael Kelly @michaelebkelly, Hugh Stephen Winters @stephen_winters, Mohamed Teleb @StrokeVAN, Vasu Saini @VSainiMD, Dileep Yavagal @dyavagal, Italo Linfante @italolinfante, David S Liebeskind @dliebesk, Viktor Szeder @drviktorszeder, Hesham E Masoud @HMasoud_, Brendan Steinfort @brendan_dr, Alice Ma @alicenomalice, Ameer E Hassan @AmeerEHassan, Maxim Mokin @MokinMax, Alex Chebl @AlexChebl, Odysseas Kargiotis @OKargiotis, Dorothea Altschul @DrAltschul, Anirudh Kulkarni @anirudhvk, Pablo M Lavados @pablolavados, Veronica V Olavarria @volavarria, Gisele Sampaio Silva @GiseleSampaioS, Artem Kaliaev @artemka__crh, Adel Alhazzani @AdelALHAZZANI, David Y Chung @chungmdphd, Stephan A Mayer @stephanamayer, Johanna T Fifi @johannatfifi, Michael D Hill @mihill68, Tudor G Jovin @TudorGJovin and Osama O Zaidat @oozaidat

Acknowledgements The authors thank Judith Clark, RN, Boston Medical Center; Matt Metzinger, MBA, CPHQ; Kamini Patel, RN, MSN, MBA, CPHQ, Jefferson; Janis Ginnane, RN, Emory University Hospital.

Contributors TNN and RGN conceived the project. They wrote the first draft of the paper with subsequent input from all coauthors. All coauthors played a major role in data acquisition and revision of the manuscript. MMQ was the lead statistician for this study and performed the analysis. MA prepared the global maps in the supplement.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests TNN: PI CLEAR study (Medtronic). DCH: Stryker, Vesalio, Cerenovus consultant. AEH: consultant and speaker for Medtronic, Stryker, Microvention, Penumbra, Balt, Scientia, Genentech and GE Healthcare. PJ: Medtronic, Microvention, Balt, Cerenovus consultant. SO-G: Medtronic, Stryker consultant. DSL: Cerenovus, Genentech, Stryker, Medtronic consultant. TGJ: advisor/investor for Anaconda, Route92, FreeOx, and Blockade Medical; Medtronic grants, DAWN, AURORA PI (Stryker). WJM: consultant: Rebound Therapeutics, Viseon Imperative Care, Q'Apel, Stryker, Stream Biomedical, Spartan Micro; Investor: Cerebrotech, Endostream, Q'Apel, Viseon, Rebound, and Spartan Micro. RGN: Stryker; Cerenovus/Neuravi; Anaconda, Cerebrotech, Ceretrieve, Vesalio (Advisory Board); Imperative Care.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The institutional review boards (IRBs) from the coordinating sites determined that because the investigators did not have access to protected health information nor any private identifiable information, the study did not meet the definition of human subject research and therefore no informed consent or IRB oversight was required.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement All data relevant to the study are included in the article or uploaded as supplementary information. Anonymised data are available upon reasonable request from the corresponding author.

ORCID iDs
Thanh N Nguyen http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2810-1685
Mohamad Abdalkader http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9528-301X
Laura Mechtouff http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9165-5763
Pascal Jabbour http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8965-2413
Teddy Y Wu http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1845-1769
Ameer E Hassan http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7148-7616

REFERENCES

1 Emanuel EJ, Persad G, Upshur R, *et al*. Fair allocation of scarce medical resources in the time of Covid-19. *N Engl J Med Overseas Ed* 2020;382:2049–55.
2 Nguyen TN, Jadhav AP, Dasenbrock HH, *et al*. Subarachnoid hemorrhage guidance in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic - An

opinion to mitigate exposure and conserve personal protective equipment. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2020;29:105010.
3 Nguyen TN, Abdalkader M, Jovin TG, *et al*. Mechanical thrombectomy in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic: emergency preparedness for neuroscience teams: a guidance statement from the Society of vascular and Interventional Neurology. *Stroke* 2020;51:1896–901.
4 Nogueira RG, Qureshi M, Abdalkader M. Global impact of COVID-19 on stroke care and intravenous thrombolysis. *American Academy of Neurology*; April 17-22, 2021.
5 Alonso de Leciñana M, Castellanos M, Ayo-Martín Óscar, *et al*. Stroke care during the COVID-19 outbreak in Spain: the experience of Spanish stroke units. *Stroke Vasc Neurol* 2020. doi:10.1136/svn-2020-000678. [Epub ahead of print: 04 Dec 2020].
6 Ortega-Gutierrez S, Farooqui M, Zha A, *et al*. Decline in mild stroke presentations and intravenous thrombolysis during the COVID-19 pandemic: the Society of vascular and Interventional Neurology multicenter collaboration. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 2020;201:106436.
7 Hajdu SD, Pittet V, Puccinelli F, *et al*. Acute stroke management during the COVID-19 pandemic: does confinement impact eligibility for endovascular therapy? *Stroke* 2020;51:2593–6.
8 Kerleroux B, Fabacher T, Bricout N, *et al*. Mechanical thrombectomy for acute ischemic stroke amid the COVID-19 outbreak: decreased activity, and increased care delays. *Stroke* 2020;51:2012–7.
9 Pop R, Quenardelle V, Hasiu A, *et al*. Impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on acute stroke pathways - insights from the Alsace region in France. *Eur J Neurol* 2020;27:1783–7.
10 Seiffert M, Brunner FJ, Remmel M, *et al*. Temporal trends in the presentation of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular emergencies during the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany: an analysis of health insurance claims. *Clin Res Cardiol* 2020;109:1540–8.
11 Zhao J, Li H, Kung D, *et al*. Impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on stroke care and potential solutions. *Stroke* 2020;51:1996–2001.
12 Diegoli H, Magalhães PSC, Martins SCO, *et al*. Decrease in hospital admissions for transient ischemic attack, mild, and moderate stroke during the COVID-19 era. *Stroke* 2020;51:2315–21.
13 Siegler JE, Heslin ME, Thau L, *et al*. Falling stroke rates during COVID-19 pandemic at a comprehensive stroke center. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2020;29:104953.
14 Hsiao J, Sayles E, Antzoulatos E, *et al*. Effect of COVID-19 on emergent stroke care: a regional experience. *Stroke* 2020;51:e2111–4.
15 Nogueira R, Abdalkader M, Qureshi MM, *et al*. Global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on stroke hospitalizations and mechanical thrombectomy volumes. *Int J Stroke* 2021:174749302199165.
16 Bernat AL, Giammattei L, Abbritti R, *et al*. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on subarachnoid hemorrhage. *J Neurosurg Sci* 2020;64:409–10.
17 Diestro JDB, Li YM, Parra-Fariñas C, *et al*. Letter to the Editor 'Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: Collateral Damage of COVID?'. *World Neurosurg* 2020;139:744–5.
18 Hecht N, Wessels L, Werft F-O, *et al*. Need for ensuring care for neuro-emergencies-lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic. *Acta Neurochir* 2020;162:1795–801.
19 von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, *et al*. The strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. *Ann Intern Med* 2007;147:573–7.
20 Qureshi AI, Agunbiade S, Huang W, *et al*. Changes in neuroendovascular procedural volume during the COVID-19 pandemic: an international multicenter study. *J Neuroimaging* 2021;31:171–9.
21 De Filippo O, D'Ascenzo F, Angelini F, *et al*. Reduced rate of hospital admissions for ACS during Covid-19 outbreak in northern Italy. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:88–9.
22 Ishihara H, Kunitsugu I, Nomura S, *et al*. Seasonal variation in the incidence of aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage associated with age and gender: 20-year results from the Yamaguchi cerebral aneurysm registry. *Neuroepidemiology* 2013;41:7–12.
23 Abdalkader M, Sathya A, Malek AM, *et al*. Roadmap for Resuming elective neuroendovascular procedures following the first COVID-19 surge. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2020;29:105177.
24 Eskey CJ, Meyers PM, Nguyen TN, *et al*. Indications for the performance of intracranial endovascular Neurointerventional procedures: a scientific statement from the American heart association. *Circulation* 2018;137:e661–89.

Supplementary Appendix:

Supplement to: Global Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Content:

Tables:

Figures:

Nguyen TN, *et al. Stroke Vasc Neurol* 2021;0:1–11. doi: 10.1136/svn-2020-000695

Table S1. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage hospitalization volumes across the world immediately before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

	Overall volume					Monthly volume				
	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	*P*	N	Immediately before n= 2,838	During COVID-19 n= 1,645	Difference* (95% CI)	*P*
				% (95% CI)			Median (IQR)			
Overall	118	2,044	1,585	-22.5 (-24.3 - -20.7)	<0.0001	124	4.5 (2.5-7.1)	3.3 (1.3-6.3)	-0.88 (-1.1 - -0.58)	<0.0001
Asia	47	717	540	-24.7 (-28.0 - -21.7)	<0.0001	48	4.0 (1.8-6.3)	2.3 (1.2-6.0)	-0.79 (-1.4 - -0.08)	0.003
North America	46	762	602	-21.0 (-24.0 - -18.3)	<0.0001	49	4.5 (2.8-7.0)	3.7 (2.0-5.7)	-1.0 (-1.6 - -0.33)	<0.0001
Europe	11	224	159	-29.0 (-35.3 - -23.5)	0.001	12	6.4 (5.3-7.9)	4.7 (3.5-6.5)	-0.96 (-2.1 - 0.0)	0.019
South America	8	223	175	-21.5 (-27.4 - -16.6)	0.012	9	3.8 (2.0-14.3)	3.7 (1.3-13.0)	-1.0 (-5.8 - 0.92)	0.164
Oceania	4	55	56	1.8 (0.32 - 9.6)	0.971	4	4.4 (2.5-6.5)	4.2 (3.8-5.5)	0.54 (-1.9 - 1.5)	1.0
Africa	2	63	53	-15.9 (-26.8 - -8.9)	0.324	2	11.4 (9.5-13.3)	8.8 (8.0-9.7)	-2.5 (-5.3 - 0.17)	1.0

Abbreviations: N= number of hospitals; n= number of admissions; CI= confidence interval; IQR= interquartile range
Note: The n1 is based on 3 months before pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020). Immediately before is based on 4 months before pandemic (November 2019 to February 2020). The n2 and During COVID-19 are based on March 2020 to May 2020.
P-value is from Poisson means test (overall volume analysis) and Wilcoxon signed-rank test (monthly volume analysis)
*Difference denotes the median difference between the two time periods

Table S2. Ruptured aneurysm coil embolization volumes across the world immediately before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

	Overall volume					Monthly volume				
	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	*P*	N	Immediately before n= 1,670	During COVID-19 n= 1,075	Difference* (95% CI)	*P*
				% (95% CI)			Median (IQR)			
Overall	125	1,170	1,035	-11.5 (-13.5 - -9.8)	0.002	133	1.8 (1.0-4.0)	1.7 (0.67-3.3)	-0.25 (-0.58 - -0.08)	0.0004
Asia	52	357	284	-20.5 (-24.9 - -16.6)	0.003	54	1.5 (1.0-2.8)	1.0 (0.33-2.0)	-0.42 (-0.83 - 0.0)	0.007
North America	43	340	306	-10.0 (-13.7 - -7.2)	0.140	45	1.8 (1.3-3.8)	2.0 (1.0-3.0)	-0.17 (-0.75 - 0.08)	0.081
Europe	14	242	205	-15.3 (-20.4 - -11.3)	0.062	17	4.5 (1.8-7.5)	3.0 (2.0-5.7)	-0.67 (-1.5 - 0.0)	0.085
South America	9	141	145	2.8 (1.1 - 7.1)	0.886	10	2.8 (0.75-9.5)	3.3 (0.33-9.3)	-0.25 (-1.9 - 2.2)	0.414
Oceania	4	18	32	77.8 (54.8 - 91.0)	0.055	4	1.1 (0.63-2.5)	2.7 (2.2-3.2)	1.4 (-0.17 - 1.8)	0.250
Africa	3	72	63	-12.5 (-22.1 - -6.7)	0.402	3	9.5 (4.8-12.0)	9.7 (1.7-9.7)	-2.3 (-3.1 - 0.17)	0.50

Abbreviations: N= number of hospitals; n= number of procedures; CI= confidence interval; IQR= interquartile range
Note: The n1 is based on 3 months before pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020). Immediately before is based on 4 months before pandemic (November 2019 to February 2020). The n2 and During COVID-19 are based on March 2020 to May 2020.
P-value is from Poisson means test (overall volume analysis) and Wilcoxon signed-rank test (monthly volume analysis)
*Difference denotes the median difference between the two time periods

Table S3. Country-specific relative changes in Subarachnoid Hemorrhage admissions and Coil embolization procedures over the COVID-19 Pandemic.

		Subarachnoid Hemorrhage admissions				SAH Coil embolization procedures			
Continent	Country	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change
					% (95% CI)				% (95% CI)
Asia	Japan	29	294	208	-29.3 (-34.7 - -24.3)	29	120	98	-18.3 (-26.2 - -12.4)
	China	2	26	33	+26.9 (13.7 - 46.1)	6	16	20	+25.0 (10.2 - 49.5)
	South Korea	3	55	76	+38.2 (26.5 - 51.4)	3	30	41	+36.7 (21.9 – 54.5)
	India	3	43	15	-65.1 (-77.6 - -50.2)	3	24	6	-75.0 (-88.0 - -55.1)
	Vietnam	N/A				1	26	25	-3.9 (-18.9 - -0.68)
	Saudi Arabia	1	8	1	-87.5 (-97.8 - -52.9)	1	6	3	-50.0 (-81.2 - -18.8)
	Turkey	2	44	30	-31.8 (-46.6 - -20.0)	2	16	6	-62.5 (-81.5 - -38.6)
	Indonesia	1	20	9	-55.0 (-74.2 - -34.2)	1	8	2	-75.0 (-92.9 - -40.9)
	Israel	N/A				1	10	11	+10.0 (1.8 - 40.4)
	Oman	1	16	10	-37.5 (-61.4 - -18.5)	1	3	5	+66.7 (20.8 - 93.9)
	Pakistan	1	81	61	-24.7 (-35.1 - -16.6)	1	53	38	-28.3 (-41.6 - -18.0)
	Qatar	1	72	42	-41.7 (-53.2 - -31.0)	N/A			
	Thailand	1	14	18	+28.6 (11.7 - 54.7)	1	5	8	+60.0 (23.1 - 88.2)
	United Arab Emirates	1	31	33	+6.5 (1.8 - 20.7)	1	30	18	-40.0 (-57.7 - -24.6)
	Lebanon	1	13	4	-69.2 (-87.3 - -42.4)	1	10	3	-70.0 (-89.2 - -39.7)
North America	United States	41	681	532	-21.9 (-25.1 - -18.9)	38	290	259	-10.7 (-14.8 - -7.6)
	Canada	5	81	70	-13.6 (-22.7 - -7.8)	5	50	47	-6.0 (-16.2 - -2.1)
Europe	France	2	39	30	-23.1 (-38.3 - -12.7)	4	94	64	-31.9 (-41.9 - -23.4)
	Switzerland	2	35	16	-54.3 (-69.5 - -38.2)	2	9	6	-33.3 (-64.6 - -12.1)
	Spain	1	27	9	-66.7 (-81.4 - -47.8)	1	5	2	-60.0 (-88.2 - -23.1)
	Germany	1	17	12	-29.4 (-53.1 - -13.3)	1	10	8	-20.0 (-51.0 - -5.7)
	Austria	1	18	13	-27.8 (-50.9 - -12.5)	N/A			
	Greece	1	2	2	0.0 (0.0 - 65.8)	N/A			
	Ireland	1	44	38	-13.6 (-26.7 - -6)	1	33	28	-15.2 (-30.9 - -6.7)
	Italy	1	18	18	0.0 (0.0 - 17.6)	1	17	14	-17.7 (-41.0 - -6.2)
	Portugal	1	24	21	-12.5 (-31.0 - -4.3)	1	5	8	+60.0 (23.1 - 88.2)

Table S3. Country-specific relative changes in Subarachnoid Hemorrhage admissions and Coil embolization procedures over the COVID-19 Pandemic continued.

		Subarachnoid Hemorrhage admissions				Coil embolization procedures			
Continent	Country	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change	N	n1	n2	Relative (%) change
					% (95% CI)				% (95% CI)
Europe (continued)	England	N/A				2	41	56	+36.6 (23.6 – 51.9)
	Croatia	N/A				1	28	19	-32.1 (-50.7 - -17.9)
South America	Brazil	6	160	120	-25.0 (-32.2 - -18.9)	6	74	74	0.0 (0.0 - 4.9)
	Chile	1	3	1	-66.7 (-93.9 - -20.8)	1	1	0	-100 (-100 - -20.7)
	Argentina	1	60	54	-10.0 (-20.2 - -4.7)	1	56	51	-8.9 (-19.3 - -3.9)
	Uruguay	N/A				1	10	20	+100 (72.3 - 100)
Oceania	Australia	3	47	45	-4.3 (-14.3 - -1.2)	3	14	23	+64.3 (38.8 – 83.7)
	New Zealand	1	8	11	+37.5 (13.7 - 69.4)	1	4	9	+125 (NaN)
Africa	Egypt	1	42	24	-42.9 (-57.8 - -29.1)	1	15	5	-66.7 (-84.8 - -41.7)
	Tunisia	1	21	29	38.1 (20.8 - 59.1)	1	21	29	38.1 (20.8 - 59.1)
	South Africa	N/A				1	36	29	-19.4 (-35.0 - -9.8)
Total	37	118	2,044	1,585	-22.5 (-24.3 - -20.7)	125	1,170	1,035	-11.5 (-13.5 - -9.8)

Abbreviations: N= number of hospitals; n= number of procedures/admissions; CI= confidence interval; N/A= not available; NaN = confidence interval could not be computed

Note: The n1 is based on 3 months before pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020). The n2 is based on March 2020 to May 2020.

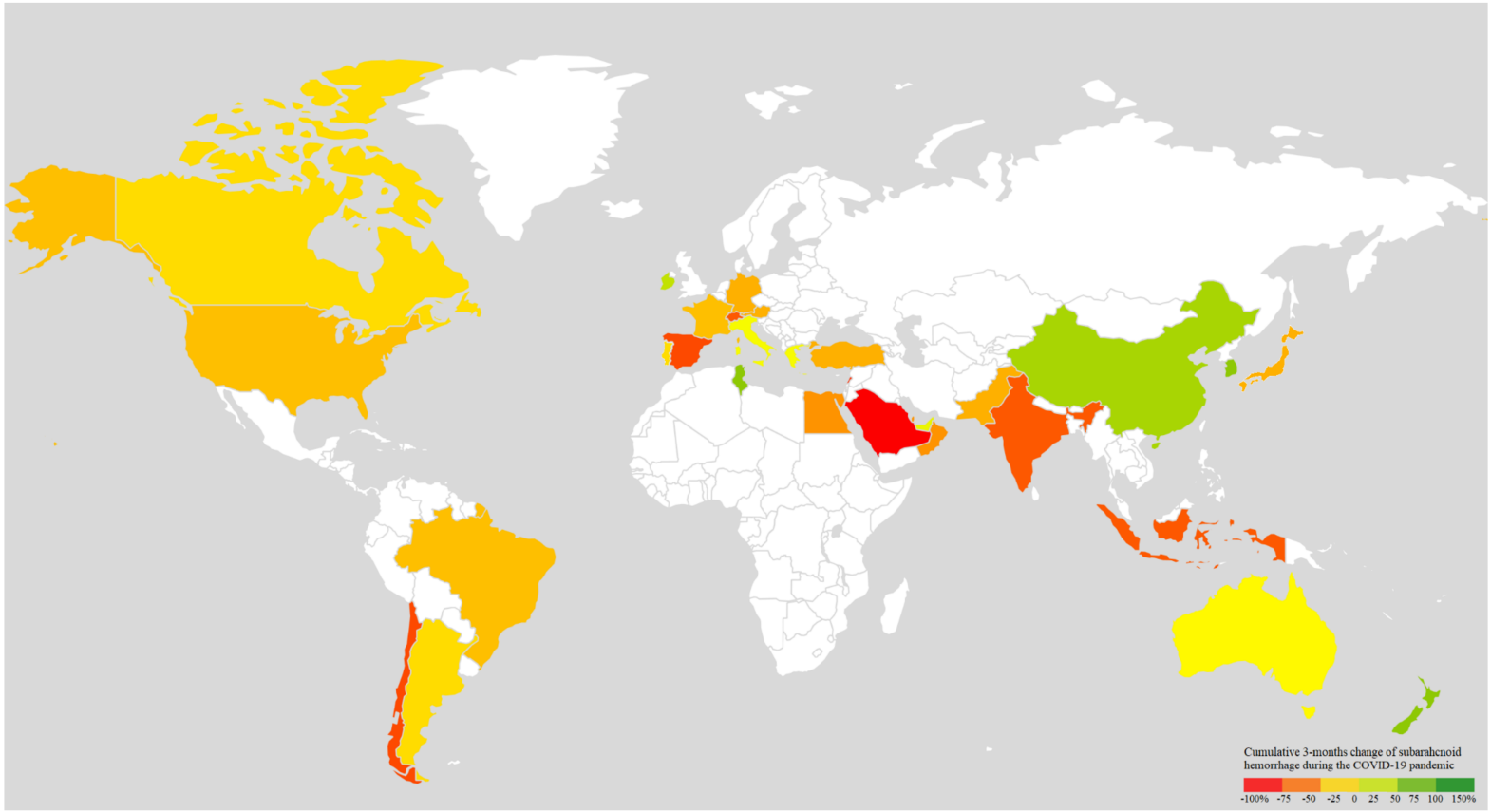

Figure S1. Cumulative 3-Month Percentage Changes in SAH Hospitalizations Over the COVID-19 Pandemic

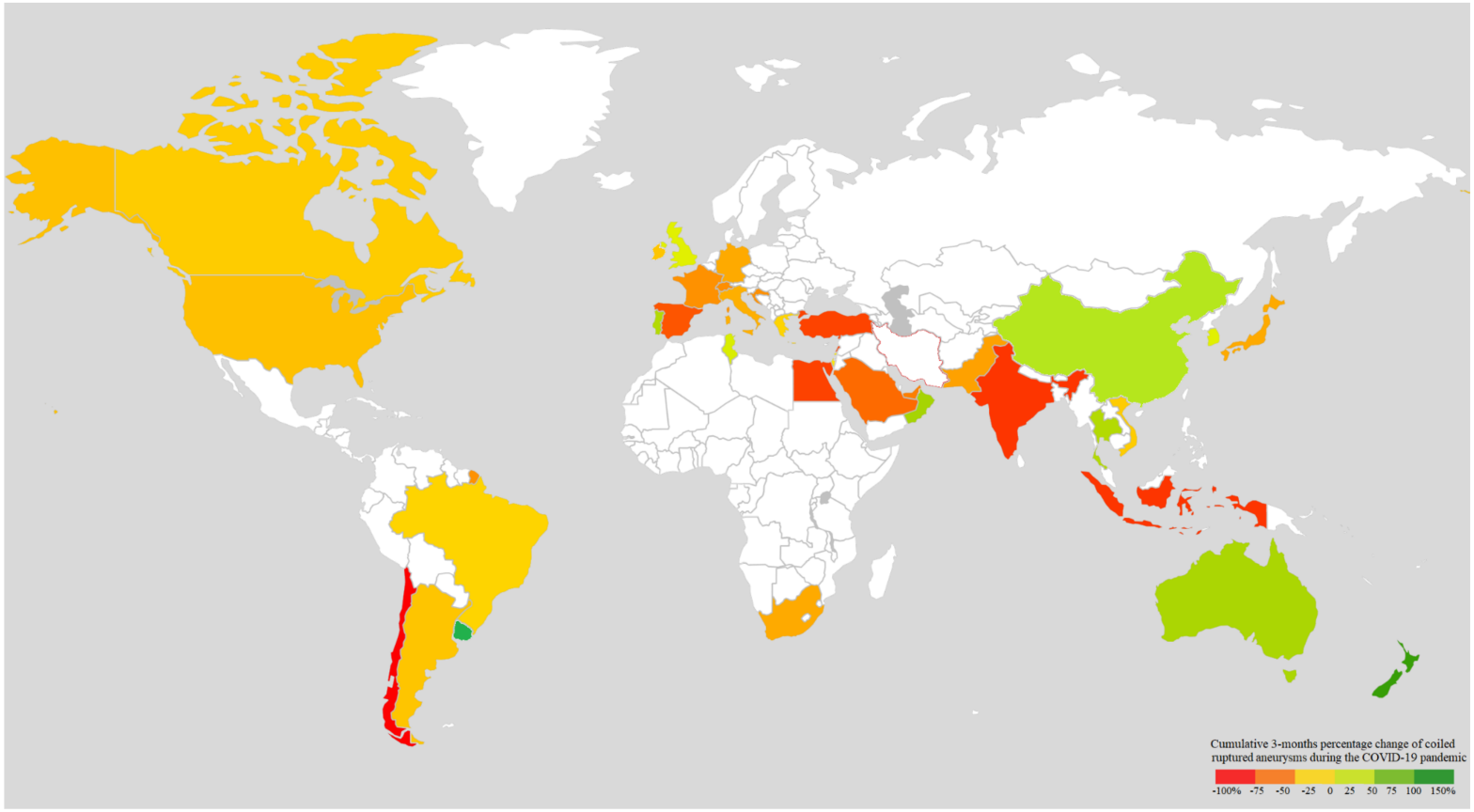

Figure S2: Cumulative 3-Month Percentage Changes in Ruptured Aneurysm Embolization Volumes Over the COVID-19 Pandemic