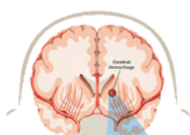


WHAT IS A HEMORRHAGIC STROKE?

A hemorrhagic stroke is either a ruptured brain aneurysm or a weakened blood vessel leak that suddenly interferes with the brain's function. Blood spills into or around the brain and creates swelling and pressure, damaging cells and brain tissue. Hemorrhagic strokes account for about 20% of all strokes, and divided into two categories, depending on the site and cause of the bleeding.

Intracerebral



Bleeding occurs from a broken blood vessel in the brain, causing the brain cells to die

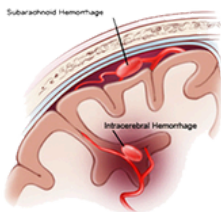
and the affected area to stop working correctly.

Subarachnoid

During a subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH), the subarachnoid space is filled with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), causing the area to become bloody.

As blood flows into the CSF, it increases pressure on the brain, resulting in an immediate headache. Most often a SAH happens because of a leaking aneurysm, but it can also be caused by a leaking AVM (Arteriovenous Malformation). Nearly half of all hospitalized SAH patients die within four weeks, while a large number of those that survive do so with severe disabilities.

Approximately half of the people who have this type of stroke will die before reaching the hospital. A SAH is a life-threatening disorder that can rapidly result in serious, permanent disabilities.



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