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This software uses many factors and variables to determine which reviews are from legitimate consumers, and which are fake and/or were created in the direction the company is being considered. If you would like to leave a review and share your experiences, please visit our review submission page here. Medical Review: Seunggu Han, M.D. - Author Annamarya Scaccia - Updated October 16, 2019 Symptoms Risk Factors Act FAST Treatment Outcomes Prevention Every year, about 800,000 Americans have a stroke. A stroke is an attack caused by a blood clot or a torn vessel that cuts off blood flow to the brain. Up to 130,000 people die each year from stroke-related complications such as pneumonia or blood clots. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ranks stroke as the fifth leading cause of death in the United States. Studies show that men are more likely to have a stroke, especially men who are African American, Alaska Native or Native American. But this is only a short-term risk. The risk of life for men is much lower than for women. Men less likely to die from a stroke. The ability to recognize the symptoms of a stroke can help save lives. If you think someone has a stroke, call your local emergency services immediately. Every second counts. For men and women, stroke is characterized by inability or understand speech, tense expression, inability to move or feel part of the body, and confusion. Someone who has a stroke may also have trouble talking or understanding the conversation. There are no symptoms of stroke only for men. The six most common symptoms of stroke affect several parts of the body. Eyes: Sudden problem on the part of one or both eyes: sudden paralysis, weakness, or numbness, most likely on one side of the body; throwing or feeling the urge to be sick Body: general fatigue or breathing problems: sudden and severe headache without known cause Legs: sudden dizziness, walking problems, or loss of balance or coordination Of exact symptoms vary depending on which area of the brain affects. Strokes often affect only the left or only the right side of the brain. Researchers in a 2003 study assessed public awareness of the six most common symptoms of stroke. Their survey found that women are better than men in correctly identifying signs of stroke, but only by a few percentage points. Both men and women have an increased risk of stroke if they are: Another risk factor lives in a cluster of southeastern states known as Stroke Belt. Stroke mortality is significantly higher in these states: Alabama Arkansas Georgia Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Several factors contribute to this regional difference, including a higher African-American population, less access to primary stroke centers, and higher rates of unemployment, obesity, diabetes and hypertension. The National Stroke Association has developed a simple-remembering strategy to recognize stroke symptoms. If you think that you or someone around you may have a stroke, you should act quickly. Ask the person to smile. One side of their face is down? Ask the person to raise both hands. One hand drifts down? Ask the person to repeat a simple phrase. Their speech is slurred or strange? If you are seeing any of these symptoms, call 911 or your local emergency services immediately. Remember that when it comes to stroke, every second matters. Stroke treatment works most effectively within the first hours after the onset of the first symptom. Don't wait to see if the symptoms disappear. The longer you wait to call for emergency care, the higher the likelihood of brain damage or disability from a stroke. Keep an eye on your loved one while you wait for the ambulance to arrive. While you may want to, you don't have to drive yourself or your loved one to the hospital during a stroke. Medical care may be required during a trip to the emergency room. Instead, call the local emergency services immediately and wait Ambulance. They are trained to treat and care for people while rushing to the hospital. After hospitalization, the doctor examines you or your loved ones symptoms and medical history. They will also perform a medical check-up and run diagnostic tests to determine if a stroke has occurred. About 85 percent of strokes are ischemic. This means that the blood clot cut off the blood flow to the brain. The doctor will administer a drug called plasma tissue activator (tPA) to dissolve or break the clot. To be effective, this medication must be administered within four and a half hours after the onset of the first symptom. If tPA is not an option for some reason, your doctor will give you a thinner blood or another drug to stop the platelets from sticking together and forming blood clots. Surgery and other invasive procedures are also options. Your doctor may perform intravenous thrombolysis. During this procedure, the medicine is delivered through a catheter inserted into the upper thigh. Another option involves removing the clot through a catheter that reaches the affected artery in the brain. The catheter is spiraled around tiny arteries in your brain to help remove the blood clot. If you have plaque buildup in the arteries of the neck, your doctor may also suggest a procedure to unlock these arteries. In hemorrhagic stroke, this type of stroke occurs when the artery in the brain breaks or blood flows. Doctors treat hemorrhagic stroke differently than ischemic stroke. They also treat stroke differently depending on the cause. Generally, men who survive strokes recover faster and with better health than women. Men are also less likely to experience: stroke-related disability and daily daily depressions are less likely to deteriorate the quality of life after stroke Research suggests that this may be due to pre-benefits of physical activity and depressive symptoms. It can take a lot of hard work to recover from a stroke. Rehabilitation won't change brain damage, but it can help you relearn the skills you may have lost. This includes learning to walk or learning to speak. Recovery time depends on the severity of the stroke. While some people take a few months to recover, others may need therapy for years. People with paralysis or motor problems may need long-term inpatient care. However, people who have had a stroke can live a long and fulfilling life if they follow through with rehabilitation and stick to a healthy lifestyle that can prevent future strokes. It is important that you prevent or treat conditions that put you at a higher risk of stroke, such as high blood pressure or high cholesterol. The last medical review on May 24, 2018, occurs when blood carrying oxygen cannot enter the part of the brain. Brain cells and they can die if left without oxygen even for a few minutes. Stroke requires immediate medical attention, potentially fatal, and can affect several parts of the body and after the event is over. Share on Pinterest N the odds are odds damage caused by a stroke to get medical attention as quickly as possible. Long-term symptoms and recovery times will depend on which areas of the brain have been affected. Damage to the area of your brain that controls food and swallowing can lead to problems with these functions. It's called dysphagia. It is a common symptom after a stroke, but often improves over time. If the muscles of the throat, tongue or mouth are unable to direct food down the esophagus, food and fluid can get into the airways and settle in the lungs. This can cause serious complications such as infection and pneumonia. Stroke, which occurs in the brain stem, where the vital functions of your body - like breathing, heartbeat and body temperature - are controlled can also cause breathing problems. This type of stroke is likely to result in a coma or death. The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord and a network of nerves throughout the body. This system sends signals back and forth from the body to the brain. When the brain is damaged, it doesn't get those messages correctly. You may feel pain more than usual, or while performing regular activities that were not painful before a stroke. This change in perception is because the brain cannot understand sensations as warm or cold as it once did. Changes in vision can occur if parts of the brain that communicate with the eyes get damaged. These problems can include vision loss, loss of one side or part of the field of vision, and problems that drive the eyes. There may also be problems with processing, meaning the brain does not receive the correct information from the eyes. Falling foot is a common type of weakness or paralysis that makes it difficult to lift the front of the leg. This can cause you to drag your feet on the ground while walking, or bend on your knee to lift your leg higher to keep it from dragging. The problem is usually caused by nerve damage and can improve with rehabilitation. A brace can also be helpful. There is some overlap between the areas of the brain and their function. Damage to the anterior part of the brain can lead to changes in intelligence, movement, logic, personality traits and thinking patterns. If this area is affected after a stroke it can also make planning difficult. Damage to the right side of the brain can lead to loss of attention span, focus and memory problems, as well as problems with facial recognition or objects, even if they are familiar. It can also lead to changes in behavior such as impulsivity, irrelevance and depression. Damage to the left side of the brain can cause difficulty in speaking and understanding language, memory problems, reasoning problems, organization, thinking mathematically/analytically, and behavior changes. After a stroke, you are also at a higher risk of having a seizure. It often depends on stroke, stroke, and its severity. One study found 1 in 10 people may develop seizures after a stroke. Stroke is often caused by existing circulatory problems that build up over time. They are often due to complications associated with high cholesterol, high blood pressure, smoking and diabetes. Stroke can be caused by bleeding, known as hemorrhagic stroke, or blocked blood flow, called ischemic stroke. The clot usually causes blocked blood flow strokes. It is the most common, causing almost 90 percent of all strokes. If you have had a stroke, you are at a higher risk of a second stroke or heart attack. To prevent another stroke, your doctor will recommend lifestyle changes like healthy eating and being more physically active. They can also prescribe medications. Your doctor will also recommend getting better control over any current health problems like high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or diabetes. If you smoke, you will be asked to quit. Depending on which area of the brain is damaged, stroke can have an effect on different muscle groups. These changes can range from large to minor, and usually require rehabilitation to improve. Stroke usually affects one side of the brain. The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body, and the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body. If there is a lot of damage to the left side of the brain, you may experience paralysis on the right side of the body. When messages cannot travel properly from the brain to the muscles of the body, it can cause paralysis and muscle weakness. Weak muscles have problems with body support that tend to add to movement and balance problems. Feeling more tired than usual is a common symptom after a stroke. This is called post-stroke fatigue. You may have to take more breaks between activities and rehabilitation. During an early stroke recovery, you are usually not as active as usual. You can also take a variety of medications. Constipation is a common side effect of some painkillers, not drinking enough fluids, or not being so physically active. It is also possible for a stroke to affect the part of your brain that controls the intestines. This can lead to urinary incontinence, which means loss of control over bowel function. It is more common in the early stages of recovery and often improves over time. Damage from a stroke can lead to a rupture of communication between the brain and the muscles that control the bladder. When this happens, you may have to go to the bathroom more often, or you can urinate in your sleep, or while coughing or laughing. Like bowel incontinence, it is usually early that improves over time. Having a stroke doesn't directly change how your reproductive system works, but it can change how you experience sex and how you feel about your body. Depression, decrease in decline communicate, and some medications can also reduce your desire for sexual activity. One physical problem that can affect your sex life is paralysis. It is still possible to engage in sexual activity, but you and your partner will most likely need to make adjustments. There are different types of strokes. Symptoms and rehabilitation can vary depending on the type of stroke and its severity. Learn more about strokes, risk factors, prevention and recovery time. It's time. stroke guideline 2020 1709. ischemic stroke guideline 2020. stroke fast track guideline 2020

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