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Stroke is a medical emergency that occurs when blood flow to the brain is cut off. Without blood consumption, brain cells will die. This can lead to fatal complications, from permanent paralysis to death. There are at least three common types of strokes: ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke and mild stroke. Do all three have different symptoms of stroke? A 2008 report by the Ministry of Health's Data and Information Centre showed that stroke rose from fourth to highest cause of death in Indonesia. Therefore, it is important to be able to distinguish the symptoms of stroke from all three, so that you can get proper medical attention before it is too late. Symptoms of ischemic stroke? Ischemic stroke is a type of stroke that occurs when blood vessels that supply blood to the area of the brain are blocked by a blood clot. Ischemic stroke is the cause of 87 percent of the total number of stroke cases. Blood clots are often caused by atherosclerosis, which is the accumulation of fatty deposits in the internal layers of blood vessels. Some of these fatty deposits can release and block blood flow in your brain. The concept is similar to a heart attack when a blood clot blocks blood flow to part of your heart. Ischemic strokes can be embossed, which means that blood clots come from other parts of the body and then move towards the brain - usually from the heart and major arteries in the upper chest and neck. An estimated 15 percent of embolic stroke cases are caused by a condition called atrial fibrillation, a condition that makes your heart beat irregularly. This creates a state in which clots can form in the heart, separate, and travel to the brain. Blood clots that cause ischemic stroke will not disappear without treatment. What are the signs and symptoms of ischemic stroke? Damage to brain cells due to ischemic stroke will cause a number of health problems or symptoms that are usually associated with impaired neural function. The type of symptoms that appear depends on the part of the brain that is damaged. So everyone can experience different specific symptoms. However, in general the symptoms of non-hemorrhagic stroke that occur are: Experiencing paralysis or numbness in the body, especially on the face and one of the hands and feet Difficulty speaking Difficulty controlling eye movements Difficulty seeing with both eyes Difficulty walking Difficult to coordinate the movement of the body Loss of balance Irregular loss of breath Loss Vomitt Headache It is important to know that symptoms of ischemic disease usually appear quickly when blood vessels in the brain leak or rupture. Hemorrhagic stroke 13 percent of all stroke cases. This type of stroke starts with weakened blood vessels, then ruptures and sheds blood around it. Blood leakage accumulates and suppresses the surrounding brain tissue. Death or long coma will occur if the bleeding continues. There are two causes of hemorrhagic stroke. First, an aneurysm that causes some blood vessels to weaken to inflate like balloons and sometimes rupture. Another arteriovenous malformation is developmental malformations, which are abnormally formed conditions of blood vessels. If these blood vessels rupture, it can cause hemorrhagic strokes. What are the signs and symptoms of a hemorrhagic stroke? Signs and symptoms of hemorrhagic stroke range from one patient and another to another. It depends on the type of stroke and its severity. Stroke sufferers will also feel difficulties in maintaining body balance, so walking usually feels hard done. If the patient experiences intra-silver bleeding, the symptoms Which appear as a rule:: Some parts of the body feel sudden weakness of paralysis or numbness in some parts of the body Difficulty to speak Difficulty controlling eye movements Vomiting with fluid that jerks The difficulty of walking Irregular Breathing Fainting Fainting Loss of Consciousness Meanwhile, subarachnoid type of stroke will show symptoms that are not much different, such as: Very strong and sudden headache (some people describe it as a lightning strike) symptoms not mentioned above. If you have concerns about a particular symptom, see your doctor. Symptoms of a mild stroke Transistor ischemic attack (TIA) or better known as mild stroke is a disorder of brain function at the moment caused by inhibited blood flow leading to part of the brain. A mild stroke lasts less than 24 hours, or even occurs only for a few minutes, so it does not cause irreversible brain damage. The condition causes the brain's nervous system to not get enough blood and oxygen for some time, causing disturbance of the senses, cognitive abilities of the brain and motor system. What are the signs and symptoms of TIA? The disease has symptoms identical to common strokes, which often appear quickly suddenly. One of the most distinctive characteristics is that the symptoms of TIA appear only within a few minutes and disappear on their own. In most cases, the symptoms last less than ten minutes and disappear in less than 24 hours. Symptoms are indicated varies greatly depending on the part of the brain affected by the blockage of blood flow. However, in general TIA affects the part of the brain that controls the motor system, the ability to think, and the sense of vision. Below is a list of the most common symptoms of a mild stroke: Dizziness and sudden loss of balance Experiencing muscle weakness on one side of the body, especially on the face of the hands and feet Experiencing paralysis or numbness on one side of the body, especially on the face, hands, or feet Confusion or difficulty understanding the words of others Experience visual impairment, such as myopia, double vision, or blindness in one or both eyes Severe headache, not knowing the exact cause of difficulty talking so articulation becomes unclear difficulty of regulating the coordination of the body's system Difficulty walking and moving the difficulty of swallowing food Although the symptoms of swallowing food may only be mild. Because, people who have a mild stroke have a high risk of an actual stroke. Studying each stroke symptom Different types of stroke can cause the same symptoms as each affects blood flow in your brain. The only way to determine the type of stroke you may encounter is to get medical attention. The doctor will run a CT scan imaging test to read your brain. The National Stroke Association recommends the FAST method to help you identify signs of stroke warning: F (face): When you smile, does one side of your face come down (smile gouging)? Is there a feeling of baal around the mouth? A (Weapon): When you raise both hands, one of the sluggish assing hands fall? S (Speech): Your speech is unclear - pelo/parau/cadel/sengau? Is there a change in your volume? Is it hard to talk to you? T (Time): If you experience these symptoms, call 119 immediately or go to the nearest ER. This is to ensure that you can receive treatment in the hospital's stroke ward within 3 hours of arrival. Is there a difference between each stroke symptom? The aforementioned stroke symptoms are a sign of stroke in general, so it is not specific enough to distinguish between ischemic stroke and which is hemorrhagic. However, a number of common symptoms, including nausea, vomiting, and headaches, as well as changes in consciousness levels, may indicate an increase in intracranial pressure (normal brain pressure) and more common in severe hemorrhagic strokes and ischemic strokes. Seizures are more common in hemorrhagic strokes compared to ischemic. Seizures occur in 28% of haemorrhagic stroke cases, usually at the beginning of intracerebral bleeding or The first 24 hours. The severity of the stroke is usually more severe in hemorrhagic cases. In the first 3 months after the stroke, hemorrhagic stroke was associated with a significant increase in mortality, which was specifically related to the nature of the injuries prone to severe bleeding. Different types of strokes, different ways of handling Stroke is an unstable state. It is important to move patients to the nearest stroke unit so they can receive treatment within 3 hours of arriving at the hospital. To treat ischemic stroke, the doctor must immediately restore blood flow to the brain. Aspirin is an emergency treatment given in ER to reduce the likelihood of a stroke recurrence. Aspirin prevents blood clots from forming. Therapy with blood clot crushing drugs should start within 3 hours if injected through the veins. The earlier the therapy, the better. Emergency treatment of hemorrhagic stroke is more emphasized by controlling bleeding and reducing pressure on the brain. If you use warfarin (Coumadin) or an anti-platelet drug such as clopidogrel (Plavix) to prevent blood clotting, you can get medication or blood transfusions to combat the effects of blood thinners. You can also be given medication to reduce blood pressure, lower blood pressure, prevent vasospasm, or prevent seizures. Surgery can also be performed to help reduce the risk of future strokes. These efforts will increase the chances of stroke patients being able to return to normal life as before. 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