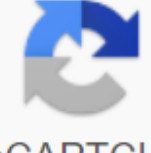


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Stroke occurs when blood flow is cut off to parts of the brain either blocking or if a blood vessel in the brain ruptures. Cells in the area begin to die because they do not receive oxygen. This causes certain abilities in your body to lose control. The brain can't tell them what to do anymore. Symptoms to look out for numbness in the face, leg or arm, especially if it is all on one side of the body. Difficulty of vision, dizziness and problems when walking, headache and vomiting and confusion, problems with understanding or talking. Depending on how much brain is damaged during a stroke will determine exactly how much motor function or memory is lost. This can range from temporary weakness of the limbs, or mild memory loss, to complete paralysis of one side of the body and loss of speech. Stroke treatments vary greatly and depend on what kind of stroke you may experience: ischemic, hemorrhagic or transient ischemic (mini strokes). Stroke can happen very quickly. Many people recover from strokes, but about 80,000 people suffer each year. Stroke is a change, usually acute, brain function due to injured or killed brain cells. Symptoms and signs of stroke include weakness in the arm or leg or both (usually on one side of the body), weakness in the facial muscles, speech problems, coordination problems, and dizziness and/or loss of consciousness. Some patients may develop vision problems and develop severe headaches. Although some patients may show some improvement in signs and symptoms, the true stroke has some or all signs and symptoms are still present after 24 hours. Some people may die during a stroke. The signs and symptoms of a stroke are a medical emergency and 911 should be called. Some of the symptoms and symptoms described above may occur in individuals, but resolve quickly and completely in less than 24 hours; these signs and symptoms are signs of transient ischemic attack (mini stroke or TIA). TIA are the signs and symptoms of the patient, risking a stroke. The two main causes of strokes are ischemic or hemorrhagic problems with the blood vessels of the brain. Ischemic strokes (cause of about 80 - 85% strokes) are associated with blood vessels that are usually blocked due to a clot while with a hemorrhagic stroke, the blood vessels in the brain actually burst or leak blood. This leak allows blood to spill into brain tissue causing a build-up of pressure on brain tissue and other brain blood vessels. Hemorrhagic strokes are usually more serious than ischemic strokes; death usually occurs in 30 to 50% of people with this type of stroke. Both types of strokes produce similar symptoms that signal trauma to brain tissue and/or death due to lack of oxygen supplied by blood, but their emergency treatment is different - calling 911 as the cause of stroke should be fast in the emergency room is usually a CT scan of the brain. RELATED: Casper, D.L., et al. eds. Harrison Principles of Internal Medicine, 19th Ed. USA: McGraw-Hill Education, 2015. CONTINUE SCROLLING FOR RELATED SLIDESHOW 1. Stroke is a brain injury that occurs when your brain's blood supply is interrupted. 2. How exactly does this happen? Doctors point to several potential causes, classifying strokes into three categories: hemorrhagic strokes caused by bleeding in or near the brain and skull; thrombotic strokes caused by a blood clot in one of the arteries of the brain; and embolic strokes caused by a solid mass of debris looking for the brain and blocking one of its arteries. 3. More than 795,000 Americans have a stroke each year, with nearly 130,000 resulting in deaths. Although almost three-quarters of all strokes occur in people over 65, it's not exactly an old man's disease - one in 14 stroke victims under the age of 45. Former NFL star Teddy Bruschi hurt him when he was 31. 4. Thrombotic strokes, which account for almost half of all annual cases, are the most common. 5. Symptoms of stroke can vary depending on which area of the brain is damaged. But headaches, dizziness, numbness in the body, slurred speech, convulsions, wrong breathing, and paralysis on one side of the body are all on the list. If one of them suddenly pops up, it is the main warning sign that a stroke may be in the process. 6. In some cases, strokes are preceded by one or more transient ischemic attacks (TIA), which are brief episodes of stroke-like symptoms. Usually they last only 5-20 minutes. If you experience a warning sign but no stroke, you should still see your doctor immediately. One in 10 people who experience TIAs have a stroke within 3 months. 7. High blood pressure is the number one risk factor for stroke, but other major ones include smoking-your risk of ischemic stroke almost doubles if you puffer-diabetes, some types of heart disease, and high cholesterol. Take this quiz to see if you're in danger. 8. You can take light preventive measures to seriously reduce your chances of getting a stroke. Start by adding a constant dose of fruits and vegetables to your diet; Eat two to four servings of fish a week; Avoiding foods with saturated fats, trans fats and cholesterol; and keep alcohol consumption under control. 9. Stroke treatments vary by type. If you suffer from a thrombotic or embolical stroke, a clot dissolving medication called tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) can help restore blood flow and oxygen to the brain tissue affected by stroke. For hemorrhagic strokes, t-PA is not effective and can more bleeding. These strokes often require surgery in order to effectively relieve pressure on the brain. 10. Ten percent of all stroke stroke victims recovery, while 25 per cent survive with minor impairments. The key is fast: If your brain's blood supply recovers quickly and completely, you can recover with little or no disability. This content is created and supported by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io Stroke is severe, just like a heart attack, so it is important to know the signs of a stroke and act quickly if you suspect someone has one. Stroke is the fourth highest cause of death in the United States, and causes more serious long-term disability than any other disease. Older people are at higher risk. You can take steps to reduce the likelihood of a stroke. Knowing the symptoms of a stroke and acting fast can mean the difference between life and disability or death. Call 911 RIGHT AWAY if you see or have any of these symptoms: Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body Sudden confusion or problems with speech or understanding sudden problems, seeing in one eye or both eyes Sudden dizziness, loss of balance or coordination, or problems when walking Sudden severe headache without any known signs of danger that may occur include double vision, drowsiness, nausea or vomiting. Stroke strikes quickly. You have to, too. Call 911. Never ignore the symptoms of a stroke. Call 911 if you have any symptoms of stroke, even if they don't last long. DON'T IGNORE THE SIGNS OF A STROKE! What is a stroke? A stroke occurs when something changes as blood flows through the brain. Blood brings oxygen and nutrients to brain cells. If blood cannot flow into the part of the brain, cells that do not receive enough oxygen suffer and end up dying. If brain cells do not have oxygen for a short time, they can sometimes get better. But the brain cells that died cannot be brought back to life. Thus, someone who has suffered a stroke may have problems with speech, thinking or walking. There are two main types of stroke. The most common type, ischemic, is caused by a blood clot or narrowing of blood vessels (arteries) leading to the brain. This keeps the blood from flowing into other parts of the brain and keeps the necessary oxygen and nutrients from reaching brain cells. The blockages that cause ischemic strokes stem from three conditions: The formation of a clot in the blood vessels of the brain or neck, called thrombosis, is the movement of a clot from another part of the body, such as from the heart to the neck or brain, called embolism Severe narrowing (stenosis) in or leads to the brain, due to the fatty deposits lining the walls of blood vessels in the second major type of stroke, a hemorrhagic, broken blood vessel causes bleeding in the brain. This rupture in the vessel also stops oxygen and nutrients from reaching brain cells. Brain. stroke symptoms last only a few minutes and then go away. It can be a transient ischemic attack (TIA), also called a mini-stroke. TIA is a medical emergency. You need to get medical attention right now. If TIA is not treated quickly, it can be followed for several hours or days in a major stroke. Reducing stroke risk Some risk factors for stroke, such as age, race and family history, cannot be controlled. But you can make changes to reduce the risk of stroke. Talk to your doctor about what you can do. Even if you are in perfect health, follow these suggestions: Control your blood pressure. Your blood pressure is checked frequently. If it is high, follow the doctor's advice to lower it. Treatment of high blood pressure reduces the risk of stroke and heart disease. Stop smoking. Smoking increases the risk of stroke. It's never too late to quit smoking. Control of cholesterol. If you have high cholesterol, work with your doctor to lower it. Cholesterol, a type of fat in the blood, can build up on the walls of the arteries. Over time, this can block blood flow and lead to a stroke. Diabetes control. Untreated diabetes can damage blood vessels and also lead to narrowing of the arteries and stroke. Follow your doctor's suggestions for keeping diabetes under control. Eat healthy food. Eat foods low in cholesterol and saturated fat. Include different fruits and vegetables every day. Exercise regularly. Try to make physical activity a part of your daily life. Do what you like; for example, take a walk, ride a bike or swim. Talk to your doctor if you haven't exercised and you want to start a vigorous program or increase your physical activity. If you have had a stroke in the past, it is important to reduce the risk of a second stroke. Your brain will help you recover from a stroke by relying on the body's systems, which now do double duty. This means that the second blow can be twice as bad. A stroke diagnosis and treatment doctor will diagnose stroke based on symptoms, medical history, and medical tests such as CT. A CT scan is a test that allows doctors to look closely at brain photos. All strokes receive immediate treatment! But only people with ischemic stroke caused by a blood clot can help a drug called t-PA (activator of tissue-plasminogen). This drug breaks down blood clots and can significantly reduce the damage caused by ischemic stroke. Starting treatment with t-PA within 3 hours after ischemic stroke is essential for recovery. To be evaluated and treated, patients must reach the hospital within 60 minutes. Getting to the hospital immediately allows for brain CT scans. This scan will show whether clot busting medicine is the right treatment choice. In stroke, treatment depends on the stage of the disease. There are three three stage of stroke: prevention, therapy immediately after stroke and rehabilitation after stroke. Stroke therapies include medication, surgery and rehabilitation. Medication or drug therapy is the most common method of treating stroke. The most popular drugs for the prevention or treatment of stroke are antithrombotics, which include anti-thrombotic drugs and anticoagulants - and thrombolytics. Thrombolytic drugs, such as t-PA, stop stroke by dissolving a blood clot that blocks blood flow to the brain. Antithrombotics prevent the formation of blood clots that can get stuck in the arteries of the brain and cause strokes. Surgery and vascular procedures can be used to prevent stroke, treat stroke, or repair damage to blood vessels or malformations in and around the brain. These include angioplasty, stenting and sleep endarterectomy. What happens after a stroke? Stroke can cause various health problems. How stroke affects a person depends on which part of the brain is damaged. Anyone who has suffered a stroke can be paralyzed or weak, usually on one side of the body. He may have trouble speaking or using words. There may be problems with swallowing. There may be pain or numbness. Stroke can cause problems with thinking, mindfulness, attention, learning, judgment and memory. Someone who has suffered a stroke may feel depressed or have difficulty controlling emotions. Post-stroke depression can be more than total sadness as a result of a stroke incident. This is a serious behavioral problem that can interfere with recovery and rehabilitation and can even lead to suicide. There are many different ways to help people get better after a stroke. Many procedures begin in the hospital and continue at home. Drugs and physiotherapy can help improve balance, coordination and problems such as speech problems and word use. Occupational therapy can make it easier to do things like taking a bath or cooking. Some people make a full recovery shortly after a stroke. Others take months or even years. But, sometimes the damage is so severe that therapy can't really help. Learn about rehabilitation after a stroke. For more information on stroke stroke

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