Stroke

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Brain doesn't get enough O_2 [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

Most comman cause is Blockage in Blood Vessle to brain

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due to Blood clot getting trapped, there the Blood Vessel Narrows

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Blood Vessel gets blocked off.

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Blood can no longer flow

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O_2 cannot reach to the Brain tissues

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Brain tissue starts to die.

* Sometimes clot dissolve on its own before the permanent damage occurs

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called as Transient Ischemic Attack T.I.A

or Ministroke [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

T.IA is a warning sign that a large and a more severe stroke is likely to occur.

*TIA should never be ignored

Hence TIA should never be ignored.

* A stroke should be treated within the first few hours in order to increase the chance of survival and good recovery.

∴ TIA should never be ignored.

Sign and Symptoms

F A S T

Face Arm Speech Time

f = face → one side of the face start to droop and becomes hard to move. Smiles crookedly.

A = Arm Weakness → inability to hold both arms out straight in front of body.

Sometimes stroke may initially cause weakness in legs.

S = Speech → Slurring in the speech or having trouble in understanding what others are saying.

T - Time → call emergency services immediately when these symptoms appears.

Stroke do involve other symptoms too but these were the classic signs of stroke

If a patient is suspected to have a stroke

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Physician suggests C.T scan to determine the underlying cause so that patient can be treated as soon as possible [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

Other posi possible diagnostic tests are -

1. Blood tests → to check how fast the blood clots and sugar levels.
2. MRI → to create a detailed view of brain
3. Carotid Ultrasound → to detect the plaque buildup in the carotid arteries in Neck.
4. Cerebral Angiogram → uncommon test to check the detailed view of arteries of brain and neck.
5. Ecocardiogram → to find the source of clot in the heart that may have travelled from the heart to brain and caused a stroke. [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]
6. Physical Examination → FAST checked.

Risk Factors

1. Hypertention → HTN most comman risk factor
   - lowering BP back to Normal range can results in greatest decrease in stroke risk.
2. Smoking → this double's the stroke risk.
   * within 2-4 years of quiting it risk disappears.
3. Diabetes → High blood sugar level
   ↓
   Damage Blood Vessel.
4. Hight Cholesterol → ~~Hawww~~ Narrows blood vessels.

Treatement

Immedieate

Long term

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After few hours this will be ineffective because tissue cannot be saved afterwards.

Immedieate treatment includes

1. TPA → Clot Buster Medicine

   Administered immedieately to dissolve the

Blood clot and blood flow start again.

2. Thrombectomy → surgical procedure to remove large clots from brain.

Long term Medications include

1. Aspirin → daily aspirin use to reduce the blood clot risk in future.

2. Blood Thinners → For people with abnormal Heart Rythm Eg-Atrial fibrillati

Eg: Atrial fibrillation

↓

In this case clots forms in heart → Brain
travels to

Recovery → can be slow.
It depends on the type of stroke.

It may work with → Speech Therapists.
→ Physical Therapists
→ Occupational Therapists

*Depression → commonly follows stroke and should not be ignored. It gets treated when → feel Better

Outcomes → are difficult to predict

Most have permanent neurological defects and some recover well over time