



Effects on Acute Ischemic Stroke in Patients

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Description

Stroke is a medical emergency that occurs when the blood supply to the brain is affected, resulting in brain cell damage. It is the leading cause of death and disability in the world, every year, millions of people are affected.

Causes of stroke

Stroke can occur for different reasons, but the most common cause is a narrowing of blood flow to the brain. This type of stroke is called an ischemic stroke and is caused by a blood clot that forms in an artery supplying blood to the brain. Another type of stroke is a haemorrhagic stroke, which occurs when a blood vessel in the brain ruptures, causing bleeding and damage to the brain tissue. Other causes of stroke include cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, and a stroke in the family.

Symptoms of stroke

The symptoms of stroke vary depending on the severity and location of the brain damage. The most common symptoms include sudden weakness or numbness in the face, arms, or legs, especially on one side of the body. Other symptoms may include difficulty communicating or comprehension of speaking, sudden confusion or

trouble with vision, loss of balance or coordination, and severe headache. It is important to note that these symptoms usually occur suddenly and require immediate medical attention.

Treatment of stroke

Stroke treatment is determined by the type and severity of the stroke. In the case of an ischemic stroke, the aim of treatment is to maintain blood flow to the brain as efficiently as possible. This may require by using tissue medications or the structural removal of the thrombus. In a haemorrhagic stroke, the main aim is to inhibit the bleeding and prevent additional brain damage. This may involve surgery to repair the damaged blood vessel or other medical interventions. In both cases, early treatment is essential for preventing long-term damage and improving the chances of recovery.

Prevention of stroke

When it comes to stroke, it is essential to prevent it, and there are several ways to reduce the risk of stroke. Lifestyle changes such as eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, smoking inhibition, and managing stress can all help to prevent stroke. Other factors that can increase the risk of stroke, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and diabetes, can be managed through medication and regular medical check-ups.

Recovery from stroke

Recovery from stroke can be a long and challenging process, and it is frequently requires the support of healthcare professionals, caregivers, and family members. The level of recovery depends on several factors, including the severity of the stroke, the location of the brain damage, and the age and overall health of the individual. Rehabilitation programs may include physical therapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, and counseling to help the individual regain their independence and improve their quality of life.

Stroke is a serious medical condition that can have a significant impact on an individual's life. Studying stroke's causes, symptoms, and treatment methods is essential for preventing and managing the condition. Individuals can reduce their risk of stroke and enhance their probability of recovery by maintaining a nutritious diet, managing risk factors, and medical attention as eventually develop symptoms.