Heart and Stroke Saskatoon

Heart and Stroke Saskatoon - A stroke is defined as the rapidly developing loss of brain function that is caused by a disturbance in the brain's blood supply. Strokes can be caused by blockage, called thrombosis or an arterial embolism, can be a result of inadequate blood flow, called ischemia or be a result of blood leakage or haemorrhage. A stroke is a medical emergency which requires immediate attention. It can lead to permanent complications, neurological damage and demise.

When a stroke happens, the affected area of the brain is no longer able to function in a normal way. This can manifest as an inability to move one or more limbs on one side of the body, inability to see one side of the visual field, or an inability to understand or formulate speech. A stroke was formerly called a CVA cerebrovascular accident.

Stroke is the leading reason for disability in the USA and Europe. It is also the 2nd leading cause of death in the globe. Several risk factors for stroke include: elevated blood pressure or hypertension, old age, high cholesterol, TIA or also called transient ischemic attack, previous stroke, arterial fibrillation and smoking. The most vital modifiable risk factor for stroke is elevated blood pressure.

People might experience a silent stroke in which they are unaware they have had a stroke and where they do not show any external indications. Brain damage may result from a silent stroke, although certain signs are not caused during the stroke. It also places the patient at a higher risk for both a major stroke in the future and for transient ischemic attack. Also, individuals who have suffered a major stroke in the past are at risk of having silent stroke.

The silent stroke would commonly result in brain lesions which can be detected via using neuro-imaging techniques like for instance MRIs. Silent strokes have been estimated to occur five times the rate of symptomatic stroke. The risk of stroke increases with age and it can also affect adults and younger kids, especially individuals who suffer acute anaemia.

Hospitals will often treat an ischemic stroke with thrombolosys or a "clot buster". To be able treat hemorrhagic strokes, some can benefit from neurosurgery. Stroke rehabilitation is used in reference to treat and recover any lost function. Typically, this takes place within a stroke unit and involves several health care practitioners such as speech therapists, language therapists and physical and occupational therapists. The administration of anti-platelet drugs such as dipyridamole and aspirin can help prevent it from happening over again. Using statins and the reduction and control of hypertension can likewise contribute to prevention. Some individuals could benefit from the use of anticoagulants and carotid endarterectomy.