

Know Stroke. Know the Signs. Act in Time. – Radiocápula RCP/CPR ^[1]

Submitted on 13 February 2009 - 7:10pm

This article is reproduced by CienciaPR with permission from the original source.

Calificación:



NINDS/NIH - Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States and a leading cause of serious, long-term disability in adults. About 600,000 new strokes are reported in the U.S. each year. The good news is that treatments are available that can greatly reduce the damage caused by a stroke. However, you need to recognize the symptoms of a stroke and get to a hospital quickly. Getting treatment within 60 minutes can prevent disability. A stroke, sometimes called a "brain attack," occurs when blood flow to the brain is interrupted. When a stroke occurs, brain cells in the immediate area begin to die because they stop getting the oxygen and nutrients they need to function. There are two major kinds of stroke. The first, called an ischemic stroke, is caused by a blood clot that blocks or plugs a blood vessel or artery in the brain. About 80 percent of all strokes are ischemic. The second, known as a hemorrhagic stroke, is caused by a blood vessel in the brain that breaks and bleeds into the brain. About 20 percent of strokes are hemorrhagic. Although stroke is a disease of the brain, it can affect the entire body. The effects of a stroke range from mild to severe and can include paralysis, problems with thinking, problems with speaking, and emotional problems. Patients may also experience pain or numbness after a stroke. Because stroke injures the brain, you may not realize that you are having a stroke. To a bystander, someone having a stroke may just look unaware or confused. Stroke victims have the best chance if someone around them recognizes the symptoms and acts quickly. The symptoms of stroke are distinct because they happen quickly. They include (a) sudden numbness or

weakness of the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body, (b) sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding speech, (c) sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes, (d) sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination, or (e) sudden severe headache with no known cause. If you believe someone is having a stroke – if he or she suddenly loses the ability to speak, or move an arm or leg on one side, or experiences facial paralysis on one side – call 911 immediately. Stroke is a medical emergency. Every minute counts when someone is having a stroke. The longer blood flow is cut off to the brain, the greater the damage. Immediate treatment can save people's lives and enhance their chances for successful recovery. NIH Publication No. 08-4872 prepared by the Office of Communications and Public Liaison, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD.

Source URL:<https://www.cienciapr.org/en/external-news/know-stroke-know-signs-act-time-radiocapula-rcpcpr?page=7#comment-0>

Links

[1] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/external-news/know-stroke-know-signs-act-time-radiocapula-rcpcpr>