

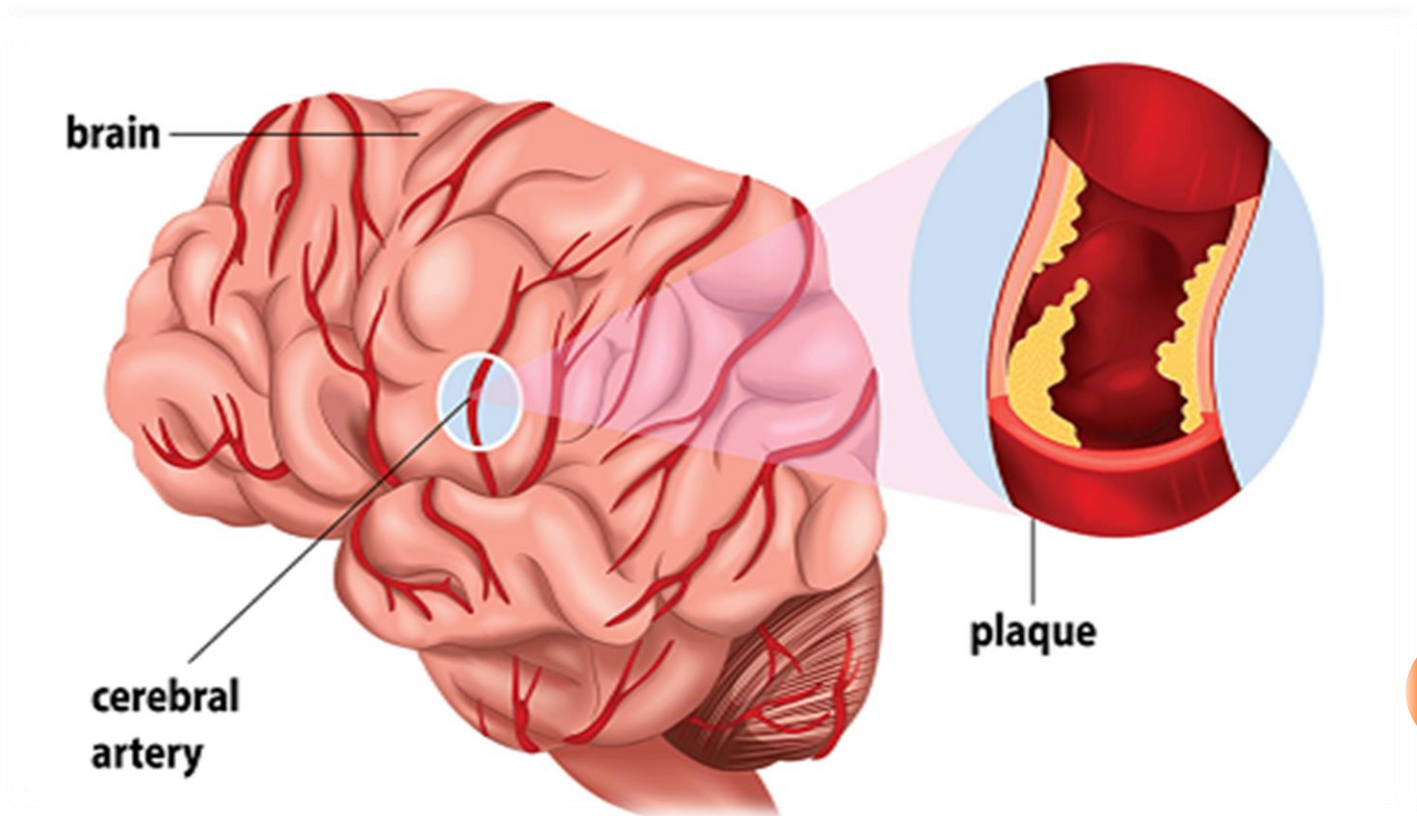
Cerebrovascular accident or stroke

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Cerebrovascular accident or stroke

The sudden death of some brain cells due to lack of oxygen when the blood flow to the brain is impaired by blockage or rupture of an artery to the brain.

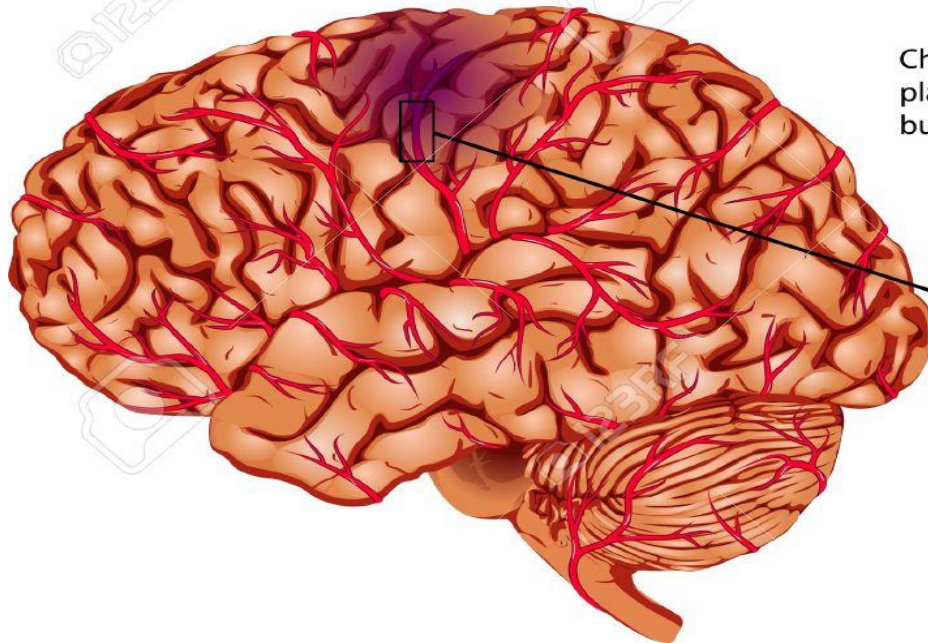


Type Cerebrovascular accident or stroke

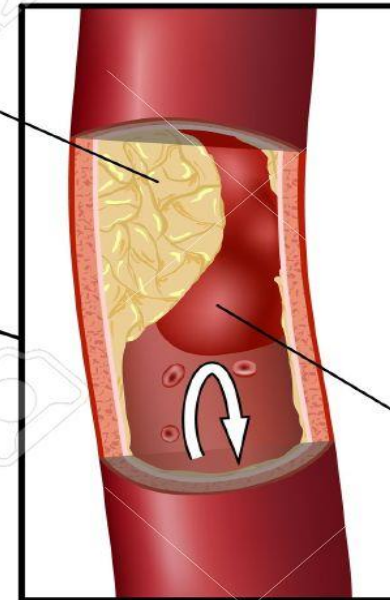
○ Ischemic stroke

An ischemic stroke is the most common and occurs when a blood clot blocks a blood vessel and prevents blood and oxygen from getting to a part of the brain.

Ischemic Stroke



Cholesterol
plaque
buildup

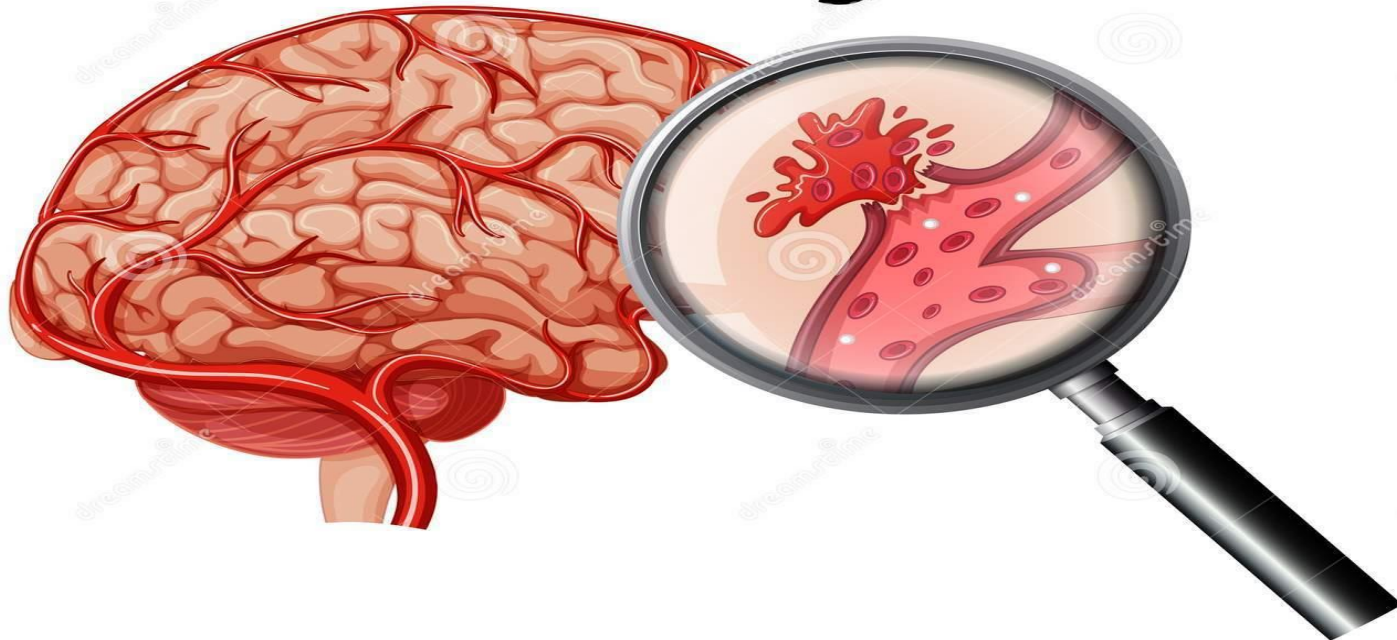


Blood clot
blocks artery

○ Hemorrhagic stroke

A hemorrhagic stroke occurs when a blood vessel ruptures, or hemorrhages, and then prevents blood from getting to part of the brain. The hemorrhage may occur in any blood vessel in the brain, or it may occur in the membrane surrounding the brain.

Hemorrhagic Stroke



Causes

Strokes are caused by the following:

- Large artery thrombosis. Large artery thrombosis are caused by atherosclerotic plaques in the large blood vessels of the brain.
- Small penetrating artery thrombosis. Small penetrating artery thrombosis affects one or more vessels and is the most common type of ischemic stroke.
- Cardiogenic emboli. Cardiogenic emboli are associated with cardiac dysrhythmias, usually atrial fibrillation.



Risk Factors

Non modifiable

- Advanced age (older than 55 years)
- Gender (Male)
- Race (African)

Modifiable

- Hypertension
- Atrial fibrillation
- Hyperlipidemia
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Diabetes
- Asymptomatic carotid stenosis and valvular heart disease (eg, endocarditis, prosthetic heart valves)



Clinical Manifestations

- Difficulty speaking
- Difficulty understanding or confusion, especially with simple tasks
- numbness, especially on one side of the body
- Severe headache
- Vision changes (in one or both eyes)
- Facial droop on one side
- Ataxia. unsteady gait and inability to keep feet together.



- Dysphagia. There is difficulty in swallowing.
- **Paresthesia**. There is numbness and tingling of extremities.
- **Aphasia**.



“FAST” helps people recognize the most common symptoms of stroke:

- **Face:** Does one side of the face droop?
- **Arm:** If a person holds both arms out, does one drift downward?
- **Speech:** Is their speech abnormal or slurred?
- **Time:** It's time to call and get to the hospital if any of these symptoms are present



Recognizing Stroke: BEFAST

LEARN HOW TO RECOGNIZE

STROKE



B

E

F

A

S

T



BALANCE

LOSS OF BALANCE,
HEADACHE
OR DIZZINESS

EYES

BLURRED VISION

FACE

ONE SIDE OF THE
FACE IS DROOPING

ARMS

ARM OR LEG
WEAKNESS

SPEECH

SPEECH DIFFICULTY

TIME

TIME TO CALL
FOR AMBULANCE
IMMEDIATELY

○ **Ischemic stroke treatment**

To treat an ischemic stroke, you may be given a clot-dissolving drug or a blood thinner. You may also be given aspirin to prevent a second stroke. Emergency treatment for this type of stroke may include removing a blockage with a procedure.

○ **Hemorrhagic stroke treatment**

may be given a drug that lowers the pressure in your brain caused by the bleeding. If the bleeding is severe, may need surgery to remove excess blood. It's also possible that you will need surgery to repair the ruptured blood vessel.



Nursing Assessment

- Change in level of consciousness or responsiveness.
- Presence or absence of voluntary or involuntary movements of extremities.
- Stiffness or flaccidity of the neck.
- Eye opening, comparative size of pupils, and pupillary reaction to light.
- Color of the face and extremities; temperature and moisture of the skin.
- Ability to speak.
- Presence of bleeding.
- Maintenance of blood pressure.



Nursing Interventions

Nursing care has a significant impact on the patient's recovery. In summary, here are some nursing interventions for patients with stroke:

- **Positioning**
- **Prevent edema**
- **Full range of motion.**
- **Prevent venous stasis.**
- **Regain balance.**
- **Personal hygiene**
- **Visit a speech therapist.**
- **Assess skin.**

