

Office of Integrated Health Health & Safety Information Dr. Dawn M. Adams DNP, ANP-BC, CHC Director, Office of Integrated Health

Stroke

What is a stroke?

A stroke is a **medical emergency**. Strokes happen when blood flow to your brain stops. Within minutes, brain cells begin to die. There are two kinds of stroke. The more common kind, called *ischemic stroke*, is caused by a blood clot that blocks or plugs a blood vessel in the brain. The other kind, called *hemorrhagic stroke*, is caused by a blood vessel that breaks and bleeds into the brain.

Signs and Symptoms of a Stroke

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg (especially on one side of the body)
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding speech
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- Sudden severe headache with no known cause

Stroke Diagnosis and Treatment

If a stroke is suspected, call 911 immediately. The key to stroke treatment and recovery is getting to the hospital quickly. Calling an ambulance means that medical staff can begin life-saving treatment on the way to the emergency room.

Prevention of Stroke

There are several factors that contribute to an individual's risk for having a stroke. Some factors are controllable such as diet and lifestyle choices like physical activity. Others are out of one's control like family history or genetic predisposition. There are also medical conditions that increase an individual's risk for stroke.

Recommendations

A stroke is a serious medical condition that requires immediate medical attention. If you or an individual has a medical condition that increases your risk for a stroke, consult with your medical provider to review your risks. Finally, be sure to follow all prescribed medications and/or diet regimen.

Signs of a stroke should not be ignored. Act FAST and get immediate medical help.

Resources

https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/about.htm http://www.strokeassociation.org/STROKEORG/