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STROKE - REASON, TREATMENT

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Abstract:

Stroke (lat. strokeus - "attack, blow") is an acute disorder of blood circulation in the brain, which is characterized by the appearance of focal or general neurological symptoms. The disease ranks third in terms of mortality after cardiovascular and oncological diseases. About 2/3 of stroke cases occur in elderly people (after 60 years).

A stroke is an acute disorder of cerebral blood circulation, which is characterized by the appearance of focal or general neurological symptoms.

CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS OF STROKE DEVELOPMENT

The cause of a stroke is a violation of blood circulation in a certain area of the brain caused by blockage and rupture of blood vessels in the cerebral hemispheres. The cause of this blockage can be embolism or thrombosis. Cerebral artery rupture can occur due to hypertension, congenital vascular defects (weak vascular walls), aneurysms, and serious injuries.

Factors that increase the likelihood of developing a stroke include:

Young. The older a person is, the more likely he is to develop a stroke. The condition of blood vessels deteriorates with age, and chronic diseases affect cerebral circulation, which worsens with age.

Taking certain medications. Some drugs (long-term use) increase the likelihood of developing heart disease. Oral contraceptives containing estrogens increase the risk of stroke. Arterial hypertension. Pregnant women or those taking contraceptives should be especially careful. Bad habits, especially smoking. Excessive consumption of alcohol and smoking is an important provocative factor for stroke. Cigarettes and alcohol together significantly increase the likelihood of developing cardiovascular diseases, which in turn contributes to the occurrence of strokes.

Other diseases: diabetes, arterial hypertension, Fabry's disease, peripheral vascular disease, carotid artery stenosis, other cardiovascular diseases.



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CLASSIFICATION

Several types of stroke are distinguished:

Ischemic stroke (brain infarction). This is the most common type, accounting for about 80% of cases. This type of stroke is a severe lack of blood circulation in a certain area of the brain.

Hemorrhagic stroke (hematoma inside the brain). This is a blood injury to a certain part of the brain. It accounts for about 10% of all cases.

Subarachnoid hemorrhage. This condition develops as a result of rupture of cerebral blood vessels. Subarachnoid hemorrhage accounts for approximately 5% of all cases.

A common stroke. This is a collective term for massive strokes. A generalized stroke is a type of severe stroke that presents with general brain symptoms.

Lacunar stroke. This is a type of ischemic stroke. This type of stroke is characterized by narrowing of small arteries. This name is given because the injection is located in the lacunae of the infarct, into which this fluid is injected. According to statistics, lacunar stroke accounts for 20% of ischemic stroke. It is observed in approximately equal amounts between men and women. Most often, this pathology is diagnosed in people aged 48-75 years. The most common cause of lacunar stroke is atherosclerosis on the background of arterial hypertension.

Spinal cord stroke. This type of stroke is a severe lack of blood circulation in the spinal cord. Ischemic or hemorrhagic brain stroke is often the cause of spinal cord stroke. General therapeutic treatment of stroke is aimed at normalizing the cardiovascular system, restoring respiratory function, reducing brain swelling, as well as preventing its recurrence and correcting its complications.

In an ischemic stroke, blood circulation and the damaged area are restored by means of antiaggregant, anticoagulant, neuroprotector (cavinton, etc.) and nootropic (picamilon) drugs. If necessary, surgical treatment is performed. The normal functioning of the brain is supported by antioxidants, vitamins, and drugs to improve tissue metabolism.

In hemorrhagic stroke, angioprotectors, vasoactive drugs were prescribed. The most effective method in the treatment of hemorrhagic stroke is surgical intervention.



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CONSEQUENCES

A stroke can lead to long-term coma, paralysis, or paresis of muscles in certain parts of the body. A stroke can cause cognitive and memory loss. A severe stroke can cause the patient's death.

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