

Abstract



Stroke

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Abstract:

A stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of the brain is interrupted or reduced, preventing brain tissue from getting oxygen and nutrients. Brain cells begin to die in minutes. A stroke is a medical emergency, and prompt treatment is crucial. Early action can reduce brain damage and other complications. Seek immediate medical attention if any signs or symptoms of a stroke, even if they seem to come and go or they disappear completely. Knowing your stroke risk factors, following your doctor's recommendations and adopting a healthy lifestyle are the best steps you can take to prevent a stroke. If you've had a stroke or a transient ischemic attack (TIA), these measures might help prevent another stroke. The follow-up care you receive in the hospital and afterward also may play a role. After emergency treatment, patient should be closely monitored for at least a day. After that, stroke care focuses on helping recover as much function as possible and return to independent living. The impact of stroke depends on the area of the brain involved and the amount of tissue damaged. If your stroke affected the right side of your brain, the movement and sensation on the left side of the body may be affected. If the stroke



damaged the brain tissue on the left side of your brain, your movement and sensation on the right side of the body may be affected. Brain damage to the left side of the brain may cause speech and language disorders. Rehabilitation may begin before patient leave the hospital. After discharge, might continue program in a rehabilitation unit of the same hospital, another rehabilitation unit or skilled nursing facility, as an outpatient, or at home.

Biography:

Samir Mustafa Smisim is working as Medical Director of training dept SRCA, Saudi Arabia..

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