

STROKE

PSYCHOLOGY **P.G. Sem- 2**
Paper- CC-6(Neuropsychology)
Unit-2

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Stroke

- **Stroke or cerebro vascular accident, which describes a heterogeneous group of vascular disorder that result in brain injury.**
- **Stroke always occur in the brain and is the most common type of CVA disorder.**
- **CVA or stroke assigned to clinical syndrome that are caused by blockage in blood supply or hemorrhage in brain**
- **Stroke can produce an array of disorder of great complexity. Most strokes occur, or localized in only one of the cerebral hemisphere.**

Types of Stroke

Ischemia: insufficient blood supply to an area of the brain,
short lasting attacks, transient deficits

Infraction: Blockage of an artery, more lasting severe
deficit

Hemorrhage: bleeding and displacement of the brain

Ischemia

Ischemia: This is the most common type of stroke. It happens when the brain's blood vessels become narrowed or blocked, causing severely reduced blood flow (ischemia). A transient ischemic attack (TIA) — sometimes known as a mini stroke — is a temporary period of symptoms similar to those you'd have in a stroke. A TIA doesn't cause permanent damage. They're caused by a temporary decrease in blood supply to part of your brain, which may last as little as five minutes

recovery should take place in 24 hours, Rudolf Virchow coined the term Ischemic, no actual damage to neuron , just a temporary insufficiency of oxygen supply

Symptom:

sudden tingling on one half of the face

Confusion about time, place ,person

Impairment in speech either understanding or communicating

Sudden slurring of speech. Dizziness, blurring or double vision

Difficulty in reading , writing

Intarction

Result from an inadequate blood supply to an area of the brain, causing tissue death of the cell

Thrombosis: formation of blood clot or thombus within the blood vessel

Embolism: refers to blood clot that has travelled from one part of the body to another

Hemorrhage

Hemorrhage:

Result from heavy rupture of a blood vessel causing heavy spilling of blood into cerebral tissues.

Symptoms of stroke

The symptoms of cerebrovascular disease depend on the **location** of the blockage and **its impact** on brain tissue.

Important symptoms are:-

- **Muscular Deficit**: difficulty walking, instability, problems with coordination, stiff muscles, overactive reflexes, or decreased psychomotor activity, fine motor movement
- paralysis of one side of the body, or **hemiplegia**
- weakness on one side, also known as **hemiparesis**
- **Limbs**: numbness or weakness
- **Facial**: muscle weakness or numbness

Symptoms of stroke

- **Visual Problems:** blurred vision, double vision, sudden visual loss, or temporary loss of vision in one eye
- **Speech Problems:** difficulty speaking, slurred speech, or speech loss, Trouble speaking and understanding what others are saying.
- **Whole body:** fatigue, light-headedness, or vertigo

Symptoms of stroke

- **Headache.** A sudden, severe headache, which may be accompanied by vomiting, dizziness or altered consciousness, may indicate that you're having a stroke
- **Sensory deficit:** reduced sensation of touch

Symptoms of stroke

Cognitive symptom:

Attention problem: sustaining of attention, selective attention, confusion and disorientation

- **Memory:** anterograde amnesia
- **Deficit in** abstract thinking, Impaired judgment,
- **Visuo spatial deficit:** difficulty in estimating the distance between different objects as well as between themselves and other people
- **Psychological symptoms:**
Depression, Apathy, Euphoria, Impulsive behavior, Lack of initiation(Akinesia)

causes of stroke

Life style risk factors

- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Heavy or binge drinking
- Use of illegal drugs such as cocaine and methamphetamine

causes of stroke

Medical risk factors

- High blood pressure
- Cigarette smoking or secondhand smoke exposure
- High cholesterol
- Diabetes
- Obstructive sleep apnea
- **Cardiovascular disease**, including heart failure, heart defects, heart infection or abnormal heart rhythm, such as atrial fibrillation
- **Personal or family history** of stroke, heart attack or transient ischemic attack

causes of stroke

- **Age** — People age 55 or older have a higher risk of stroke than do younger people.
- **Sex** — **Men** have a higher risk of stroke than women. **Women are usually older** when they have strokes, and they're more likely to die of strokes than are men.
- **Hormones** — Use of birth control pills or hormone therapies that include estrogen increases risk.

Treatment of stroke

treatment consists of blood thinners

- Early treatment with medication like tPA (clot buster) can minimize brain damage. Other treatments focus on limiting complications and preventing additional strokes.
- **Medications**
- Alteplase, Blood Thinners, Statin, Antihypertensive drug and ACE inhibitor
- **Supportive care**
- Cardiac monitoring

Treatment of stroke

- **Therapies**

- Speech therapy, Rehabilitation, Occupational Therapy, Stroke rehabilitation and Physical Therapy

- **Preventative**

- Physical exercise and Quitting smoking

- **Specialists**

- Neurologist, Speech therapist, Critical Care Doctor, Occupational Therapist, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Physiotherapist, Neurosurgeon, Primary Care Provider (PCP) and Emergency Medicine Doctor