

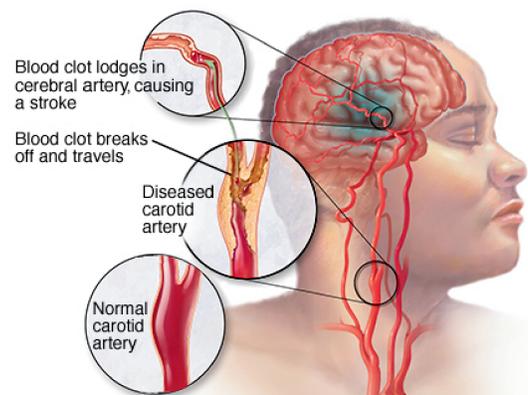
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INTRODUCTION

1. GTF coaches to conduct research on a variety of topics related to thrombosis
2. Stroke: One of the most devastating forms of thrombosis
3. This is an humble effort to tell about this horrifying condition

WHAT IS A STROKE?

1. A "brain attack" or blood clot in the brain that occurs when blood flow to a certain area of the brain is cut off
2. Brain cells die due to deprivation of oxygen, leading to loss of memory and muscle control



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CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

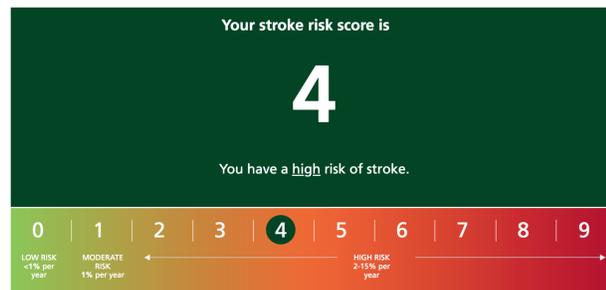
1. Prior Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)
2. Hypertension
3. Hyperlipidemia
4. Diabetes
5. Atrial Fibrillation
6. Prior MI
7. Heredity

THE AWARD COALITION

CHA₂DS₂-VASc RISK FACTORS
Click each box that applies then calculate the total number to determine patient stroke risk score.

CHF/AVD (congestive heart failure or left ventricular dysfunction)	High blood pressure (hypertension)	Age 75+ This increases your risk by two numbers.	Diabetes	Stroke/Thromboembolism History/TIA (transient ischemic attack) This increases your risk by two numbers.	Vascular disease PAD (peripheral artery disease), aortic plaque, or heart attack	Age 65-74	Female
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Calculate →



TYPES OF STROKE

1. Ischemic stroke (a stroke occurring when an artery in the brain is blocked by a blood clot)
2. Hemorrhagic stroke (a stroke occurring when an artery in the brain burst ruptures)

EARLY SIGNS

1. Sudden numbness in the face, arm, or leg in one side of the body
2. Blurred vision or loss of vision
3. Loss of consciousness or dizziness
4. Difficulty with movement and coordination.
5. Slurred speech

SYMPTOMS: FAST



ARM WEAKNESS
Is one arm weak or numb? Try to raise both arms. Does one arm drift downward?

- **Face** – Ask to smile: face droops
- **Arms** – One arm drifts downwards
- **Speech** – Speech is slurred
- **Time** – Call 911 immediately

REHABILITATION

1. Physical therapy
2. Occupational therapy
3. Speech-language therapy
4. Recreation therapy
5. Psychotherapy

DIAGNOSIS

1. Physical diagnosis
2. Blood pressure
3. Look at face, arms
4. MRI: Detect damage of brain tissues
5. CT scan: Image of the brain
6. Carotid ultrasound
7. Cerebral angiogram

MANAGEMENT

1. I / V injection of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA)
2. Intra-arterial thrombolysis
3. Carotid endarterectomy
4. Graft
5. Angioplasty, stents, coumadin

CONCLUSIONS

1. Stroke is a very difficult condition for everyone: the patient, the physician and the family
2. Stroke is always an emergency
3. Everyone deserves to live and enjoy life
4. With proper and loving care, partial or full recovery is possible