

How can stroke be prevented?

80% strokes can be prevented



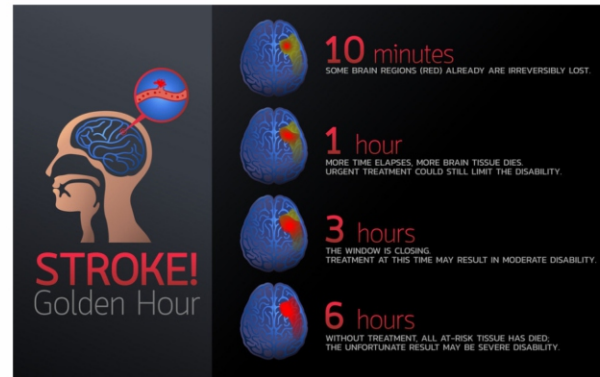
Can stroke be treated?

Emergency treatment depends on the type of stroke. While ischaemic stroke can be treated with medication like tPA (clot buster) or emergency endovascular procedures. In case of haemorrhagic stroke, drugs may be given to lower intracranial blood pressure and surgical repair of the blood vessels in the brain is needed.

Is stroke prevalent in India?

Prevalence of stroke in India is alarming. Stroke incidence rate in India is much higher than in other developing countries with approximately 1.8 million Indians out of a population of 1.2 billion suffering from stroke every year.

What is the importance of Golden hour in stroke?



Do not ignore the symptoms of stroke - Don't stroke your luck, get checked out before it's too late!

Our Facilities

- ▶ Dedicated stroke unit in Ahmedabad
- ▶ Team of neurophysicians, neurosurgeons, and neurointensivist
- ▶ Advanced multi-slice Computed Tomography (CT) scanner
- ▶ MRI 1.5 T that provides 3D volumetric imaging correction of motion in real time
- ▶ ICU with 24X7 availability of critical care specialist and ventilator
- ▶ Availability of endovascular neuro-intervention backup with CATH lab
- ▶ Availability of neuro-rehabilitation (Physiotherapy)

24X7 ▶ Emergency Services with
Emergency Physician



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STROKE

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it can happen to anyone"

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What is Stroke?

Stroke, also known as “brain attack,” “brain paralysis,” or “Lakwa” is a medical emergency. The blood supply to the brain is disturbed due to which brain cells die.

33,000 brain cells are damaged every second the stroke goes untreated

What are the major types of stroke?

Ischaemic stroke

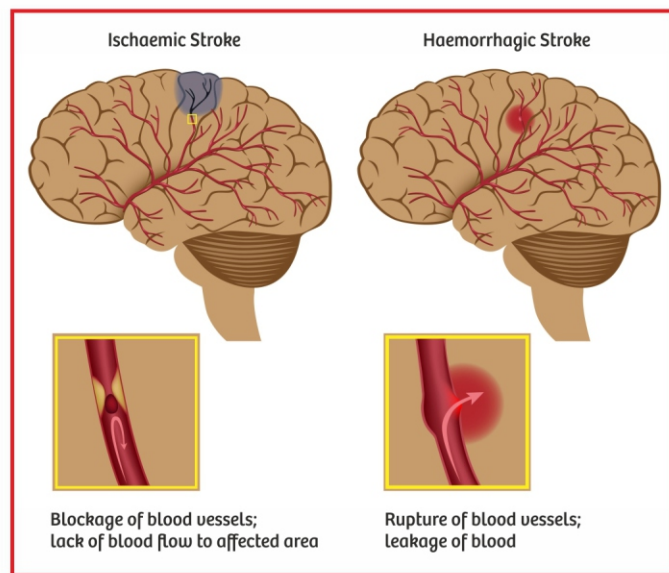
Most common type, caused by a blood clot in the vessels supplying to the brain

Transient ischaemic stroke/ attack (TIA)

Also known as “mini stroke,” caused by a temporary clot

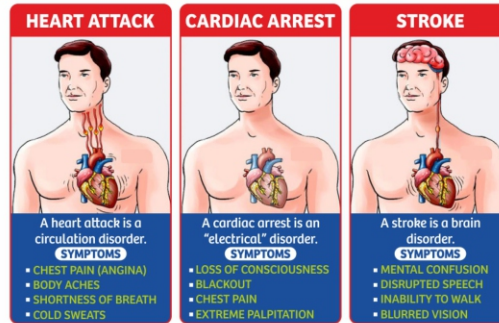
Haemorrhagic stroke

Blood vessel supplying to the brain bursts and the blood flow to brain stops

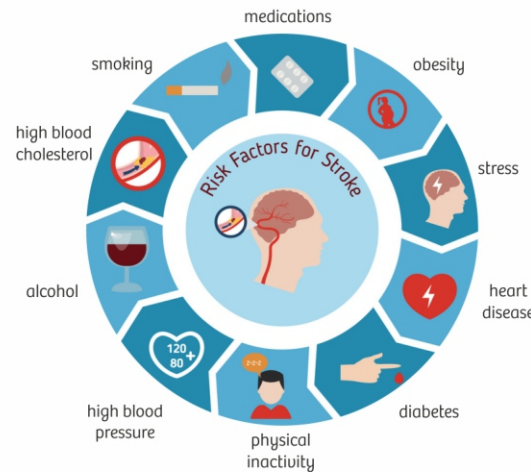


87% strokes are ischaemic caused by clots or blockage. Nearly 12% are haemorrhagic.

Stroke is different from heart attack and cardiac arrest

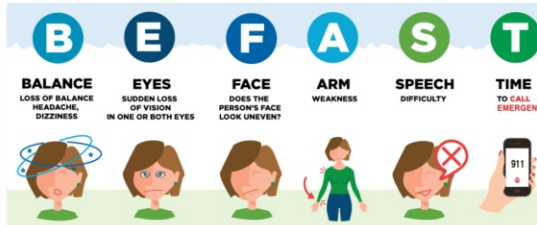


What factors predispose you to stroke?



How to spot a person suffering from stroke?

B	Balance	Loss of balance, headache, or dizziness
E	Eyes	Blurred vision
F	Face	One side of face is drooping
A	Arms	Arm or leg weakness
S	Speech	Difficulty in speech
T	Time	Call ambulance without loss of time



What are the primary symptoms of stroke?

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

What are the effects of stroke?

Physical effects

- ▶ Hemiparesis (unilateral paralysis)
- ▶ Dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing)
- ▶ Spasticity (continuous contraction causing stiffness or tightness of the muscles that interfere with gait and normal movement)
- ▶ Fatigue
- ▶ Vision dissociation, balance and posture problems, disorientation, trouble focusing

Cognitive/emotional effects

- ▶ Pseudobulbar affect (sudden and uncontrollable episodes of crying and laughing)
- ▶ Memory problems (confusion, getting lost in familiar places, difficulty following instructions)
- ▶ Depression
- ▶ Aphasia (impairment of language, affecting production or comprehension of speech and ability to read or write)

Quality of life effects

- ▶ Financial loss
- ▶ Driving ability lost
- ▶ Safety compromised as injuries due to falls become common