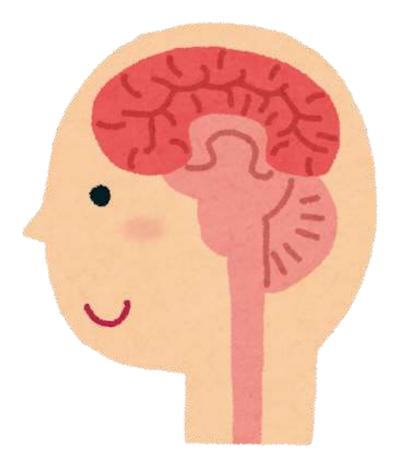




Set date:2003.09.16 Review date:2020.09.25 Revise date:2024.01.25

Understanding stroke



(Image source:https://www.irasutoya.com/)

To deliver intelligent and holistic medicine and to provide the best healthcare Compassion Quality Innovation Accountability

All information above has been reviewed by Neurology specialists Edited and published by the Department of Nursing, Taichung Veterans General Hospital

I. What is a stroke:

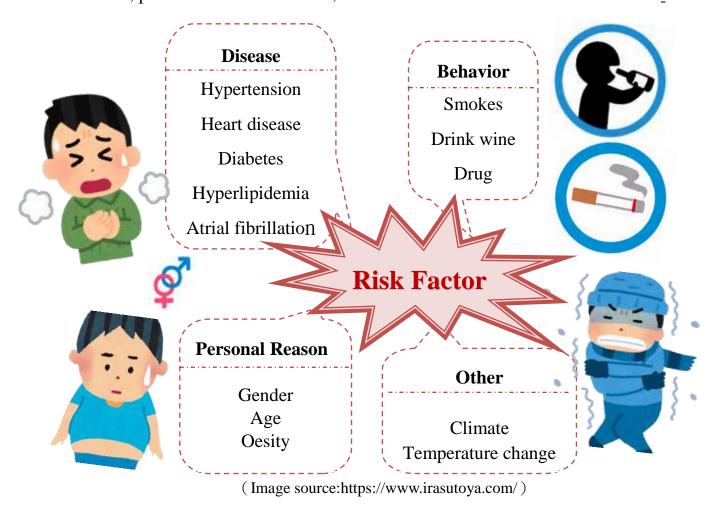
Stroke is caused by blockage of blood vessels in the brain (ischemic stroke) or rupture of blood vessels (hemorrhagic stroke), resulting in limb weakness and limited joint mobility, which reduces the patient's daily life ability and easily leads to mild to severe disability or even cause death.



(Image source:https://www.irasutoya.com/)

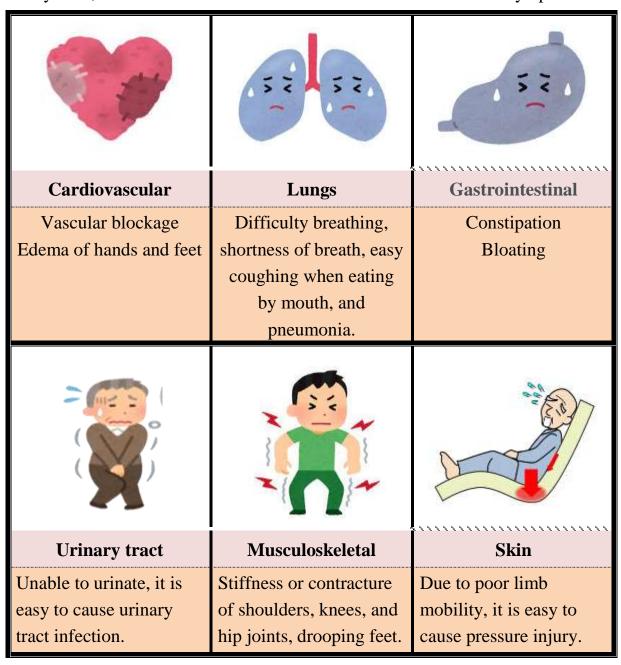
II. Risk of stroke

There are many risk factors for stroke, which can be divided into disease, behavior, personal and other factors, all of which will increase the risk of stroke.



III. Complications of stroke:

Stroke patients, due to changes in activity or even bed rest, can easily affect the organs of the whole body, such as: cardiovascular, lung, gastrointestinal tract, urinary tract, skeletal muscle and skin and other common comorbid symptoms.



(Image source:https://www.irasutoya.com/https://www.irasutoya.com/)

IV. General symptoms of stroke:

Stroke is caused by damage to brain tissue, so there will be various



(Image source:https://www.irasutoya.com/)

V. Stroke rehabilitation:

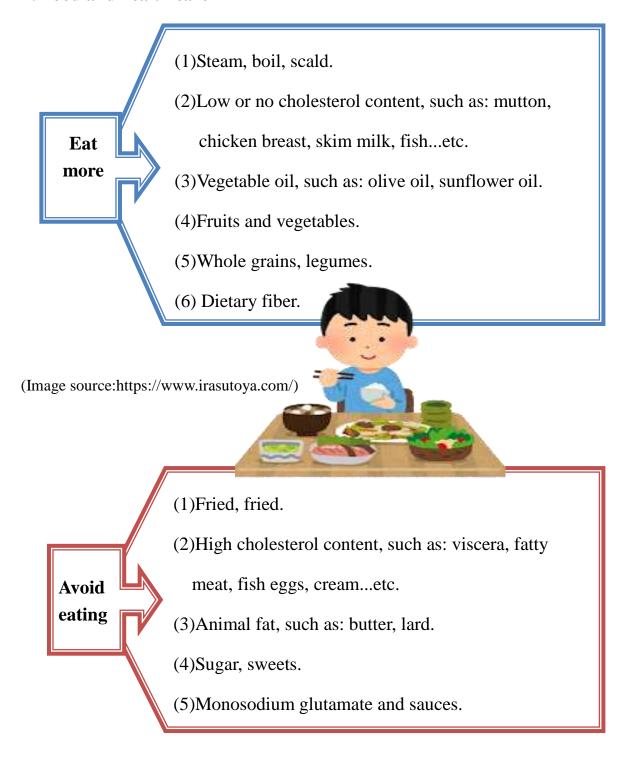
Stroke is a common complication, which can easily lead to a decline in the quality of life. Therefore, regular rehabilitation and drug treatment should be started as soon as possible to reduce the sequelae caused by stroke.

- 1. Assist the range of motion of the limbs and joints.
- 2. Improve posture positioning and assistive (Image source:https://www.irasutoya.com/) devicecoordination, avoid permanent contractures or deformations.
- 3. Ability to assist daily independent self-care.
- 4.Limb mobility and walking safety.

VI. Prevention of stroke:

To prevent the occurrence of stroke, we can reduce the risk of stroke through good living habits and full understanding of risk factors.

1. Food and health care



2.Daily health care:

Stroke can be prevented and reduced by adjusting daily routines and daily habits. Therefore, it is very important to maintain good living habits.



Bar



Disease control

Diabetes, high blood pressure or hyperlipidemia should be treated as soon as possible.

Take the medicine according to the doctor's

instructions, and do not stop the medicine casually.

Change behavior

No smoking, no alcohol. Keep your emotions on an even keel.

Get enough sleep and rest. Appropriate and regular exercise.



keep fit

Maintain ideal body weight.

Keep your bowel movements open.

(Image source:https://www.irasutoya.com/)

keep warm

When showering, the water temperature is maintained at 39~42°C.

Add appropriate clothing to keep your body warm

VII. Conclusion

Stroke rehabilitation needs to be carried out for a long time. The quality of life after stroke can be improved and improved through the referral of the medical team to rehabilitation institutions, continuous rehabilitation treatment and drug use,



(Imagesource:https://www.irasutoya.com/)

positioning, stretching exercises and wearing assistive devices. To prevent stroke, we must have good and regular living habits and fully understand the risk factors in order to know how to prevent and reduce the probability of stroke.

VIII. References

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