



RISK FACTORS FOR HEMORRHAGIC STROKES

- Hypertension
- Head injury
- Aneurysm
- Tumor
- Ateriovenous malformation (AVM)



PREVENTION

- Control blood pressure
- Control high cholesterol and diabetes
- Avoid smoking
- Avoid excessive alcohol

References

American Academy of Neurology
World Health Organization
National Stroke Association
Mayoclinic.org



IF YOU OR
SOMEONE YOU
KNOW
EXPERIENCES A
STROKE, PLEASE
CALL 911 OR VISIT
THE EMERGENCY
ROOM AT THE SIR
LESTER BIRD
MEDICAL CENTRE



Sir Lester Bird Medical Centre
Michael's Mount
St. John's, Antigua



Email: info@msjmc.gov.ag
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HEMORRHAGIC STROKE



SLBMC

NEUROLOGY SERVICE

EPIDEMIOLOGY



Approximately 15 million people suffer from a stroke each year of which 4.5 million people die. It is one of the leading causes of death worldwide.

Only 15% of all strokes are hemorrhagic. Although stroke increases with age, one third of strokes occur in persons younger than 65 years old.

A hemorrhagic stroke is when a weakened blood vessel ruptures and bleeds into the brain.



FACE
Can they smile?
Does one side droop?



ARM
Can they lift both arms?



SPEECH
Is their speech slurred
or muddled?



TIME
Call 911

SYMPTOMS

A person with hemorrhagic stroke will experience a sudden onset of the following:

- Numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg
- Difficulty speaking or understanding speech
- Difficulty seeing in one or both eyes
- Severe headache
- Confusion
- Nausea and vomiting
- Stiff neck

Possible complications after stroke include:

- Seizures
- Recurrent bleeding
- Vasospasm (constriction of blood vessel)
- Brain swelling
- Ischemic stroke

TREATMENT



After a diagnostic work-up through CT or MRI scan and a neurological assessment by your doctor, he/she will work arduously to control your blood pressure and prevent arteries from narrowing.

Surgery may be an appropriate solution and your doctor will speak to you and your family about the process and its pros and cons.

The degree of disability from the stroke varies for each individual but usually part of the rehabilitation programme includes speech and language therapy, physical therapy and occupational therapy.