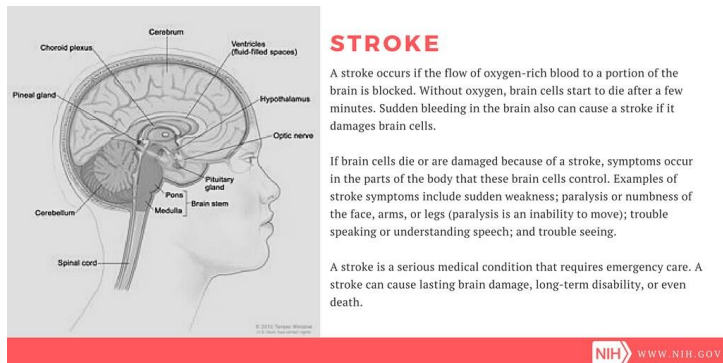


Written report

Topic-stroke



Strokes is a very well-studied condition in neurology. A stroke is a serious medical emergency that occurs when blood flow to part of the brain is blocked or blood vessel burst (ischemic) causing brain cells to die from lack of oxygen within minutes. symptoms usually appear suddenly and need immediate medical attention. There are many signs and symptoms of a stroke, but doctors use the fast test to help people recognise a stroke quickly like face drooping. That can include having an uneven smile and one side of the face may drop or feel numb. There is also arm weakness, being unable to lift one arm or feeling numb. Another symptom is difficulty with speech the person may struggle to say simple sentences or may be slurred, there's are the main symptoms as such experiencing this patient should get urgent medical care. People may also experience sudden confusion, sudden headache, difficulty walking, dizziness or loss of balance and sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes. These symptoms are commonly seen in conditions such as ischemic stroke and haemorrhagic stroke. Strokes represent a severe, growing global and national health crisis, characterized by high mortality, significant long-term disability, and a rising incidence driven by aging population and lifestyle factors.as of 2024-2025, stroke is the third leading cause of death and disability globally. Over

7.25million people die from stroke annually and 1 in 4 adults over the age of 25 will experience a stroke in their lifetime.

What are the different approaches used to measure and monitor a stroke? Different approaches to measuring and monitoring stroke involve a combination of rapid imaging, clinical assessments, blood tests, and physiological monitoring to distinguish between ischemic. A computed tomography (CT) scan or a magnetic resonance imaging (mri)scan is used to produce picture of your brain. This will help to keep an eye and track the patience improvement. The control of stroke involves a combination of preventive strategies a comprehensive approach focusing on emergency treatment to minimize damage, long-term management to prevent recurrence, and lifestyle modifications to manage risk factors. Also giving patient, the right dose of medication and do`s and don'ts in their day-to-day activities and diets. The consequences of stroke on people in the community extend beyond the individual patient and can affect families, healthcare patient and can affect families, healthcare systems and the wider society. This condition leaves a burden on family's members as they often become informal caregivers for stroke survivors, this may lead to emotional stress and caregiver burnout, financial strain if family members reduce working hours. A stroke has profound, long-lasting consequences that extend far beyond the individual survivor, creating significant, multi-faceted burdens on families and the community. strokes affect communities a lot as approximately 7.3 million families suffer from grieve from losing a love one from a stroke causing emotional and mental distress and heartache which an also cause underlying health issues on what their enduring during this hardship.

In conclusion, stroke is a serious and life threatening medical condition that occurs when the blood supply to the brain is interrupted, leading to brain cell damage or death. In the UK, around 100,000 people experience a stroke annually and over 1.2 million people are living its long term consequences. Effective management of stroke relies on early diagnosis monitoring and long-term control through medication, lifestyle changes and rehabilitation. Overall, stroke not only affects individuals but also places substantial burden on families, healthcare systems, and society, making prevention, early intervention, and integrated care crucial.