

**COMES OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT
IN GERIATRIC PATIENT**

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INTRODUCTION

Cerebrovascular accident also called as stroke, is a medical condition in which poor blood flow to the brain results in cell death. Due to hypertension high blood pressure is exerted on the blood vessels hence making them damaged and weaken whenever the blood vessels get weaken they are more prone to get narrowed, ruptured, injured and leaked. When a blood vessel is injured the body uses platelets (thrombocytes), and fibrin to form a clot and prevent blood loss. The blood clot enlarges in size further and obstruct the flow of blood through brains blood vessels. As a result the blood clots in the arteries of brain obstruct the flow of blood leading to the brain. As there is no blood supply the O₂ supply will be lost resulting in the death of cells of brain which are “neurons cells” and “glia cells”. The diabetes mellitus adds 2-4 fold increased risk of stroke.. This causes hemipalgeia in the body. It occurs on the side opposite to the affected part of brain. The common cause of hemipalgeia is due to destruction of the corticospinal tracts, (they are the nerve fibers that travel from the brain to spinal cord, and they conduct impulses from brain to muscle in voluntary manner). Deviation of the upper and lower limb and other expression such as facial expression also called as aphasia. Aphasia is a communication disorder that results from damage or injury to the language parts of brain. It is more common in older adults who had a stroke. They may have problems in understanding, conversation, and reading, writing words and using numbers. Global aphasia – this is the most severe type of aphasia. This is often seen right after a stroke, the person has difficulty in understanding and speaking the words. And the person is unable to read or write.

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