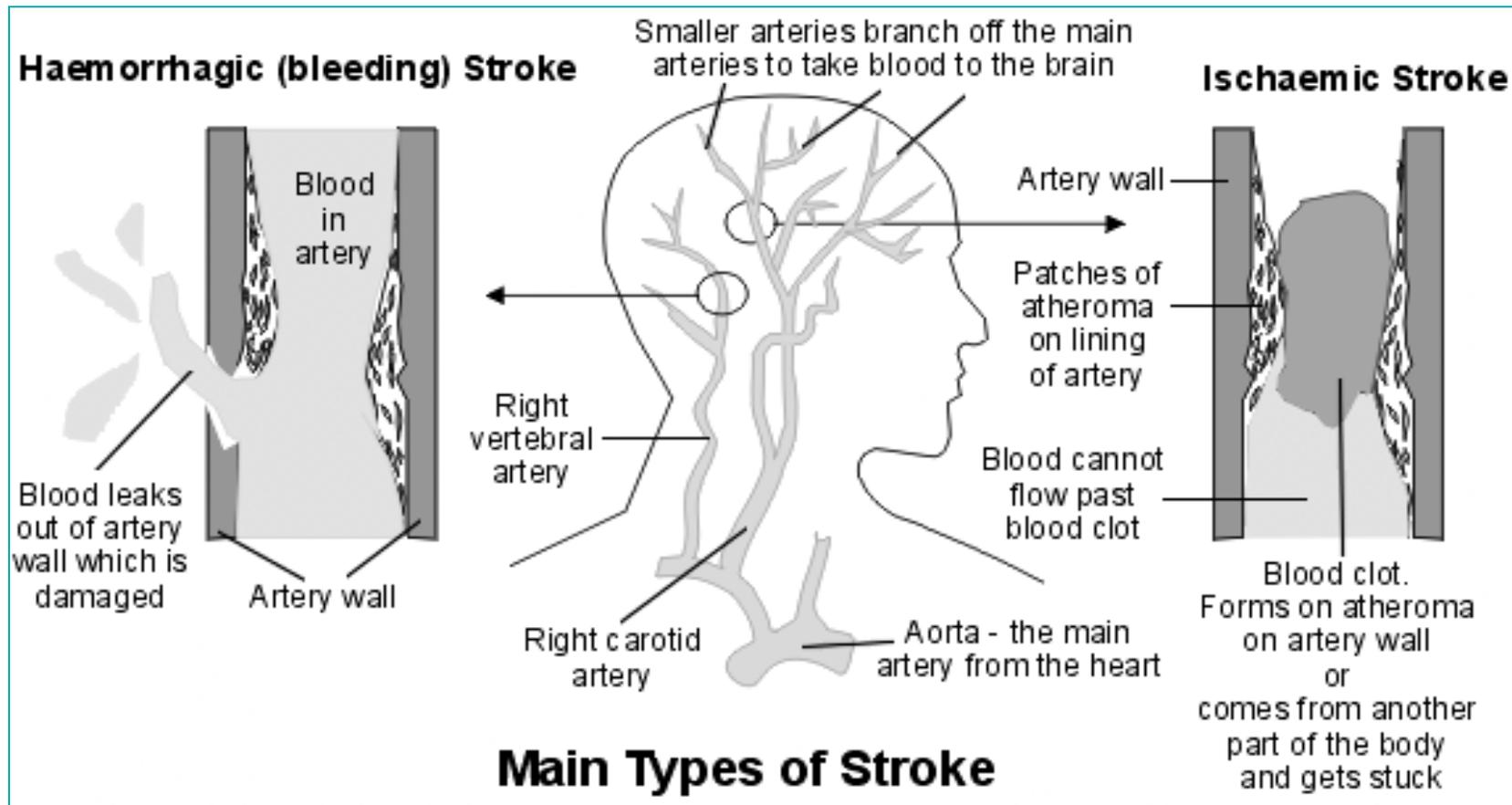


Handout one



Haemorrhagic - where the blood vessel bursts and the blood spills out onto the brain - this account for approximately 15% of strokes
Ischaemic Stroke- cause by a clot usually can be because of the blood being unable to get passed because there is furring of the arteries or from a clot that has come from somewhere else in the body e.g. the heart.

Facial weakness

Facial droop, Lopsided smile, Drooling, Slurring words

Speech difficulties may be that the person has no speech, has difficulty saying words, gets words muddled or that words are slurred. Sometimes it is the only sign that something is wrong.



Arm weakness

At first arms are usually floppy - as time goes on this may resolve but the person can later on develop spasticity in their arm which makes it tight and difficult to move.

Stroke can affect your mobility - usually with a weakness on one side of the body - the person can have no movement or feeling. Rehabilitation aims to get the person to as good a level as able. Obviously not being able to get about for any great distance or being in a wheelchair can have a major impact on what people can do, where they live, their work etc.