ACUTE DISTURBANCE OF BLOOD CIRCULATION IN THE HEAD

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Abstract: Acute cerebrovascular accident, commonly known as stroke, is a medical emergency that occurs when blood flow to the brain is disrupted. This can lead to serious complications such as brain damage, disability and even death. Stroke has been a significant health problem throughout history, and researchers, doctors, and scientists have worked tirelessly to better understand and treat the condition. In the past, strokes were often misunderstood and misdiagnosed. Ancient civilizations such as the Egyptians and Greeks believed that strokes were caused by supernatural forces or evil spirits. It was only in the 17th century that the French doctor Jacob Winslow discovered the connection between strokes and the brain. Winslow's groundbreaking work laid the foundation for future research in the field of acute cerebrovascular disorders. In the 19th century, the German neurologist Karl Wernicke made a significant contribution to the understanding of stroke. Wernicke identified a specific area in the brain responsible for language, now known as Wernicke's area. He also discovered that damage to this area can lead to a condition called Wernicke's aphasia, a language disorder common in stroke patients. Wernicke's research helped pave the way for further research into the effects of stroke on cognitive function.

Key words: ischemia, stroke, thrombus, embolism, hypertension, hemorrhagic, CT, MRI, UTE, thermoregulation.

One of the main challenges facing researchers is the lack of effective treatments for certain types of strokes, such as hemorrhagic strokes, which are caused by ruptured blood vessels in the brain. Developing targeted therapies for these types of strokes is critical to improving patient outcomes and reducing the risk of long-term disability.

In modern times, great advances in medical technology have revolutionized the diagnosis and treatment of acute cerebrovascular disorders. Imaging techniques such as MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) and CT (computed tomography) allow doctors to determine the location and extent of brain damage caused by a stroke. This information is crucial in determining the most appropriate course of treatment for each patient. In the field of acute cerebrovascular accident, there are many influential people who have done a lot of scientific work and they have contributed a lot to our understanding of this condition. One such person is Dr. Michael Chopp, a renowned neuroscientist who has devoted his career to studying the effects of stroke on the brain. Dr. Chopping's research has led to the development of new treatments aimed at reducing brain damage and improving recovery outcomes for stroke patients. In addition, leading neurosurgeon Dr. Thomas Wolfe has created innovative surgical techniques for the treatment of acute cerebral circulatory disorders. His expertise in minimally invasive procedures has helped improve patient outcomes and reduce the risk of complications associated with traditional open surgeries. Although significant progress has been made in the diagnosis and treatment of acute cerebrovascular disorders, challenges remain.

At present, the number of patients with acute circulatory disorders in the brain is increasing under the influence of environmental and social factors. According to the data of the World Health Organization, this disease ranks third after cardiovascular and oncological diseases in terms of mortality rate. Incidence is from 1.5 to 7.4 (per 1000 population), death is 10-15 percent, disability is 30-35 percent. It can be seen that at present this issue is not only a medical problem, but it is becoming one of the social tasks.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, acute cerebrovascular accident is a complex and multifaceted medical condition that requires a comprehensive approach to diagnosis and treatment. Historical context, key figures, and advances in research and technology have all played an important role in shaping our current understanding of the condition. By continuing to support research and innovation in this area, it may help improve outcomes for patients affected by acute cerebrovascular accidents and pave the way for future developments in treatment and prevention strategies. It is necessary to rest, work and eat properly, avoid mental and nervous tension, treat vascular diseases in time. Statistics show that the main reason for the severe form of stroke and its development are unhealthy habits such as physical inactivity and sitting too much. Those who live such a slow life are 2.5 times more likely to have

a brain hemorrhage than those who regularly do physical education. Therefore, regular sports can prevent not only stroke, but also other diseases. Also, avoiding harmful habits (alcohol, tobacco products, drugs, etc.) is a factor in preventing the disease. Cardiovascular diseases are 2.5 times more common in people who smoke alcohol and tobacco compared to healthy people.

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