

Look Out! It's a Brain Attack!!!

Not just a stroke.

Brain Attack



- What?
- Types
- So what?
- Morbidity
- Co-morbidity



What is it?

- Stroke
- Cerebral Vascular Accident
- Apoplexy
- TIA

Cerebral Vascular Accident



- Syndrome:
- The aggregate of signs and symptoms associated with any morbid process, and constituting together the picture of the disease.



Brain Attack

- A syndrome caused by disruption in the flow of blood to the brain



Causes

- Ischemic
 - Thrombosis
 - Embolism
- Hemorrhagic

Thrombosis



- Gradual narrowing of artery of neck or brain
- Eventual blockage
- Cholesterol, fatty deposit buildup

Embolism



- Blockage of artery of neck or brain
- By a clot (embolus)

Hemorrhage



- Rupture of an artery in the brain (or on its surface)
- Bleeding within brain itself
- Bleeding in space between brain and outer membrane



Why?

- Killer #3
- 500,000 each year:
 - 150,000 die
 - 350,000 survive
- 3.5 million now



2

A Rose is a Rose



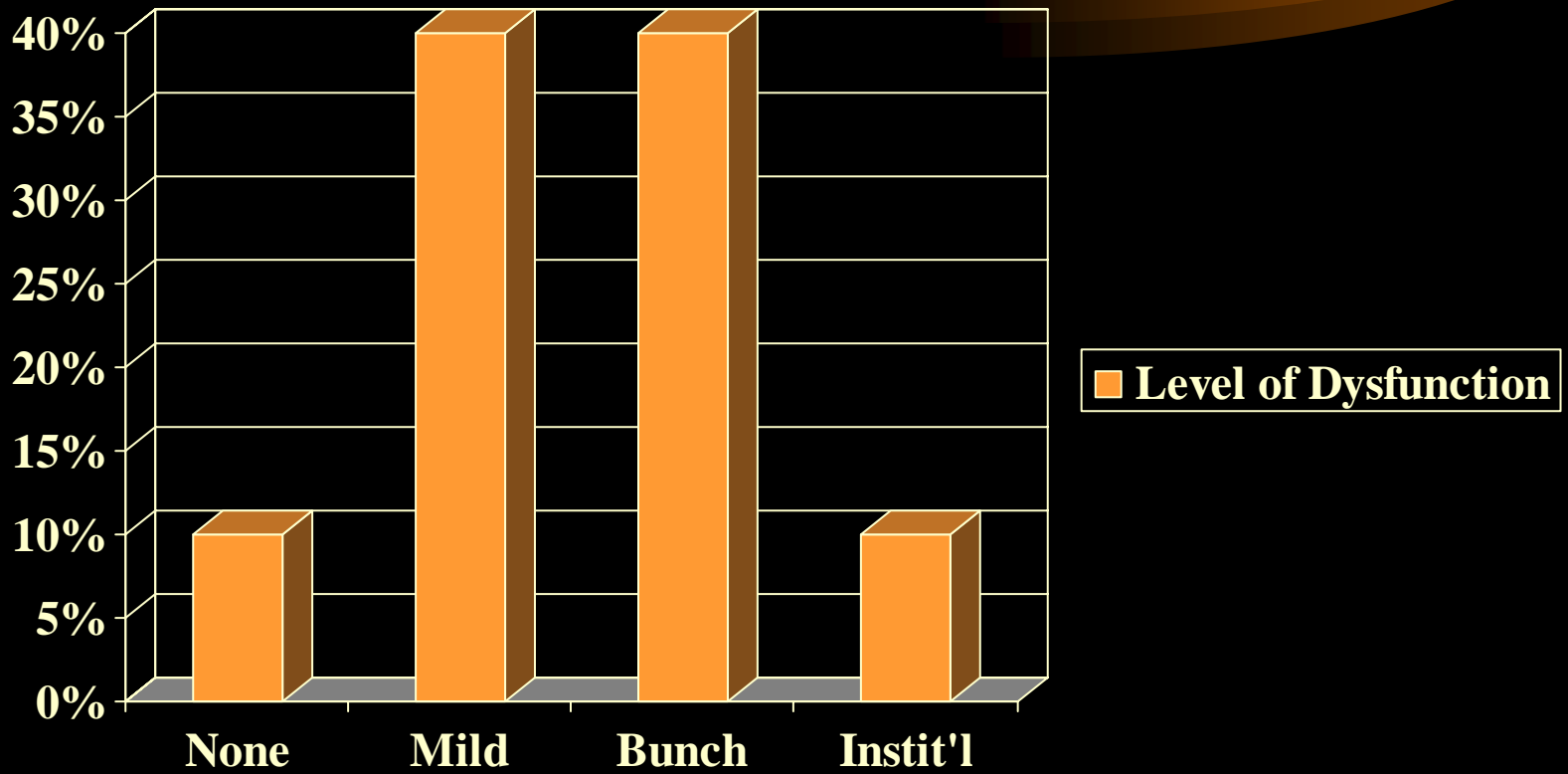
- Subarchnoid Hemorrhage
- Vertebrobasilar Ischemia
- Brain Stem Stroke
- Cerebellar Stroke
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Intracerebral Hemorrhage

More Roses



- Hemiplagia
- Ischemia
- A A A
 - Aphasia
 - Apraxia
 - Ataxia
- Hemiparesis

Outcomes



Risk Factors



- Smoker
- Hypertension
- Atrial fibrillation
- Diabetes mellitus
- Prior stroke/family history

More Risk Factors



- Increased age
- Males
- Postmenopausal women
- Race
- Asymptomatic carotid bruit
- Migraine headaches
- Chronic heart disease

What's the difference?



- **CVA**

- **TIA**

What's the difference?

- **Heart Attack**

Necrosis of myocardial tissue resulting from obstruction of a coronary artery.

- **Brain Attack**

A heterogeneous category of illnesses that describes brain injury, usually sudden, caused by vascular disease

Similarities



Similarities



- Smoker
- Blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Lipids

Treatment



- Before
 - Aspirin 22%
 - Statins 62%
 - Surgery
- After
 - Anticoagulant

What's new?



- Drugs
 - A new drug in Phase III by Bristol-Meyers Squibb. Prevents the cell death that follows an ischemic episode. Dr. Gribkoff creates molecule BMS-204352. 5/01/01
- t P A

The 2001 Stroke Study

- Which risk factors account for:
 - the earliest claims?
 - the longest stays?
 - the greatest number of brain attacks?
 - the most serious brain attacks?
- Lifestyle?
- Forever?
- Red flags?

Of Interest

- 3,587 claims in 2001
- 385 early claims
 - 169 on policies issued in 1999
 - 145 “ “ “ “ 2000
 - 24 “ “ “ “ 2001
- 168 of 3,587 for stroke = 4.6%

Random



- Brain attack? Or dementia?
- Married? What for?

In Conclusion

- Brain attacks are not progressive but very costly
- Watch for symptoms of TIA

Any Questions?

Ask Cam!