

## 防止中風

### 甚麼是中風?

中風是一種急性腦血管疾病，即大腦血液循環突然發生障礙，造成腦組織受損。中風主要分為兩種：缺血性中風和出血性中風。

#### 1. 缺血性中風

缺血性中風的前因是大腦動脈血管變窄或發生梗塞，或大腦動脈血管被血塊或血管上脫落的碎片阻塞。缺血性中風是最常見的一種中風。

#### 2. 出血性中風

出血性中風(又叫腦溢血)是由于大腦動脈血管破裂出血造成的。血液溢入腦組織，導致腦組織受損，從而產生大腦局部功能障礙。天生的動脈缺陷和疾病導致的動脈血管壁變薄、變脆都可能引發腦溢血。

### 中風的後果

不同種類の中風所產生的後果大同小異。

根據大腦受損部位的不同，中風的後果包括：

- 意識喪失
- 偏癱
- 語言不利、理解遲鈍
- 吞咽和進食困難
- 大小便失禁
- 感知功能喪失或出現障礙
- 一側失明
- 喪失記憶
- 喪失控制情緒的能力，出現情緒變化無常、沮喪、疲憊、情緒低落等現象

### 導致中風的因素

中風常常是由于疾病(如：高血壓)、遺傳、不良生活習慣(如：吸煙、暴飲暴食)等綜合因素所造成的。突然受驚或爭吵一般不會引起中風。

## Preventing Stroke

### What is a stroke?

A stroke is a brain attack – a sudden interruption of blood flow to parts of your brain causing damage to brain cells. There are two main types of stroke, ischaemic and haemorrhagic.

#### 1. ISCHAEMIC STROKE

Ischaemic strokes are caused by narrowing or clogging of arteries leading to the brain, or by a blood clot or piece of debris breaking away from a blood vessel and causing a blockage in one of the brain arteries. Ischaemic stroke is the most common type of stroke.

#### 2. HAEMORRHAGIC STROKE

A haemorrhagic stroke is caused by an artery in the brain bursting and bleeding. Blood is forced into brain tissue, damaging cells so that area of the brain can't function. This can happen because the person was born with a faulty artery, or because disease has caused the artery walls to become thin and brittle.

### THE EFFECTS OF STROKE

Different types of strokes can cause similar damage.

*These effects may occur depending on which area of the brain has been damaged:*

- Loss of consciousness
- Paralysis or weakness, involving face, arm, or leg on one side.
- Difficulty talking and understanding
- Difficulty with swallowing or feeding
- Incontinence, loss of bladder and bowel control
- Loss or impairment of sensation
- Partial loss of vision to one side
- Loss of memory
- Loss of emotional control, mood changes, depression, fatigue, frustration.

### Stroke risk factors

Usually strokes happen because of a combination of factors, such as certain medical conditions (*ie high blood pressure*), inherited characteristics or unhealthy lifestyle (*eg smoking or poor diet*). Sudden shocks or an argument almost never cause strokes.

## 預防中風的簡易步驟

### 1. 量血壓

高血壓是引發中風的最危險因素之一。高血壓患者發生中風的機會可比平常人高七倍。許多可以避免的中風都主要是因為沒有檢查出自己患有高血壓症，或未能對高血壓進行控制而造成的。

高血壓很少有任何預兆，所以定期檢查血壓至關重要。一般來講，一年檢查兩次血壓是比較保險的作法，特別是對四十五歲左右以上的人而言，尤為如此。

患有高血壓症的人必須遵醫囑接受治療，這非常重要。醫生會建議你改變生活方式，例如：減肥，改變不良的飲食習慣，多做鍛煉，或戒煙等。

如果想儘可能地保持身體健康，採取上述措施至關重要。醫生通常還會讓你服用藥物來控制血壓。未經醫生同意不要隨意停藥。停止服藥會使發生中風的可能性升高。

### 2. 戒煙

吸煙使中風的可能性上昇四倍。如果你從今天起開始戒煙，中風的可能性將開始降低。

戒煙對許多人來說都是一件困難的事，但有許多辦法可以幫助你。你可以諮詢家庭醫生或致電“戒煙熱線電話”0800 778 778。

### 3. 鍛煉

不愛運動的人發生中風的可能性比熱愛運動的人要大。

一天至少應該適度地鍛煉30分鐘，這既可以增強體質，又能減少中風的可能性。任何一種能使你發熱和呼吸加快的運動形式都很好，例如：上樓時不乘電梯，改作步行，在花園裡勞動，或步行去便民店買報紙等。

### 4. 飲酒限量

一次飲太多的酒會使血壓升高，從而增加了血管破裂和發生腦溢血的可能性。

時常酗酒也會增加中風的可能性。

### 5. 注意飲食，控制體重

少吃脂肪和鹽有助於降低血壓和膽固醇。飲食過于油膩還可能導致動脈粥樣硬化和形成血栓，這兩者皆是中風的前因。

## SIMPLE STEPS TO REDUCING THE RISK OF STROKE

### 1. Check your blood pressure

High blood pressure is one of the greatest risk factors for stroke. The chance of having a stroke is up to seven times higher for people with high blood pressure than for those with normal or low blood pressure. Failure to detect and control high blood pressure is the number one cause of avoidable strokes.

High blood pressure rarely gives any warning signs so have your blood pressure checked regularly – twice a year is a good rule of thumb, especially for those over about 45 years of age. If you have high blood pressure, it is important that you take the advice and treatment suggested by your doctor.

Your doctor will recommend changes to your lifestyle such as losing weight, changing unhealthy eating habits, exercising more or stopping smoking. These measures are essential if you are going to stay as well as possible.

In many cases your doctor will also prescribe medication to control your blood pressure.

Never give up taking your tablets without talking to your doctor first. If you stop taking them your risk of stroke will rise.

### 2. Stop smoking

Smoking quadruples the risk of stroke.

If you stop smoking today your risk of having a stroke will begin to drop.

Many people find it difficult to stop smoking but there are a lot of things that can help you. Talk to your GP for advice and support or call the **Smoking Quit Line on 0800 778 778**.

### 3. Exercise

Physically inactive people have more risk of stroke than people who keep active.

As little as 30 minutes of moderate exercise a day can increase your fitness and reduce your risk of stroke. Any physical activity is good as long as it is enough to make you slightly warm and a little out of breath. Try taking the stairs instead of the lift, gardening, walking to the dairy to get the paper...

### 4. Limit the amount of alcohol you drink

Drinking lots of alcohol at once can raise your blood pressure. This increases the risk of a blood vessel bursting and bleeding into the brain.

Regular heavy drinking also increases your risk of stroke.

### 5. Eat a healthy diet & control your weight

Cutting down on the amount of fat and salt in your diet should lower your blood pressure and your cholesterol level. Too much fat in your diet can also cause atherosclerosis (*narrowing of the arteries*) or clots which can cause strokes.

平時應注意均衡飲食，多吃新鮮的水果、蔬菜，另加適量的主食、瘦肉或低脂肪的蛋白質食物。

超重會影響週身的血液循環系統，導致高膽固醇、高血壓和糖尿病，這些都會增加中風的可能性。

## 6. 降低血液中的膽固醇

膽固醇是人體細胞的重要組成部份。一般來講，體內產生的膽固醇已經可以滿足自身的需要。膽固醇和飽和脂肪含量高的食物會加速動脈粥樣硬化。家庭醫生可以安排你通過驗血檢查膽固醇，並向你推薦降低膽固醇的最好方法。

## 7. 檢查是否有心房纖維性顫動

心房纖維性顫動(簡稱房顫)是心臟高頻率、無規律跳動的一種。房顫症患者發生中風的危險性較大。

如果你知道或懷疑自己患有房顫，應立即求醫。醫生會幫你決定如何最好地控制病情。

### 其他危險因素：

#### 8. 服用避孕藥

口服避孕藥可能增加中風的可能性。避孕藥會使血液變稠並較容易形成血栓，患高血壓的機會因此增加。

高血壓患者和吸煙者如果服用避孕藥，發生中風的危險性就更大。請向醫生諮詢有關事宜，這非常重要。

## 小中風(又叫短暫性缺血發作，簡稱TIA'S)

部分中風發生得非常突然，但也會有預兆，其中最常見的預兆即是小中風或TIA'S。

短暫性缺血發作(TIA'S)的症狀與中風很相似，只是前者持續不到24小時。(症狀如果持續24小時以上，則叫中風。)

### 任何人如果出現以下症狀都應立即求醫：

- 臉部或肢體(特別是一側肢體)麻木、震顫或癱瘓
- 突發性一支眼睛或雙眼視力模糊
- 突發性語言不利或理解遲鈍
- 突發性頭暈、失去平衡、動作不利
- 突發性劇烈頭痛，通常在頭部一側或向下靠近頸部位置

Try to eat a balanced diet with lots of fresh fruit and vegetables, grains and a moderate amount of lean meat or low fat protein each day.

Being overweight strains the entire circulatory system and predisposes you to higher cholesterol levels, high blood pressure and diabetes, all of which increase your risk of stroke.

## 6. Lower your serum cholesterol

Cholesterol is essential to the body's cells.

Normally your body produces all the cholesterol you need. Foods high in cholesterol and saturated fats can accelerate atherosclerosis. Your doctor can arrange a blood test to check your cholesterol levels.

Your doctor will recommend the best way to reduce your cholesterol levels.

## 7. Find out if you have atrial fibrillation

Atrial fibrillation is a type of rapid irregular heartbeat. People with this condition have a greater risk of stroke.

If you know or suspect you may have atrial fibrillation it is important you see your doctor, who will help you decide the best way to manage this problem.

### Other Risk Factors:

#### 8. Taking the contraceptive pill

Taking oral contraceptives can increase your risk of stroke.

The Pill makes the blood stickier and more susceptible to forming clots and increases the chance of high blood pressure.

If you have high blood pressure or smoke and take the Pill your risk increases. It is important to discuss these things with your doctor who will be able to advise you on the risks and benefits.

## MINI STROKES (TIA'S)

Some strokes are very sudden but there can be warning signs. Usually the warning is in the form of a mini stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)

Transient Ischaemic Attack symptoms are very similar to those of a stroke but last for less than 24 hours (*symptoms lasting longer than 24 hours are called a stroke*).

### Anyone with these symptoms should see a doctor immediately.

#### Common symptoms include:

- Numbness, tingling, paralysis of face, arm or leg especially on one side of the body
- Sudden blurred or limited vision in one or both eyes
- Sudden difficulty speaking or understanding what others are saying
- Sudden dizziness, loss of balance, difficulty with movements
- Sudden intense headache, often on one side or down the neck

- 短暫昏厥
- 短暫糊塗

- Brief spell of fainting
- A brief episode of confusion

### 危險因素會成倍增長的情形

如果你在導致中風的因素中佔兩項或兩項以上，那麼你發生中風的危險性會成倍增長。例如：

**吸煙+高血壓**=發生中風的危險性比常人高18倍以上

**吸煙+高血壓+另一項中風因素**=發生中風的危險性大大增加

**擁有四項或四項以上危險因素**者隨時都可能發生中風。

只要除去一項危險因素，你在今後幾年內發生中風的可能性都會大大減少。

**有關詳情，請洽0800 STROKE  
(0800 78 76 53)**

### Risk factors multiply, for example:

If you have two or more risk factors for stroke then your risk of stroke multiplies.

• **Smoking + high blood pressure** = risk of at least 18 times higher than normal

• **Smoking + high blood pressure + one other factor** will increase the risk significantly more.

• **If you have four or more risk factors** you are sitting on a bomb!

Getting rid of even one risk factor will significantly reduce your chance of having a stroke over the next few years.

**For further information contact 0800 STROKE (0800 78 76 53)**