

WHAT IS A TIA?

TIA stands for transient ischaemic attack.

A TIA is the same as a stroke, except that the signs last for a short amount of time and no longer than 24 hours.

Although the signs do not last long, a TIA is very serious. It means there is a problem linked with a high risk of stroke. More than one in 12 people will have a stroke within a week after a TIA.

Because of this, a TIA is often called a warning stroke or mini-stroke. It shouldn't be ignored.

A suspected TIA is a medical emergency. A person with signs should be taken to hospital immediately.

A TIA diagnosis is based on:

- thorough medical assessment including blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar tests
- results of head scans and other relevant examinations and tests.

Medication can help reduce the risk of stroke.

Driving after a TIA

A TIA doesn't usually have an impact on day-to-day activities.

However a person who had a TIA shouldn't drive for at least one month, because of the risk of a stroke occurring after a TIA. A doctor must give a medical clearance before you can drive again.

REDUCING YOUR RISK OF STROKE

There are things you can do to prevent stroke happening to you or someone you care about. Certain risk factors increase your chances of having a stroke.

Check your



blood pressure regularly so you can take steps to reduce it if necessary



cholesterol so it can be reduced if the levels are too high



heart beat, as an irregular heart beat (atrial fibrillation) can cause stroke. Medication can treat this.

- **Eat a healthy diet and reduce salt.** This helps lower blood pressure and reduce cholesterol.
- **Be smokefree.** Contact Quitline for help to quit.
- **Move more.** Regular exercise and being active will help reduce many risk factors.
- **Keep your alcohol intake low.** Drinking more than two small alcoholic drinks per day can increase your risk of stroke.
- **Lose weight.** Being overweight puts extra strain on your blood vessels and heart. Eating a healthy diet and exercising regularly will help control your weight .
- **Take medication** as prescribed by your doctor.



WHAT IS A
STROKE?
WHAT IS A **TIA?**

WHAT IS A STROKE?

A stroke is a brain attack. It can be fatal.

A stroke happens when a blockage, such as a clot, blocks the blood flow to the brain, or when a burst blood vessel bleeds into the brain.

During a stroke, the cells in the affected part of the brain start to die and that part of the brain cannot work properly. This can affect a person's ability to walk, talk, eat, see, read, socialise or do things they were able to do before the stroke.

Many people with stroke may also have fatigue or problems with remembering, understanding or thinking properly.

IMPACT OF STROKE

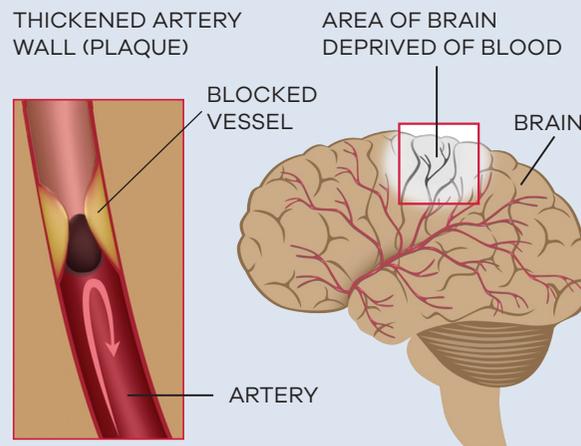
Different parts of the brain control a person's movements, senses, emotions and intellectual functions. The effects of stroke depend on which part of the brain is damaged and how severe the damage is.

Disabilities from stroke range from slight to severe. Some people make a speedy recovery and return to their normal lives. Others have disabilities that may improve with time and can be managed. For many, disabilities may last a lifetime. A small number of people will need full-time medical care.



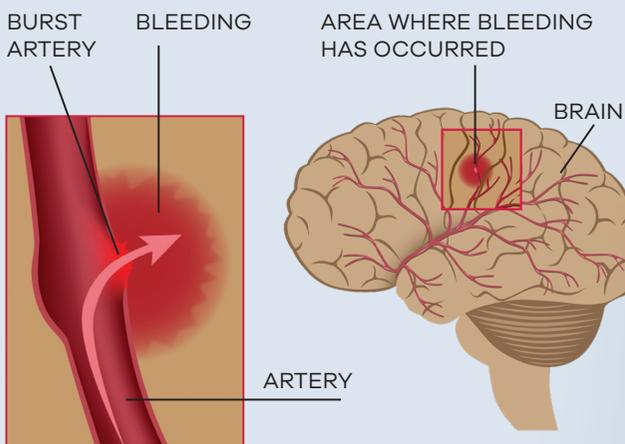
BLOCKED BLOOD VESSEL IN BRAIN CAUSING A STROKE Ischaemic stroke

Blood supply in brain is blocked or insufficient



BLEED INTO BRAIN CAUSING A STROKE Haemorrhagic stroke

Blood vessel expands and bursts, with bleeding into brain



**AT ANY SIGN OF
STROKE
CALL 111**

F FACE DROOPING
A ARM WEAKNESS
S SPEECH DIFFICULTY
T TAKE ACTION CALL 111

STROKE FOUNDATION NZ
hpa te hiringa hauora HEALTH PROMOTION AGENCY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MASSU HAUKORA

WHO DOES STROKE AFFECT?

Anyone can have a stroke. Although strokes often happen to older people, a quarter of all strokes in New Zealand occur in people still in the workforce or younger – even children and babies have strokes.

Approximately 9,500 strokes are experienced in New Zealand every year, but we know that over 75% of strokes are preventable. Recommended actions to reduce stroke risks are in the next section.