

Brain Haemorrhage: A Painful Death

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Description

Bleeding within the brain, also called brain hemorrhage, could be a serious medical emergency. A brain bleed may occur in many ways as a result of head trauma, bleeding or a tumor from a vessel within the brain, also described as intracranial or intracerebral hemorrhages depending on where they occur. A brain bleed may result in severe complications like loss of consciousness, body weakness, seizures, and even death. When brain bleeds has been diagnosed quickly with imaging tests, one must get medical treatment as promptly as possible. Treatment is often aimed toward reducing the bleeding furthermore as cerebral edema (brain swelling). Surgical intervention is additionally necessary if a tumor or an aneurysm (blood vessel ballooning) is that the cause. Typically, the results of a brain bleed are complicated, but they'll be non-specific and you'll not recognize that they are related to a brain issue. If any individual has risk factors for a brain bleed or is demonstrating symptoms of a brain bleed, you would like to seek medical attention urgently. Long-term effects and complications of an intracranial bleeding could also be reduced with urgent treatment. A brain bleed may cause permanent damage to some affected regions of the brain. This might end in permanent paralysis of a part of the body, cognitive disabilities (trouble thinking), recurrent seizures, and an inability to independently take care of oneself. Severe bleeding can cause edema (swelling) to develop. Sometimes, the mixture of bleeding and edema can cause brain compression, which can further damage the brain. In some instances, a midline shift of the brain is identified. This is often a dangerous situation within which the brain is shifted to at least one side, which also causes compression on the brain. All blood vessels can bleed, but bleeding of a vas within the brain isn't common. If it occurs, there's usually a precipitating factor. Some blood vessels

within the brain are more likely to bleed than others.

Causes and kinds of bleeding within the brain include Head trauma, Hemorrhagic conversion, Ruptured aneurysm, tumor, and Spontaneous bleeding. There are several risk factors for brain bleeds, including hypertension (severe high blood pressure), narcotic use, like methamphetamine or cocaine abuse, Bleeding disorders, Medications that interfere with clotting. These risk factors can cause you to be more likely to experience a brain bleed after head trauma. People over 75 are more at higher risk of brain bleeds due to age-related changes, like increased fragility of blood vessels and impaired coagulation. Brain bleeds can affect children or adults. A brain bleed can cause symptoms that rapidly worsen over hours or days. Symptoms of a brain bleed may include Headache, Neck or spinal cord pain, Vision changes, Weakness on one side of the face or body, Nausea and vomiting, Confusion, Behavioral changes, Loss of consciousness. For one who is affected by brain hemorrhage the follow-up CT scans are needed to figure out if: Bleeding is constant or has stopped, Edema is worsening, stabilizing or improving the blood, the blood is constant to grow, and also some other tests to assess the cause and effect of a brain bleed, looking at the circumstances, Brain angiogram, Centesis, and Electroencephalogram.

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