

Cardiovascular Emergency, Sign Notices

Da-Yong Lu*, Hong-Ying Wu and Bin Xu

School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China

***Corresponding Author:** Da-Yong Lu, School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China.

Received: April 13, 2021; **Published:** April 30, 2021

Abstract

Cardiovascular disease is one of leading causative events admitted to emergency in the clinic. A number of factorials are associated with therapeutic outcomes and human mortality. Key for treatment benefiting is decided by a matter of speediness. Timing for treatment is the top priority for life-saving. This editorial highlights the pathways of early diagnosis for cardiovascular emergency and treatment selection in the clinic.

Keywords: Heart Attack; Brain Stroke; Cardiovascular Diseases; Diagnosis; Emergency Treatment

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease is one of leading causative events admitted to emergency in the clinic [1-4]. A number of factorials are associated with therapeutic outcomes and human mortality. Key for treatment benefiting is decided by a matter of speediness. Timing for treatment is the top priority for life-saving. This editorial highlights the pathways of early diagnosis for cardiovascular emergency and treatment selection in the clinic.

Clinical epidemics

Cardiovascular disease is the top disease killer worldwide caused by diverse causative factors, such as smoke, alcoholic, diet, genetic, behavior and metabolic diseases [2]. Cardiovascular diseases caused more than thirty human mortalities worldwide [1-4]. A number of factors are clinically associated with therapeutic benefiting [5-9].

Disease treatment convention

Several causative factors are associated with therapeutic benefiting for cardiovascular emergency [4]. Overall, clinical therapeutic outcomes are decided by a matter of times. As a result, timing is the key issue for therapeutic promoting and life-saving. To do so, signs and symptoms of patients should be noticed as early as possible.

Major symptoms

To speed up disease diagnosis, following signs and symptoms of patients should be observed:

Brain stroke

- Headache
- Inarticulate
- Unconscious
- Limb lifting problems
- Others.

Heart attack

- Severe heart pain
- Back pain
- Sweat
- Breath difficult
- Others.

By noticing special signs and symptoms of cardiovascular diseases, advanced diagnosis, surgery, nursery and drug treatment can be followed up [10-13].

Discussion

Modern instruments will be utilized for diagnostic improvements and therapeutic selections (quick disease location and therapeutic options-drug or surgery). Before these instrument diagnoses, early signs of cardiovascular symptoms should be noticed first. Or big loss will be suffered.

Future Directions

General people’s awareness cardiovascular symptoms should be promoted. Following pathways may be a future trend (Figure).

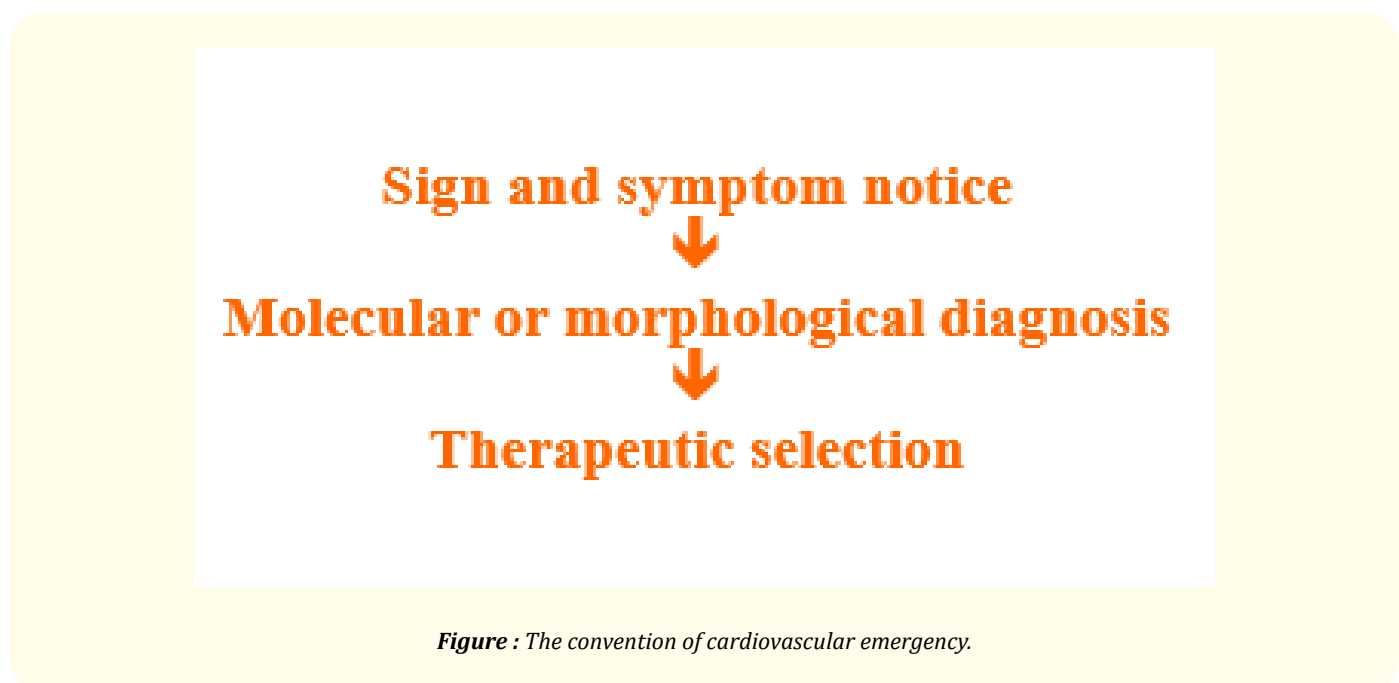


Figure : The convention of cardiovascular emergency.

Conclusion

Cardiovascular emergency is sudden and pathological diversity. In order to save more lives, diseases pathology and treatment study is required. The final therapeutic outcomes depend on the timing of disease diagnosis. To do such a miracle, experience and speediness is the top priority for life-saving.

Bibliography

1. Chakrapani HS and Fulmali MR. "Cardiovascular diseases and health". *EC Cardiology* 7.2 (2020): 1-8.
2. Sabir F, *et al.* "Nanodiagnosis and nanotreatment of cardiovascular diseases: An overview". *Chemosensors* 9 (2021): 67.
3. Lu DY, *et al.* "Cardiovascular emergency, risk factor and improvement". *EC Emergency Medicine and Critical Care* 4.3 (2020): 1-2.
4. Lu DY, *et al.* "Cardiovascular emergency, future direction". *International Journal of Clinical and Medical Cases* 3.3 (2020): 135.
5. Lu DY, *et al.* "Heart and brain stroke, a paramount task for emergency medication". *EC Emergency Medicine and Critical Care* 3.10 (2019): 785.
6. Lu DY, *et al.* "Brain stroke treatment, emergency importance". *EC Emergency Medicine and Critical Care* 3.11 (2019): 115-117.
7. Khan M and Silver B. "Editorial Stroke in elderly: current status and future direction". *Frontier in Neurology* 10 (2019): 177.
8. Che JY, *et al.* "Obese manages, multidisciplinary medication". *Metabolomics* 11.1 (2021): 283.
9. Shibl W. "The great value of brain U/S in diagnosis of almost all cause of central coma [COMA Protocol]". *EC Emergency Medicine and Critical Care* 4.1 (2020): 1-9.
10. Lu DY, *et al.* "Brain stroke, emergency management and drug developments". *EC Pharmacology Toxicology* 7.11 (2019): 1.
11. Lu DY and Lu TR. "Herbal medicine in new era". *Hospice Palliative Medicine International Journal* 3.4 (2019): 125-130.
12. Lu DY, *et al.* "Patient's care and nursery in different diseases". *Hospice and Palliative Medicine International Journal* 3.1 (2019): 28-30.
13. Lu DY, *et al.* "Nursery training, from technique details in schools into medical knowledge education in nursery career". *Hospice Palliative Medicine International Journal* 3.5 (2019): 163-165.

Volume 5 Issue 5 May 2021

©All rights reserved by Da-Yong Lu., *et al.*