Ischemic Stroke An Atlas Of Investigation And Treatment Atlases Of Investigation And Management
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scowling the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with paint, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, “Look behind you!” and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects sarcastically on Tom’s mischief and how she let him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at supper time. He is full of new adventures. During supper, Aunt Polly speaks of the mischief Tom has been up to. She tells him he must be skipped school that afternoon and must make amends by washing clothes and doing various chores. Tom does not like the idea, but he is made to do it.

Tom goes out of the house in search of his barber’s pole. He is looking for a place that sells cigarettes, but instead, he runs into Huckleberry Finn, who has just stolen a chicken from the barn. Tom agrees to help him, and they both go off to look for the chicken.

When he returns home in the evening, Tom finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirty clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. Jim goes by, and Tom tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a “white alley,” a kind of marble. Jim almost agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tom alone with his task.
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scrounging the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with ink, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, "Look behind you!" and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects ruefully on Tom's mischief and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at suppertime, his hands thick with ink and a face full of stubble. His schoolmaster tells the school that Tom has been skipping school that afternoon and was found in a hayloft, reading a book. When Aunt Polly returns, Tom is still there, but half-clothed and covered in ink. Aunt Polly is satisfied; Tom has earned the beating he deserves.

Tom and the new arrival enter the house, and Tom is surprised by Aunt Polly's absence. He asks about his mother, but Aunt Polly won't confirm or deny her presence. Tom then goes out to play, where he meets Huckleberry Finn, who tells him about his adventures. During supper, Aunt Polly tells Tom that he must be skipped school that afternoon and will have to work two days in the country.

When he returns home in the evening, Tom finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirty clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. Jim passes by, and Tom tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a "white ally," a kind of medicine. Jim almost agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tom alone with his task.
Ischemic Stroke, the most common type, is caused by an occlusion of an artery in the neck or in the brain, depriving a part of the brain of its nutrients, glucose and oxygen. The etiologies for AIS are diverse (1.2), and are reviewed in Chapter 2.

Specialists have seen the introduction of a range of new therapies for the management of ischemic stroke such as mechanical embolectomy and other catheter-delivered agents and devices; novel thrombolytic agents; drugs to limit hematoma expansion; antithrombotic agents for secondary stroke prevention and other neuroprotective strategies.

Types of stroke. Ischemic stroke. Ischemic stroke, the most common type, is caused by an occlusion of an artery in the neck or in the brain, depriving a part of the brain of its nutrients, glucose and oxygen. The etiologies for AIS are diverse (1.2), and are reviewed in Chapter 2.
Ischemic stroke is caused by a blockage in an artery that supplies blood to the brain. The blockage reduces the blood flow and oxygen to the brain, leading to damage or death of brain cells.