



# Persistent Characteristics and Basic Care Workflow Influence Paging Recurrence in Neuro-critical Care

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## INTRODUCTION

In the realm of modern medicine, the field of neurocritical care has emerged as a specialized discipline dedicated to the management and treatment of patients with critical neurological conditions. Neurocritical Care Units (NCUs) play a pivotal role in improving patient outcomes, ensuring that patients with life-threatening neurological disorders receive timely and expert care. This article explores the numerous benefits of neurocritical care, emphasizing its significance in enhancing patient recovery and survival. Neurocritical care is a subspecialty of critical care medicine that focuses on patients with severe neurological illnesses, including traumatic brain injuries, acute strokes, brain hemorrhages, and various other conditions affecting the brain and nervous system. The primary goal of neurocritical care is to provide early intervention, close monitoring, and targeted treatments to mitigate the progression of neurological damage, minimize complications, and optimize long-term outcomes. One of the key benefits of neurocritical care is its ability to provide prompt and accurate diagnosis. Rapid identification of neurological emergencies is crucial as it allows for immediate treatment, which can significantly impact patient outcomes. In cases of ischemic stroke, for instance, neurocritical care teams can administer thrombolytic therapy or endovascular procedures to restore blood flow to the brain, potentially preventing irreversible damage and disability.

## DESCRIPTION

Neuro critical care units are staffed with specialized healthcare professionals, including neurointensivists, neurosurgeons, neurologists, and critical care nurses, who possess a deep understanding of the complexities of neurological disorders. Their expertise ensures that patients receive the most appropriate and up-to-date treatments, tailored to their specific condition. Neurocritical care units employ advanced monitoring tech-

niques to assess brain function and physiological parameters. These techniques include intracranial pressure monitoring, continuous Electroencephalography (EEG), cerebral oximetry, and transcranial Doppler ultrasound. Such monitoring is essential for detecting changes in a patient's condition and guiding treatment decisions. Neurocritical care recognizes that every patient's condition is unique, and treatment plans must be tailored accordingly. This personalized approach allows for the optimization of care, ensuring that patients receive treatments and interventions that are most effective for their specific condition. Neurocritical care focuses not only on treating the primary neurological problem but also on preventing secondary brain injury. This is accomplished by carefully managing factors such as blood pressure, oxygen levels, and intracranial pressure. By stabilizing these parameters, neurocritical care teams can reduce the risk of additional damage to the brain. The benefits of neurocritical care extend beyond the acute phase of illness.

## CONCLUSION

These units also play a crucial role in coordinating the transition to rehabilitation services. By ensuring a smooth handover to rehabilitation specialists, neurocritical care teams support long-term recovery and help patients regain their functional independence. Patients with severe neurological conditions often face life-threatening situations. Neurocritical care has been associated with improved survival rates and reduced mortality in cases such as traumatic brain injuries and subarachnoid hemorrhages. The specialized care and close monitoring provided in NCUs contribute to these positive outcomes. In addition to improving survival rates, neurocritical care has a profound impact on patients' quality of life. By preventing further neurological damage and optimizing recovery, patients are more likely to regain their cognitive and physical abilities, reducing the burden of disability.

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