

**Nursing 102 Care of Adults  
Clinical Preparation Week- 2025**

**Neurosensory: Stroke**

**\*\* Due Wednesday, February 5<sup>th</sup> by 0830 to Dr. Baich's DropBox \*\***

1. Log on to ATI
  - a. Learn Tab → Engage Adult Medical Surgical RN → Alterations in Neurologic Function → Review the “Stroke” lesson → Watch the “Stroke” Podcast
2. Complete the following:

a. After reviewing the stroke lesson:

i. What does BE FAST stand for? Expand upon each letter:

B: **checking balance** (seeing if they are having trouble walking)

E: **eyes** (having trouble seeing in either or both eyes)

F: **face** (assess for facial drooping)

A: **Arms** (weakness in one arm)

S: **Speech** (slurred speech or difficulty speaking)

T: **Time** (if you are observing call 911)

ii. What is the treatment for stroke?

<b>Hemorrhagic</b>	<b>Ischemic</b>
Surgery may be needed for this type of stroke	Restore blood flow by dissolving or removing clots and preventing new clots from forming
Having a thrombectomy- of the cerebral artery may be performed to remove the clot occluding the blood flow	Administration of alteplase within three hours of the onset of manifestations of stroke to restore cerebral blood flow- receiving these treatments you should receive care in a CCU or stroke unit for several hours for close monitoring
Decompressive hemicraniectomy: performed to relieve ICP from swelling of the brain	
Insertion of a drain in the ventricles to remove excess fluid from the brain to decrease ICP and insertion of vascular coils or clips to treat ruptured cerebral aneurysms	Aspirin may be prescribed within 48 hrs. of manifestations of stroke

iii. Have the NIH Stroke Scale available (will be posted in the clinical prep lesson on edvance360). Watch the following video and complete the NIH Stroke Scale:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yca-VJiHufU>.

1. 1a: Level of Consciousness: 2
2. 1b: LOC Questions: 2

3. 1c: LOC Commands: 0
4. Best Gaze: 1
5. Visual: 1
6. Facial Palsy: 1
7. Motor Arm: 0, 2
8. Motor Leg: 0,2
9. Limb Ataxia: 1
10. Sensory:2
11. Best Language: 0
12. Dysarthria:
13. Extinction and Inattention:
14. Total Score: 14

b. After watching the Podcast:

- i. What is the role of the rehab nurse when working with a stroke patient?  
**The rehab nurse can educate and reenforce what PT and OT have taught the patient. The nurse can administer medications before they go to these therapies, so they are not in pain or discomfort when trying to complete the tasks. The rehab nurse can help the patient's family understand what sort of help they will need when they go home. The nurse will also communicate with everyone in the multidisciplinary team and be the patients advocate.**
- ii. What is the role of OT when working with a stroke patient?  
**OT will set up things like assistive technology to help patient get back to their normal ADLs. They will also speak closely with the physical therapists to understand how ready they are to complete these tasks. PT and OT will work very closely together with these patients.**
- iii. Why is a speech language pathologist (SLP) important when a patient is recovering from a stroke? **Getting the patient back to the way that they use to speak including their voice focusing on motor speech and fluency. Also, focusing on swallowing if a patient is unable to do so.**