

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

Neurosensory: Stroke

**** Due Wednesday, February 5th 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: BE FAST is like a guide one must remember and use during times of emergencies. If you ever suspect someone is having a stroke, BE FAST breaks down the possible signs and cues a person may exhibit.

B: B is for balance. If a person is having problems or difficulty keeping proper posture or balance, then help may be needed.

E: E is for eyes. If the person is having difficulty with their vision or is even experiencing blindness, help may be needed.

F: F is for face. If the persons face is exhibiting signs of asymmetry or drooping, help may be needed.

A: A is for arm. If a person is having trouble moving one side of their arm and is feeling numb, help may be needed.

S: S is for speech. If a person is experiencing difficulty speaking or is difficult to understand, help is needed.

T: T is for time. T stands for time because it is a strong reminder that a person experiencing a stroke has very short time before life threatening and permanent damage is done. If most of these letters from the mnemonic, BE FAST, resembles a client, urgent care is needed ASAP.

- ii. What is the treatment for stroke?

Hemorrhagic	Ischemic
For hemorrhagic strokes, the treatments possible are thrombectomy and decompressive hemicraniectomy. A thrombectomy is a surgery done to remove the clot that is causing the buildup and clotting in the brain. A hemicraniectomy is another surgery done where a part of the clients skull is removed to allow space for swelling.	Treatment for an ischemic stroke is by trying to dissolve and get rid of the clotting in the vessels. After the onset of an ischemic stroke, medications such as alteplase and aspirin are administer to prevent and reduce the probability of any recurrences. Prevention is key.

- 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 on right) (2 on left)
8. Motor Leg: (0 on right) (2 on left)
9. Limb Ataxia: 1
10. Sensory: 2
11. Best Language: 0
12. Dysarthria: 0
13. Extinction and Inattention: 0
14. Total Score: 14

- b. After watching the Podcast:
- i. What is the role of the rehab nurse when working with a stroke patient?
 1. The main roles of a rehab nurse when working with a stroke patient is client education and communication. Its not all the time that a client sees and works with their OT and PT. So, it becomes the role of the nurse to further enforce the things that have worked with the client, and to provide any more reminded and communication with family members and caregivers.
 - ii. What is the role of OT when working with a stroke patient?
 1. The role of OT when working with a stroke patient is to find out which adaptive devices will help best in helping with activities of daily living. Once they find out what new changes, techniques and devices work, they continue working with their client until the best level of independency by the client is formed.
 - iii. Why is a speech language pathologist (SLP) important when a patient is recovering from a stroke?
 1. They focus on returning to a client who has suffered from stroke abilities in voice, motor speech, and fluency. It is important for a stroke client to see a speech language pathologist because strokes usually cause neurological impairments. This may cause speech difficulties such as dysarthria, aphasia, and may make it harder to remember and use certain words. An SLP will help in finding new methods of communication and prevent them from any harm such as choking.