

**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:

B: Balance: Is balance symmetrical or asymmetrical?

E: Eyes: Are eyes able to follow commands/ move symmetrically.

F: Face: Is the face symmetrical/ any facial droop? Smile, eyes

A: Arms: Sensation, movement, and strength equal bilaterally.

S: Speech: Does the speech sound slurred, expressive aphasia, or normal speech

T: Time: When was the last known ‘normal’ prior to any symptoms starting.

- ii. What is the treatment for stroke?

Hemorrhagic	Ischemic
Surgical measures and possibly medications to reverse bleeding agents (if on blood thinners). Surgeries to decrease ICP also.	Dissolve or remove a clot that is causing the stroke (clot busting agents) Aspirin to help prevent future strokes

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

- b. After watching the Podcast:
 - i. What is the role of the rehab nurse when working with a stroke patient?

-A rehab nurse is there to help assist a client is improving motor skills. This may be new to the client if they lost the ability to do certain things independently or need to adapt to a new lifestyle.

- ii. What is the role of OT when working with a stroke patient?
-OT help clients to find ways that will help them to preform ADLs which can be tweaked to specific clients if they have deficits following strokes. OTs will help with more fine motor skills and tasks.

- iii. Why is a speech language pathologist (SLP) important when a patient is recovering from a stroke?
-SLP during stroke recovery is very important as they will assess swallowing and speech. This is important because after strokes, some clients may not be able to use a certain side of their mouth or will have difficulties swallowing. They may need to alter the consistency of foods. Speech may also be altered and may need assessments to be able to communicate with others again.

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

Cardiovascular: Anticoagulation

**** Due Friday, February 7th by 0830 ****

Your Class Prep Assignment has multiple parts. Please make sure you complete ALL the required assignments to receive full credit and be prepared for your lab.

1. Complete the following module in EdPuzzle:

<https://edpuzzle.com/assignments/678566d9e2a7ace926e69b14/watch>

2. Watch these videos and answer the questions on the next page:

https://youtu.be/74oq1p_tziE?si=uqHAM5S4M1zPoiZI

https://youtu.be/Cnx2_uQFOEg?si=xaj59vt8koeRUve4

3. Complete ATI Templates for the following 3 anticoagulant medications (Bring these to the lab):

- a. **Heparin sodium (concentrate on subq route)**

- b. **Enoxaparin (Lovenox) subq**

- c. **Warfarin (Coumadin) PO.**

*Of note, these medications will **ALWAYS** be by memory on clinical day 1 and day 2

Additional medication templates that you will more than likely administer this semester you may decide to fill out a med template for (*not required for CP grade*): Xarelto, Eliquis, Arixta

4. Review your Heparin/Lovenox Administration Procedure 2025 and SQ Injection Administration Sites (will be on E360 1 week prior to the semester under “Clinical Prep”)

5. Anticoagulation Questions:
 - a. What lab is used to monitor Heparin therapy? PTT – partial thromboplastin time 46-70.
 - b. What lab is used to monitor Warfarin (Coumadin) therapy? PT/INR – prothrombin time with international normalized ratio
 - c. What dietary considerations on Warfarin do you need to educate your patients on? Avoid changing dietary drastically, avoid grapefruit.
 - d. Name (2) side effects of anticoagulants? Excessive bleeding, hematuria, bloody stools
 - e. What gauge needle do you use to administer a SQ injection? 23-25g 5/8”
 - f. Name (3) safe considerations/education needed for anticoagulants? ie.; no drinking alcohol
Use caution in strenuous activities, use soft bristled toothbrush, be cautious while cutting nails. Be cautious with taking other medications.

****Be prepared to discuss all these documents throughout the lab***

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

Integumentary: Pressure Injuries

**** Due Friday, February 7th by 0830 to Mrs. Wingate's "Clinical Prep Integ Dropbox". ****

- 1.) Complete the following lesson in ATI Engage Medical Surgical RN:
 - o *Alterations in Tissue Integrity > "Pressure Injuries" and answer the questions within the lesson. (No need to print anything)*

- 2.) Then read the client profile and answer the questions below:

Client Information: Name: Robert Johnson

Age: 72

Gender: Male

Weight: 230 lbs

Height: 5'7"

Primary Diagnosis: Post-stroke hemiparesis (left-sided)

Secondary Diagnosis: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension

Medical History: Obesity, peripheral neuropathy, chronic kidney disease (Stage 2)

Social History: Retired construction worker, widowed, lives alone, limited family support, receives home health visits twice weekly.

Clinical Presentation: Robert presents with a pressure injury on his sacral region identified during a routine home health visit. He has limited mobility due to left-sided weakness and primarily uses a wheelchair for mobility. He reports occasional incontinence and uses absorbent pads but has limited ability to reposition himself.

Wound Assessment:

- *Location: Sacral region, Stage 3 Pressure Injury (full-thickness tissue loss with visible adipose tissue)*
- *Size: 5 cm x 6.5 cm, depth 1.2 cm*
- *Exudate: Moderate amount, yellow and thick, pain: 6/10, worse with dressing changes*
- *Edges: Rolled edges noted, faint, musty odor*
- *Surrounding skin: Erythematous, warm to touch, no crepitus*

Braden Scale Assessment:

- 1.) Fill out a completed Braden Scale Assessment on Robert (Circle or highlight the values you select and total at bottom):

BRADEN SCALE – For Predicting Pressure Sore Risk

SEVERE RISK: Total score ≤ 9 HIGH RISK: Total score 10-12		DATE OF ASSESS →		
MODERATE RISK: Total score 13-14 MILD RISK: Total score 15-18				
RISK FACTOR	SCORE/DESCRIPTION			
	1	2	3	4
SENSORY PERCEPTION Ability to respond meaningfully to pressure-related discomfort	1. COMPLETELY LIMITED – Unresponsive (does not moan, flinch, or grasp) to painful stimuli, due to diminished level of consciousness or sedation, OR limited ability to feel pain over most of body surface.	2. VERY LIMITED – Responds only to painful stimuli. Cannot communicate discomfort except by moaning or restlessness, OR has a sensory impairment which limits the ability to feel pain or discomfort over ½ of body.	3. SLIGHTLY LIMITED – Responds to verbal commands but cannot always communicate discomfort or need to be turned, OR has some sensory impairment which limits ability to feel pain or discomfort in 1 or 2 extremities.	4. NO IMPAIRMENT – Responds to verbal commands. Has no sensory deficit which would limit ability to feel or voice pain or discomfort.
MOISTURE Degree to which skin is exposed to moisture	1. CONSTANTLY MOIST – Skin is kept moist almost constantly by perspiration, urine, etc. Dampness is detected every time patient is moved or turned.	2. OFTEN MOIST – Skin is often but not always moist. Linen must be changed at least once a shift.	3. OCCASIONALLY MOIST – Skin is occasionally moist, requiring an extra linen change approximately once a day.	4. RARELY MOIST – Skin is usually dry; linen only requires changing at routine intervals.
ACTIVITY Degree of physical activity	1. BEDFAST – Confined to bed.	2. CHAIRFAST – Ability to walk severely limited or nonexistent. Cannot bear own weight and/or must be assisted into chair or wheelchair.	3. WALKS OCCASIONALLY – Walks occasionally during day, but for very short distances, with or without assistance. Spends majority of each shift in bed or chair.	4. WALKS FREQUENTLY – Walks outside the room at least twice a day and inside room at least once every 2 hours during waking hours.
MOBILITY Ability to change and control body position	1. COMPLETELY IMMOBILE – Does not make even slight changes in body or extremity position without assistance.	2. VERY LIMITED – Makes occasional slight changes in body or extremity position but unable to make frequent or significant changes independently.	3. SLIGHTLY LIMITED – Makes frequent though slight changes in body or extremity position independently.	4. NO LIMITATIONS – Makes major and frequent changes in position without assistance.
NUTRITION Usual food intake pattern <small>¹NPO: Nothing by mouth. ²IV: Intravenously. ³TPN: Total parenteral nutrition.</small>	1. VERY POOR – Never eats a complete meal. Rarely eats more than 1/3 of any food offered. Eats 2 servings or less of protein (meat or dairy products) per day. Takes fluids poorly. Does not take a liquid dietary supplement, OR is NPO ¹ and/or maintained on clear liquids or IV ² for more than 5 days.	2. PROBABLY INADEQUATE – Rarely eats a complete meal and generally eats only about ¼ of any food offered. Protein intake includes only 3 servings of meat or dairy products per day. Occasionally will take a dietary supplement OR receives less than optimum amount of liquid diet or tube feeding.	3. ADEQUATE – Eats over half of most meals. Eats a total of 4 servings of protein (meat, dairy products) each day. Occasionally refuses a meal, but will usually take a supplement if offered, OR is on a tube feeding or TPN ³ regimen, which probably meets most of nutritional needs.	4. EXCELLENT – Eats most of every meal. Never refuses a meal. Usually eats a total of 4 or more servings of meat and dairy products. Occasionally eats between meals. Does not require supplementation.
FRICION AND SHEAR	1. PROBLEM – Requires moderate to maximum assistance in moving. Complete lifting without sliding against sheets is impossible. Frequently slides down in bed or chair, requiring frequent repositioning with maximum assistance. Spasticity, contractures, or agitation leads to almost constant friction.	2. POTENTIAL PROBLEM – Moves feebly or requires minimum assistance. During a move, skin probably slides to some extent against sheets, chair, restraints, or other devices. Maintains relatively good position in chair or bed most of the time but occasionally slides down.	3. NO APPARENT PROBLEM – Moves in bed and in chair independently and has sufficient muscle strength to lift up completely during move. Maintains good position in bed or chair at all times.	
TOTAL SCORE	Total score of 12 or less represents HIGH RISK			

2.) Identify 3 risk factors for skin breakdown Robert has?

- incontinence
- stage 3 pressure injury on sacrum
- limited mobility

3.) Write a nurse’s note on the skin assessment with an intervention you would implement as well as a re-assessment:

Time	Relevant Assessments Indicate pertinent assessment findings.	Time	Multidisciplinary Team Intervention What interventions were done in response to your abnormal assessments?	Time	Reassessment/Evaluation What was your patient's response to the intervention?
	Client lying supine in bed		Client repositioned to left side		Client did not develop erythema on a new site during my time of care
	Client				

- 4.) Identify 3 Pressure Injury Prevention Strategies you would implement for Robert knowing his Braden score:
- a. Aquacel
 - b. Wound care nurse assessment on rounds
 - c. Reposition q2h