

Nursing 102 Care of Adults

Neurosensory: Stroke

Clinical Preparation Week

1. Complete the following:

a. After reviewing the stroke lesson:

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

Face drooping

Arm weakness

Speech difficulty

Time to call 911

ii. What is the treatment for stroke?

Hemorrhagic	Ischemic
Intracranial Pressure Management; osmotics as prescribed to ↓ ICP	Restoration of blood flow; thrombolytics, tPA (within 3 hours)

iii. Have the NIH Stroke Scale available. Watch the following video and

complete the NIH Stroke Scale: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yca-](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yca-VJiHufU)

[VJiHufU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yca-VJiHufU).

- 1a: Level of Consciousness: 2 (cannot stay awake)
- 1b: LOC Questions: 2 (neither correct) intubation is automatic 1 point
- 1c: LOC Commands: 0 (obeyed both commands)
- Best Gaze: 1 (partial side eye open)

5. Visual: 1 (partial blindness one side)
6. Facial Palsy: 1 (mild side droop with smile)
7. Motor Arm: Right (0), Left (2)
8. Motor Leg: Right (0), Left (2)
9. Limb Ataxia: 1 (clumsy in one limb) (touch nose and finger at different locations)
10. Sensory: 2 (couldn't feel sensation on one side)
11. Best Language: 0 (full sentences), clear no slurring
12. Dysarthria: 0
13. Extinction and Inattention: 2, 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. Reinforce the teachings from OT / PT for the patient when other care providers are not present to maintain rehabilitation standards outside their appointments.
- ii. What is the role of OT when working with a stroke patient?
 1. Their role is to assist the client with regaining ADL capabilities; such as providing any adaptive equipment to perform activities of daily living
- iii. Why is a speech language pathologist (SLP) important when a patient is recovering from a stroke?

1. They assist the patient with communication and possible dysphagia.