

Nursing 102 Care of Adults  
Neurosensory: Stroke  
Clinical Preparation Week

**\*\* Due Tuesday, February 3<sup>rd</sup> by 0830 to Dr. Allen’s DropBox or bring to class at 0830 \*\***

1. Log on to ATI
    - a. Learn Tab
      - i. Engage Adult Medical Surgical RN
        1. Alterations in Neurologic Function
          - a. Review the “Stroke” lesson
          - b. Watch the “Stroke” Podcast
2. Complete the following:
  - a. After reviewing the stroke lesson:
    - i. What does FAST stand for? Expand upon each letter:

F: Face drooping (lack of symmetry of facial features such as eyes or lips when smiling)

A: Arm drift (one arm drifts downwards when asked to hold them both up)

S: Speech difficulty (speech may be slurred or incoherent when asked to repeat a simple phrase)

T: Time to call emergency services (seek help immediately)

- ii. What is the treatment for stroke?

Hemorrhagic	Ischemic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reversal agent or plasma infusion if taking an anticoagulant</li> <li>● IV antihypertensives</li> <li>● Management of ICP (elevating HOB, maintain normal temperature, hyperosmolar therapy)</li> <li>● Decompressive craniotomy</li> <li>● Physical, occupational, and speech therapy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Thrombolytic medication</li> <li>● Aspirin</li> <li>● Thrombectomy</li> <li>● Decompressive hemicraniectomy</li> <li>● Insertion of drain into ventricles</li> <li>● Insertion of vascular coils/clips</li> </ul>

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yca-VJiHufU>.

1. 1a: Level of Consciousness: 2 (cannot stay awake)
2. 1b: LOC Questions: 2 (neither correct)
3. 1c: LOC Commands: 0 (obeys both)
4. Best Gaze: 1 (partial side eye)
5. Visual: 1 (partial blindness)
6. Facial Palsy: 1 (mild side droop with smile)
7. Motor Arm: 2 (left arm) 0 (right arm)
8. Motor Leg: 2 (left leg) 0 (right leg)

9. Limb Ataxia: 1 (clumsy in one limb)
10. Sensory: 2 (cannot feel sensation on left cheek)
11. Best Language: 0 (no slurring)
12. Dysarthria: 0 (no slurring)
13. Extinction and Inattention: 0
14. Total Score: 14 (moderate stroke)

b. After watching the Podcast:

i. What is the role of the rehab nurse when working with a stroke patient?

Rehab nurses help to remind patients and their families of what they have learned during PT/OT and encourage them to do their exercises. They may also help to control pain during recovery.

ii. What is the role of OT when working with a stroke patient?

OTs help design a plan to help patients accomplish their ADLs and determine what type of adaptive equipment they need to do so.

iii. Why is a speech language pathologist (SLP) important when a patient is recovering from a stroke?

SLPs can help stroke patients to work on their communication and with relearning how to swallow in order to eat safely.