Stroke Awareness and Prevention

Physician and Advanced Practice
Professional Education
September 2025



Kaweah Health is a Primary Stroke Certified center through the Joint Commission since 2018



This means that all stroke patients are evaluated and managed according to the current evidence and recommendations as outlined by the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association guidelines



Most stroke patients are admitted at KH, but those requiring advanced endovascular or neurosurgical intervention are transferred to a tertiary care center



On presentation to the Emergency Department....

Suspected stroke patients have a *Stroke Alert* called, which prioritizes them for physician evaluation, CT imaging, and neurology consultation

Admission criteria and destination is outlined on the next slide



TIA/STROKE Guidelines

NURSING WORKLOAD

ICU

OTHER UNIT

- · Ratio 1:1, 1:2
- Continuous observation and interventions more frequently than every 2 hours
- Ratio at most 1:3
- Frequent observation and intervention no more frequently than every 2 hours for limited time.

ICCU

- Tele-Med/Surg Ratio 1:4
- Routine observation and intervention no more frequently than every 4 hours.

STROKE/TIA

- · Cerebellar hemorrhage
- CVA with Thrombolytics -ICU level of care suggested for 24 hours after Thrombolytic administration
- CVA with Airway compromise
- CVA with Hemodynamic Instability
- CVA with Mod. Hemodynamic Instability requiring vasoactive medication titration - Preferred ICU
- · Hemorrhagic CVA with Hemodynamic Instability

- · Hemorrhagic CVA -Hemodynamically stable and patent airway
- Cerebellar Stroke critically stable.

OBSERVATION UNIT

(PREFERRED 2 SOUTH):

TIA patients

MED/SURG/TELE UNIT (PREFERRED 4 SOUTH):

CVA patients

Policy References: 1) PC.19 Medication Administration 2) PC.180 Patient Placement Guidelines

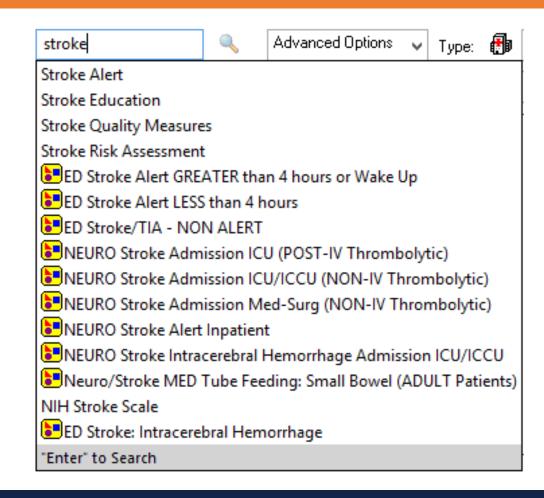
To assist in achieving the best evidence-based care for stroke patients as well as being in compliance with Joint Commission standardized practices, admission PowerPlans have been developed.

These should be used for patients admitted for TIA, ischemic stroke, and hemorrhagic stroke



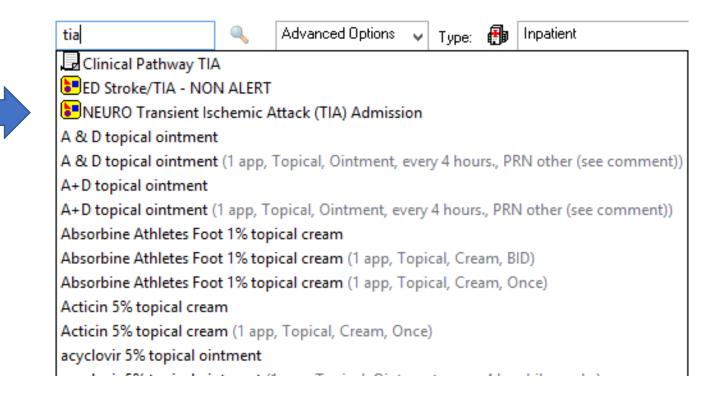
The Stroke
PowerPlans can
be found by
typing in "stroke"
in Cerner order
entry







The TIA
Observation
PowerPlan can be
found by typing
"TIA" in Cerner
order entry



Our recent recertification survey from the Joint Education(March 2025) found opportunity for increased compliance in our use of order sets.

As an action plan, we have set a **benchmark of 92% compliance** of orderset use in the Emergency Department and on admission orders for all stroke and TIA patients



Patient education is a required component of our service as a stroke center



This dotphrase allows you to incorporate patient education on cardiovascular risk factors into your documentation

Dot-phrase [..stroke_risk]

Patient Education on Cardiovascular Risk Factors

The following marked items were identified as risk factors for stroke for the patient.

Strategies to address these risk factors were discussed with the patient.

[_] Hypertension

[_] Hyperlipidemia

[_] Diabetes

[_] Physical Inactivity

[_] Overweight/Obesity

[_] Smoking

[_] Atrial Fibrillation



Inpatient Stroke Alert process

- For patients who have acute onset of new neurologic symptoms, or an increase in NIHSS score of 3 or more, the rapid response team (RRT) is activated to evaluate the patient
- The RRT RN will perform a full NIHSS score, activate the stroke alert, and will notify the attending physician
- The patient's attending physician is expected to respond within 15 minutes of notification (in person is preferred)
- The attending physician will discuss care with the on-call neurologist as needed to determine need for further imaging (e.g. CTA of the head/neck) and treatment options such as IV thrombolytics or transfer for interventional treatment



Inpatient Stroke Alert process - continued

- MD to MD communication should be accomplished within 20 minutes of the in-house stroke alert. The primary care physician will discuss treatment options with the on-call neurologist.
- Clear communication by the primary care physician with all responders on the treatment plan is essential (e.g., tenecteplase administration or transfer for large vessel occlusion).
- The RN may request the PCP come to the bedside for immediate evaluation (within 30 minutes)
- If IV thrombolytics are given as a result of an inpatient stroke alert the primary care physician will transfer the patient to the ICU
- If a new or expanding hemorrhage is found on CT, the attending physician will consult neurosurgery to assist in determining the treatment plan



Inpatient Stroke Alert process

RRT RN - Stroke Alert Neurology Call

- Patient age
- Admitted for ... on hospital day #...
- Reason stroke alert called (new neurologic symptoms or worsening of previous symptoms)
- Last seen normal time
- Current NIHSS score (and what the new deficits are)
- Previous NIHSS score
- Past Medical History (especially important are cardiac and neurologic disorders, history of seizures, history of diabetes, recent surgery/arterial punctures)
- Current Medications especially anticoagulants

If you have time to gather it

- Any abnormal findings on the patient's initial CT or CTA (if they were initially seen as a potential stroke patient)
- Family contact name and number (if the patient is unable to make their own medical decisions)

RRT RN - Duties

(see in-house stroke alert checklist for full list of duties)

- Call stroke alert if patient meets criteria (+BE FAST OR NIHSS ≥ 3 points)
- Primary RN to assist with LKW verification
- Place in-house stroke alert PowerPlan (attending physician)
- Obtain patient information using script
- Call primary care physician (PCP)
 - Prep patient for CT imaging at the same time
 - PCP/Neurologist will determine if CT and/or CTA is needed
- If the PCP does not respond within 15 minutes (preferably at bedside) contact the on-call neurologist for treatment plan.
- If the neurologist does not respond within 10 minutes; refer to AMiON schedule and contact the back-up neurologist
- Primary RN to contact attending physician with update
- RRT RN may request attending and/or neurologist to come to bedside if possible tenecteplase, new hemorrhage or large vessel occlusion





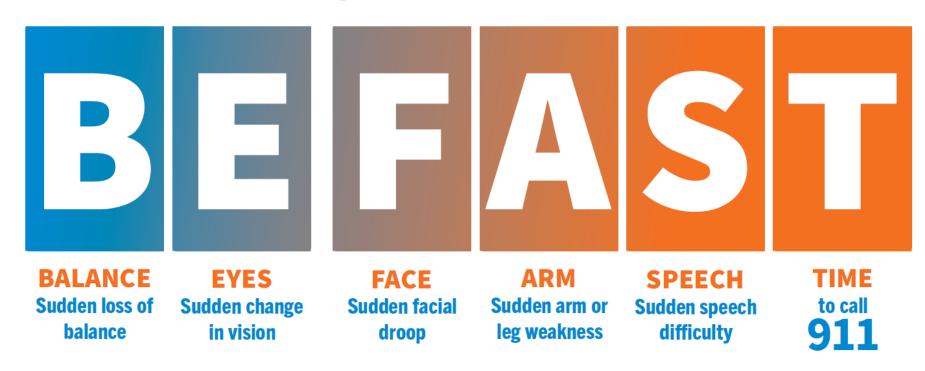
Patient noted to have new or worsening neurological deficits? CONTACT STROKE CARI NIHSS ≥ 3 points, + BE FAST or RN discretion establish last known PERSONNEL Alert: 1. Call RRT. 1. RRT RN 2. Check blood glucose and vital signs. Nursing supervisor 3. NIHSS to be completed by certified personnel. 3. Inpatient pharmacist 4. RRT RN to confirm new or worsening neuro deficits. on duty 4. Respiratory therapist Care per RRT RN/Primary POSSIBLE STROKE? Care Provider (PCP). Phlebotomist Patient transport **RRT RN initiates In-House Stroke Alert** PBX to page personnel indicated in stroke alert policy. Page/Call: 2. CT scanner held. Primary Care Provider 3. RRT RN to contact Primary Care Provider (PCP). Use the stroke Neurologist and/or 4. Frequent BP checks (at least x 2 prior to initiation of IV thrombolytic). neurosurgeon on call 1. Care per PCP. as needed CONTINUE STROKE ALERT? YES 2. Call PBX to cancel 3. CT tech stroke alert. Engage interpreter services as needed 1. Attending to order In-house Stroke Alert Powerplan. 5. Engage Patient Family Obtain STAT CT/CTA scan per PCP/neurologist. Services as needed 3. PCP to discuss plan of care with neurologist as needed to determine if patient is a candidate for IV thrombolytic or other treatment options. Patients with LKW 1. Care per PCP. < 24 hours with IV THROMBOLYTIC CANDIDATE? YES large vessel 2. Neurologist may occlusion (ICA, MCA, consult. MI) provider may 3. If bleed on CT: 1. Attending notifies ICU provider, if not already done. contact stroke provider to initiate 2. Official CT read by radiologist. Radiologist to call RRT RN with interventionalist for neurosurgical consult CT results and CTA if large vessel occlusion. potential transfer and order to tertiary center. 3. Neurologist to order IV thrombolytic and initiate NEURO: Hemorrhagic IV Thrombolytic CC Infusion Powerplan, Consent obtained. Admission Powerplan. Patients with LKW > 4 hours consider 1. RN to initiate IV thrombolytic flowsheet. CT perfusion. 2. Pharmacist to mix IV thrombolytic. 3. Double verification performed at bedside prior to administration and noted on IV thrombolytic flowsheet. 4. IV thrombolytic initiated without delay; RRT RN to monitor **45 MIN** patient and document on IV thrombolytic flowsheet and

Amit to ICU

remain with patient until transfer.

ICU provider to order IV thrombolytic Admission Powerplan.

Know the signs of stroke



FAST emergency treatment may reduce disability and save your life



How to Call for Help

BE FAST emergency treatment may reduce disability and save a life!!



911

If you are in the community - call 911.



9-911

If you are at work, but outside the acute hospital – call 9-911 and call for help



44

If you are in the acute care hospital – call 44 and a Rapid Response (RRT)

Stroke Program Leadership



Dr. Sean OldroydStroke Program Medical Director



Cheryl Smit, RN-BC Stroke Program Manager















The pursuit of healthiness