Stroke

In the

Hospital

15-16

rable of Contents	nago
• What is stroke?	page 3
 What to expect in the 	
Hospital and why?	4-5
• Who will you see? and	
Why will you see them?	6-10
• Improve understanding	11-13
• How to get help	14

• Stroke **recovery**

Stroke happens when:

- Bleed in the brain
- Brain stops getting blood
- Brain no longer receives oxygen

Stroke can cause:

- Aphasia
- Problems swallowing
- Limb weakness
- Limb paralysis

What to expect in the hospital?

- CT Scan
- Swallowing Evaluation
- Speech/Language Evaluation
- Everyday Activities Evaluation
- Physical Evaluation

Why these evaluations?

- CT scan will show proof of stroke
- Stroke can affect
 - Ability to eat
 - Ability to talk and understand
 - Ability to walk
 - Ability to do things

independently

Who will you see?

- Doctor
- Nurse
- Speech Therapist
- Occupational Therapist
- Physical Therapist

What will they do?

Doctor

- Determine stroke
- Assess severity of stroke
- Prescribe medication

Nurse

- Give Medication
- Teach signs of stroke
- Bathe you
- Help you use the bathroom
- Answer questions

Speech Therapist

- Listen to you talk
- Observe your understanding
- Check your swallowing

Occupational Therapist

- Observe sensation and balance
- Assess activities of daily living
 - If you can get dressed
 - If you can shower

Physical Therapist

- Watch you walk
- Observe ability to use arms
- Assess strength in limbs

Will you see the therapist again?

Yes if you have:

- Difficulty walking
- Difficulty talking
- Difficulty eating
- Difficulty balancing
- Difficulty with everyday activities

No if

- Difficulties were present
 before the stroke
- Difficulties have resolved since the stroke

Having trouble understanding or talking?

Stroke can cause APHASIA

Aphasia affects language:

- Reading
- Writing
- Speaking
- Understanding

Aphasia does NOT affect:

• Intelligence

How to improve understanding?

- Watch facial expression and gestures
- Ask to repeat
- Eliminate distractions

How to improve talking?

- Think about response
- Say one point at a time
- Use drawing, gestures or pictures
- Describe what you are thinking
- Ask for choices

How **caretakers** can help improve communication:

- Eliminate background noise
- Use clear and concise phrases
- Ask yes/no questions
- Offer choices, only two at a time
- Use drawing, gestures or pictures
- Be patient

Need to **get help**?

- Do NOT get out of bed
- Think of what you need
 - Use the bathroom?
 - Want to sit in the chair?
 - Are you hungry?
- Use the call button
- Use a simple and easy phrase
- Wait for assistance

Promoting recovery of stroke:

- Start to recover right away
- Get lots of rest
- Stay hydrated
- Eat healthy!
- Participate in therapies
- Practice therapeutic activities

throughout the day

Recovery after discharge

- Recovery can continue for years
- Depends on severity of stroke
- Continue therapy
- Seek support groups
- Stay active in community
- Continue with life before stroke as best you can