Acute Stroke Care

You have just encountered a possible stroke patient. You ask yourself, what should I do first? How do I know it is a stroke? Is it too late to reverse the damage? How do I do the right things in the right order? This book will help you answer these critical questions. It provides practical advice on the care of stroke patients in a range of acute settings. As new and effective treatments become available, and designated stroke centers are created, this guidebook will help inform the healthcare professionals responsible for delivering care.

The content is arranged in chronological order, covering the things to consider in assessing and treating the patient in the emergency department, the stroke unit, and then on transfer to a rehabilitation facility. All types of stroke are covered.

A comprehensive set of appendices contain useful reference information including dosing algorithms, conversion factors, and stroke scales.

Ken Uchino is an Assistant Professor of Neurology at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and a Vascular Neurologist at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Strohe Institute.

Jennifer Pary is a Vascular Neurologist at the Center for Neurosciences, Orthopedics and Spine, Dakota Dunes, South Dakota.

James Grotta is Professor and Chairman in the Department of Neurology, University of Texas Medical School at Houston.

Cambridge Pocket Clinicians

Cambridge Pocket Clinicians provide practical, portable, notebased guidance for medical trainees, junior doctors, residents, and those from outside the field seeking an accessible overview. Written making maximum use of lists, bullet points, summary boxes and algorithms, they allow the reader fast and ready access to essential information.

Acute Stroke Care

A Manual from the University of Texas-Houston Stroke Team

Ken Uchino, м.D. Jennifer K. Pary, м.D. James C. Grotta, м.D.



CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-67494-2 - Acute Stroke Care: A Manual from the University of Texas-Houston Stroke Team Ken Uchino, Jennifer K. Pary and James C. Grotta Frontmatter More information

> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521674942

© K. Uchino, J. Pary and J. Grotta 2007

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2007

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

ISBN 978-0-521-67494-2 paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Every effort has been made in preparing this publication to provide accurate and up-to-date information which is in accord with accepted standards and practice at the time of publication. Although case histories are drawn from actual cases, every effort has been made to disguise the identities of the individuals involved. Nevertheless, the authors, editors and publishers can make no warranties that the information contained herein is totally free from error, not least because clinical standards are constantly changing through research and regulation. The authors, editors and publishers therefore disclaim all liability for direct or consequential damages resulting from the use of material contained in this publication. Readers are strongly advised to pay careful attention to information provided by the manufacturer of any drugs or equipment that they plan to use.

Contents

Preface	page	xi
List of abbreviations		xiv
1 Stroke in the emergency department	nt	1
Is this a stroke?		1
What type of stroke?		6
2 What to do first		8
Airway – breathing – circulation (ABCs)		8
What was the time of onset?		9
How bad are the symptoms now?		10
Do a non-contrast head CT		10
If the CT shows no blood, try to get the artery open		11
Recommended diagnostic evaluation		11
3 Ischemic stroke		13
Definition		13
Etiology		13
Diagnosis		13
The four components of ischemic stroke care		14

v

Contents	
Acute therapy and optimization of neu	rological status
Etiological work-up for secondary prev	0
Prevention of neurological deterioratio	on or medical
complications	
Stroke recovery and rehabilitation	
Ischemic stroke outcome	
General timeline	
4 TPA protocol	
TPA indications	
Strong contraindications	
Relative contraindications	
Procedure	
Dose	
Sample post-TPA orders	
Risks vs. benefits of TPA	
Unproven therapies	
5 Neurological deterioratio	on in acute
Probable causes	
Initial evaluation of patients with neur	ologic
deterioration	
Stroke onlargement	

findur evaluation of putients with neurologie	
deterioration	49
Stroke enlargement	49
Drop in perfusion pressure	50
Recurrent stroke	50
Cerebral edema and mass effect	51
Hemorrhagic transformation	56
Metabolic disturbance	58
Seizure	58

Symptom fluctuations without a good cause	59
The uncooperative patient	6
6 Ischemic stroke prevention: why	we
do the things we do	61
Investigations	6
Ischemic stroke prevention: general measures	65
Atrial fibrillation (A fib)	70
Carotid stenosis	74
Acute carotid occlusion	78
Lacunar strokes	79
Cervical arterial dissection	81
Patent foramen ovale	83
7 Transient ischemic attack (TIA)	
7 Transient ischemic attack (TIA) Definition Etiology	8 5 85
Definition	8 5 85 86
Definition Etiology	8 5 85 86 86
Definition Etiology Presentation	85 86 86 86
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis	85 86 86 86 87
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis Clinical approach to a patient with suspected TIA	85 86 86 87 90 91
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis Clinical approach to a patient with suspected TIA Prognosis after TIA	85 86 86 87 87 90
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis Clinical approach to a patient with suspected TIA Prognosis after TIA 8 Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH)	85 86 86 87 90 91
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis Clinical approach to a patient with suspected TIA Prognosis after TIA 8 Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) Definition	85 86 86 87 90 91 91
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis Clinical approach to a patient with suspected TIA Prognosis after TIA 8 Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) Definition Etiology	85 86 86 87 90 91 91 92
Definition Etiology Presentation Differential diagnosis Clinical approach to a patient with suspected TIA Prognosis after TIA 8 Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) Definition Etiology Presentation	85 86 86 87 90 91 91 92 93

9 Subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH)	
Definition	
Epidemiology	
Presentation	
Diagnosis	
Ruptured aneurysms: management	
Prognosis	
Admission sequence	
Unruptured aneurysms	
10 Organization of stroke care	
Timely care	
Stroke units	
Stroke centers	
Stroke teams	
11 Rehabilitation	
11 Rehabilitation Secondary stroke prevention	
Secondary stroke prevention	
Secondary stroke prevention Prevention of medical complications	
Secondary stroke prevention Prevention of medical complications Multidisciplinary rehabilitation team Discharge planning	
Secondary stroke prevention Prevention of medical complications Multidisciplinary rehabilitation team Discharge planning Appendix 1. Numbers and calculations	
Secondary stroke prevention Prevention of medical complications Multidisciplinary rehabilitation team Discharge planning Appendix 1. Numbers and calculations Appendix 2. IV TPA dosing chart	
Secondary stroke prevention Prevention of medical complications Multidisciplinary rehabilitation team Discharge planning Appendix 1. Numbers and calculations Appendix 2. IV TPA dosing chart Appendix 3. Sample admission orders	
Secondary stroke prevention Prevention of medical complications Multidisciplinary rehabilitation team	

	Contents	ix
Appendix 6. Transcranial Doppler ultrasound (TC	D) 157	
Appendix 7. Heparin protocol	161	
Appendix 8. Insulin protocol	163	
Appendix 9. Medical complications	165	
Appendix 10. Brainstem syndromes	170	
Appendix 11. Cerebral arterial anatomy	173	
Appendix 12. Stroke in the young and less commo stroke diagnoses	n 175	
Appendix 13. Brain death criteria	178	
Appendix 14. Neurological scales	181	
Recommended reading References	200 203	

Preface

You have just been called to the emergency department to evaluate and treat a possible stroke patient. You ask yourself: What should I do first? How do I know it is a stroke? Is it too late to reverse the damage, and if not, how do I do it? How do I make sure that I do things correctly during the first day or so to prevent worsening? This handbook is designed to answer these real-life questions. As new and effective stroke treatments are now available, and the creation of designated stroke centers for optimal care of stroke patients is endorsed and put into practice, there is a need for a guidebook that will help enlarge and inform the group of healthcare professionals responsible for delivering this care.

The handbook has been compiled from the day-to-day experiences of the Stroke Team at the University of Texas Medical School – Houston in caring for acute stroke patients on a dedicated in-patient stroke service. It describes the options and underlying rationale for making treatment decisions for stroke patients in the emergency department, stroke unit, neurological critical care unit, and pre-rehabilitation setting. It is evidence-based where evidence exists, but much of what is included reflects our best interpretation of what should be done in the absence of conclusive data.

xii Preface

It is intended as a practical guide to be used by medical students, house officers, and other clinicians with first-hand responsibility for the "nuts and bolts" care of these patients.

The handbook has been arranged generally in chronological order, covering the things one should consider in assessing and treating the patient in the emergency department (ED), then the stroke unit, and then on discharge or transfer to a rehabilitation facility.

Having dealt with the diagnosis of stroke and the essential first steps in the emergency department, we then consider the management of each type of stroke in turn. We begin with ischemic stroke, followed by separate chapters detailing several important issues in ischemic stroke management; the use of thrombolytic therapy, how to approach neurological deterioration, selecting appropriate secondary stroke prevention, and, finally, transient ischemic attack. Then we move on to intracerebral hemorrhage and subarachnoid hemorrhage, before ending chapters on how to organize stroke care and the principles of rehabilitation and stroke recovery.

There is more detail in the ischemic stroke chapter because it represents the initial and most complex decision-making in the ED. When called to the ED to see an acute stroke patient, most often it will be an ischemic stroke, and since the therapy for this condition is most urgent, you should start by assuming it is an ischemic stroke. If, during your evaluation of the patient, you determine that the patient has a TIA or hemorrhage, then many of the same principles outlined in the ischemic stroke chapter also will apply, but you will find specific information for patients with TIA or hemorrhage in their appropriate chapters.

The appendices contain useful reference information that is referred to in the text but is detailed and hard to remember, such as dosing algorithms and conversion factors, standing

Preface xiii

orders, drug protocols, various stroke scales, and detailed description of imaging sequences and brainstem syndromes. * In the text, an asterisk marks where there is sufficient evidence to make a strong recommendation based on randomized trials or consensus statements. However, for most decisions, such data do not exist, and we have not hesitated to include our advice based on our collective experiences, and observations of where mistakes are frequently made, and we have emphasized by bold lettering some of those areas where there are particular important values or pieces of information that can help facilitate proper treatment and avoid errors.

We emphasize that this is a manual for acute stroke diag**nosis and treatment**, and hence some disclaimers are needed for what this work does not cover. We presume the reader has a basic knowledge of neuroanatomy and vascular physiology, covered in medical and nursing school curricula. None of this is covered, though we provide a refresher for vascular anatomy in an appendix. Similarly, we presume the reader has a basic knowledge of the neurological examination and its common findings in stroke patients, covered in courses on physical diagnosis. Again, this is not covered, though we provide a review of some of the more rare brainstem syndromes in an appendix. Finally, we recognize that a detailed description of the epidemiology, pathology, and outcome of stroke and all of its subtypes, and even many aspects of its diagnosis, treatment, and prevention are left uncovered. For these, we refer the reader to standard excellent texts on cerebrovascular disease.

We hope that this work will help the reader become more comfortable in dealing with the complexities of urgent decisionmaking, thereby increasing the number of medical personnel engaged in providing acute stroke care, with the end result of reducing the devastation caused by stroke in our society.

Abbreviations

ACA	anterior cerebral artery
ACE	angiotensin converting enzyme
AHA	American Heart Association
ARR	absolute risk reduction
ASA	American Stroke Association
AVM	arteriovenous malformation
CBC	complete blood count
CBV	cerebral blood volume
CEA	carotid endarterectomy
CN	cranial nerve
CPP	cerebral perfusion pressure
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
СТ	computed tomography
CTA	CT angiography
CUS	carotid ultrasound
DBP	diastolic blood pressure
DSA	digital subtraction angiography
DVT	deep venous thrombosis
ED	emergency department
EEG	electroencephalogram
EKG	electrocardiogram
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (USA)
FFP	fresh frozen plasma

xiv

r abbro	viations
	VIGLIOUIS

xv

GCS	Glasgow coma scale
HIT	heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
HITTS	heparin-induced thrombocytopenia with throm-
	botic syndrome
IA	intra-arterial
ICA	internal carotid artery
ICH	intracerebral hemorrhage
ICP	intracranial pressure
ICU	intensive care unit
IM	intramuscular
INR	international normalized ratio
IV	intravenous
IVH	intraventricular hemorrhage
LDL	low-density lipoprotein
LMN	lower motor neuron
LTAC	long-term acute care
MAP	mean arterial pressure
MCA	middle cerebral artery
MI	myocardial infarction
MRA	magnetic resonance angiogram
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIHSS	National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale
NINDS	National Institute of Neurological Disorders
	and Stroke
NNH	number needed to harm
NNT	number needed to treat
NPO	nil per os (nil by mouth)
OT	occupational therapy
PCA	posterior cerebral artery
PEG	percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy
PFO	patent foramen ovale

xvi List of abbreviations

PO	per os (by mouth)
PT	physical therapy
PTT	partial thromboplastin time
RLS	right-to-left shunt
RRR	relative risk reduction
SAH	subarachnoid hemorrhage
SBP	systolic blood pressure
SC	subcutaneous
SNF	skilled nursing facility
ST	speech therapy
TCD	transcranial Doppler ultrasound
TEE	transesophageal echocardiogram
TIA	transient ischemic attack
TPA	tissue plasminogen activator
TTE	transthoracic echocardiogram