"TIME IS BRAIN"

AIM is to have all patients in CT scanner within 30 minutes of arrival in Emergency Department

	SENIOR DOCTOR	NURSING STAFF	JUNIOR DOCTOR
fnamssassA	Quick assessment to consider if suitable for thrombolysis Time of onset Age Premorbid condition Contraindications Severity	 FAST +ve patient? → senior doctor call → Resus room 1 Weigh patient and record in the nursing record Basic observations Blood sugar Leave in own clothing for scan (unless soiled) 	
		Noed for a routine ECG Need for pressure ulcer assessment or undressing	
noitaA	 INFORM nursing staff of decision In hours: bleep 4660 for stroke on call, and phone CT scan on 35071 Out of hours: 2222 'BRAIN ATTACK' call 	Call porter as soon as decision made for CT Take original notes to CT and complete	Place cannula Take off bloods and order under 'stroke bloods' on ICE. Purple, gold and blue tubes
	CT CT	in scan, photocopy at x-ray reception	(phone lab for urgent INR if on warfarin) Order CT scan on ICE.

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"BRAIN ATTACK' PATIENT PROFORMA



		Tayside
Standby? YES/NO Time of first assessment by senior doctor: Time of stroke onset :	Patient Name: CHI:	
Is this a 'wake up stroke? YES/NO		
Brief History:		
NIHSS score:	Weight:	
Other significant examination findings:		
Was there any delay in getting to CT scan? (if yes – document reason)		
Radiologist provisional report:		
Any contraindications? (see laminated pack) Verbal consent for thrombolysis from patient?	YES/NO Risks explained	? YES/NO

IV Alteplase Prescription	Signed	Prepared by	Given by	Time Commenced
Alteplase bose dose mg				
Alteplase Infusion mg				

(If not possible, may use adults with incapacity act, but with duty consultant)
Grade and Name of Doctor Taking Clinical Responsibility:

		National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)	Base	2h	24h	7d
1a	0	Alert - keenly responsive				
Level of	1	Drowsy – rousable by minor stimulation to obey				
consciousness	2	Stuporous- requires repeated stimulation to attend, or is obtunded and requires strong				
LOC)		or painful stimulation to make movements (not stereotyped)				
	3	Comatose – responds only with reflex motor or autonomic effects or totally				
1b	0	unresponsive, flaccid Answers both correctly				-
LOC	1	Answers one correctly Patient is asked to state the month & his/her age				
Questions	2	Both incorrect				
1c	0	Obeys both correctly Patient is asked to open & close eyes, grip & release		-		-
LOC	1	Obeys one correctly normal hand				ı
Commands	2	Both Incorrect				1
2	0	Normal				-
Best Gaze	1	Partial gaze palsy – gaze is abnormal in one or both eyes				ı
	2	Forced deviation – or total gaze paresis not overcome by oculocephalic manoeuvre				
3	0	No visual loss (or in a coma)				
Visual Fields	1	Partial hemianopia				
	2	Complete hemianopia				
	3	Bilateral hemianopia including cortical blindness				
4	0	Normal				
Facial Palsy	1	Minor flattened nasolabial fold, asymmetry on smiling				
	2	Partial total or near total paralysis of lower face				
	3	Complete absent facial movement in upper and lower face				
5	0	No drift holds limb at 90 degrees for full 10 seconds				
Best Motor	1	Drift drifts down but does not hit bed				
RIGHT ARM	2	Some effort against gravity				
	3	No effort against gravity				
•	4	No movement	_	-		-
Seed Medex	0	No drift holds limb at 90 degrees for full 10 seconds				
Best Motor LEFT ARM	1 2	Drift drifts down but does not hit bed Some effort against gravity				
LLI I AIGH	3	No effort against gravity				
	4	No movement				
7 Best Motor	0	No drift holds limb at 45 degrees for full 5 seconds				-
RIGHT LEG	1	Drift drifts down but does not hit bed				
	2	Some effort against gravity				
	3	No effort against gravity				1
	4	No movement				
8 Best Motor	0	No drift holds limb at 45 degrees for full 5 seconds				
LEFT LET	1	Drift drifts down but does not hit bed				
	2	Some effort against gravity				
	3	No effort against gravity				
	4	No movement				
9	0	Absent (or in a coma) Ataxia is not usually present when				
Limb Ataxia	1	Present in 1 limb weakness is present				
	2	Present in 2 or more limbs		_		_
10	0	Normal				
Sensory	1	Partial loss patient feels pinprick is less sharp or is dull on affected side				
••	2	Dense loss (or in a coma) patient is unaware of being touched on face, arm or leg		-		-
11 Best Language	0	No dysphasia				
best Language	ו	Mild moderate dysphasia obvious loss of fluency or comprehension, without significant limitation on ideas expressed or form of expression. Makes conversation about				
		provided material difficult or impossible e.g. examiner can identify picture or naming				
		card from patients response				
	2	Severe dysphasia all communication is through fragmentary expression: great need for				
		inference, questioning and or guessing by the listener who carries burden of				
		communication. Examiner cannot identity materials provided from patient response				
	3	Mute no useable speech or auditory comprehension, or in a coma				
12	0	Normal articulation				
Dysarthria	1	Mile moderate dysarthria patient slurs some words can be understood with difficulty				
	2	Unintelligible or worse speech is so slurred as to be unintelligible (absence of or out of				
		proportion to dysphasia) or is mute/anarthic, or in a coma				
13	0	No neglect (or in a coma)				
Neglect	1	Partial neglect – visual tactile, auditory, spatial or personal inattention or extinction to				
	1	bilateral simultaneous simulation in one of the sensory modalities		1		1