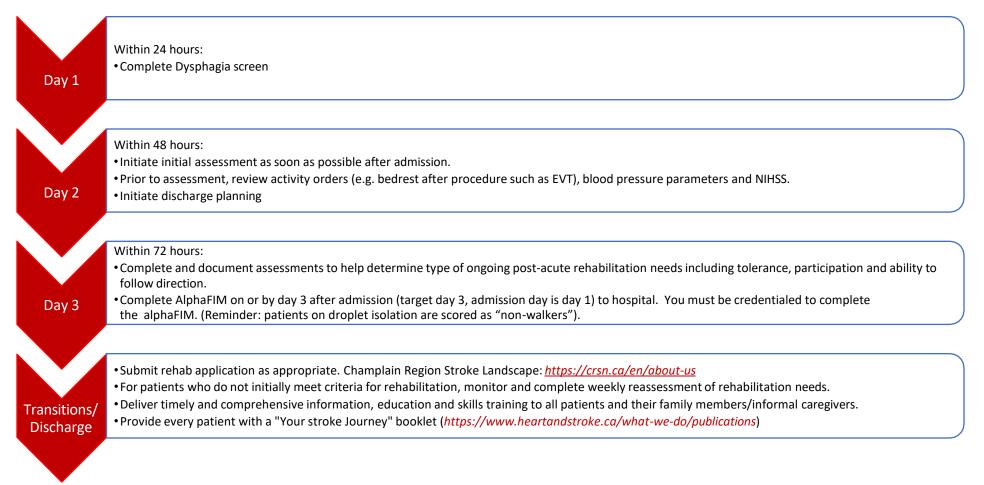


BACKGROUND: The Champlain Regional Stroke Network created a set of practical stroke care guidance documents to support healthcare professionals who may not be fully familiar with managing acute ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke patients. The documents are designed to be guidance rather than strict directives, meaning they are intended to support, rather than replace, the clinical judgment of individual healthcare providers. By focusing on stroke care that aligns with best practices, these resources help ensure that stroke patients continue to receive appropriate and timely treatment, despite the challenges of the healthcare system.

Acute Stroke Care Timelines (CSBPR)





Visit the CRSN website for more information: www.crsn.ca

- To learn more on post stroke conditions and to access practice tools: https://crsn.ca/en/clinical-tools-resources
- For all patient handouts/infographics: https://crsn.ca/en/resources-for-stroke-care-and-recovery

Торіс	Key Messages (for more information go to www.strokebestpractices.ca)	Where to Find More Information
Assessments	Assessment components in OT should include mood and cognition, mobility, functional assessment and activity limitations, skin breakdown and discharge planning (incl. role participation restrictions and environmental factors), while making evaluation of safety (cognition, fitness to drive, mobility) a priority.	<u>Stroke Engine - Assessments</u>
Cognition and Perception	Patients with stroke and TIA should be considered for screening for vascular cognitive impairment, using a validated screening tool such as the MoCA – can be done in acute care, particularly if cognitive, perceptual, or functional concerns, in the absence of delirium is noted.	<u>Stroke Engine – Star Cancellation Test</u> <u>Stroke Engine – Line Bisection Test</u> <u>Stroke Engine - Clock Drawing Test</u> MoCA
	All patients with stroke should be screened for visual, visual motor, and visual perceptual deficits – can be done in acute care if deemed indicated/necessary, or in rehab. Visual scanning techniques should be used to improve perceptual impairments caused by neglect.	<u>Apraxia handout for families and caregivers</u> <u>Neglect handout for families and caregivers</u>
Positioning and Upper Extremity	Spasticity and contractures may be managed by antispastic pattern positioning, ROM exercises, and/or stretching.	Patient infographics on <u>pain</u> and <u>spasticity</u> OT sitting position poster for hemiplegia
Management	Joint protection strategies should be applied during the early or flaccid stage of recovery to prevent or minimize shoulder pain and injury, including positioning, protecting and supporting the arm at all times.	OT bed positioning poster for hemiplegia <u>Hemiarm Protocol</u> (includes other positioning posters)
	The use of slings should be discouraged with the exception of the flaccid stage. In this case a sling is worn whenever support at the shoulder cannot be provided (i.e. transfers, ambulation and when sitting on toilet).	Winnipeg Regional Health Authority - Evidence Based Occupational Therapy Toolkit for Assessment and Treatment of the Upper
	Patients and families/caregivers should be educated to correctly protect, position and handle the involved arm.	Extremity Post Stroke (includes other positioning posters)



Торіс	Key Messages (for more information go to www.strokebestpractices.ca)	Where to Find More Information
	The arm should not be moved passively beyond 90 degrees of shoulder flexion or	
	abduction unless the scapula is upwardly rotated and the humerus is laterally rotated.	
	Lind address can be managed using DOM evenings and retragged a managed Without at	
	Hand oedema can be managed using ROM exercises and retrograde massage. When at rest, the arm should be elevated if possible.	
	rest, the arm should be elevated if possible.	
ADLs, IADLs	Training should encourage the use of patients' affected limb during functional tasks and	GRASP (Graded Repetitive Arm Supplementary
and Upper	be designed to simulate partial or whole skills required in ADL.	Program)
Extremity		
training	Patients should engage in training that is meaningful, engaging, repetitive, progressively	<u>Viatherapy app</u>
	adapted, task-specific, and goal-oriented in an effort to enhance motor control and	
	restore sensorimotor function.	Winnipeg Regional Health Authority - Evidence
		Based Occupational Therapy Toolkit for
	Oral care is important and may need to be enabled via adaptive aids and/or retraining.	Assessment and Treatment of the Upper
	Patients should be advised to stop driving for at least one month after a stroke.	Extremity Post Stroke
	ratients should be advised to stop driving for <u>at least</u> one month after a stroke.	R hemi 1 person pivot; L hemi 1 person pivot
		R hemi 2 person pivot ; L hemi 2 person pivot
		Heart & Stroke - Dressing after stroke
		demonstration videos
		Patient infographic on <u>driving</u>
Transitions	Given challenged access to outpatient and community rehab at this time, it is strongly	Therapy material:
Management	recommended that patients be discharged with therapy materials if deemed	GRASP home program
	appropriate.	Other optional tools that may be available at your
		facility: OT toolkit, Workbook of Activities for
	All patients, family members and informal caregivers should receive timely and	Language and Cognition
	comprehensive information, education and skills training by all interdisciplinary team members.	Education:
		Your Stroke Journey booklet (should be at
		bedside)



CHAMPLAIN

Торіс	Key Messages (for more information go to www.strokebestpractices.ca)	Where to Find More Information
		Self-management education checklist – Heart &
		<u>Stroke</u>

If you have questions please contact Kate Charbonneau, Occupational Therapist with the Best Practice Team, Champlain Regional Stroke Network:

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