Name (PRINT):	Date submitted:
Affiliation:	Rating: [] Complete [] Incomplete

Reminder: You must schedule to take the class post-test with your assigned hospital EMS Coordinator/educator or their designee after this packet has been approved as complete.

1.	The emphasis on judicious use of time on the part of all providers in the early hours of stroke care revolves around the potential for the patient to receive treatment to re-perfuse the penumbra. What is "penumbra"?
2.	List 3 items from IMC/general patient assessment that should be addressed on-scene for <i>all</i> stroke patients.
3.	When caring for a patient w/ possible stroke, list 2 indications for IV access on scene indicated?
4.	When caring for a patient w/ possible stroke, when should a 12 Lead ECG be done on scene?
5.	How should EMS first manage a patient w/ possible stroke, whose airway is clear and patent, breathing spontaneously at 10/min., normal depth, mod. labored, no gag reflex, SpO2 of 92%?
6.	List 3 criteria/situations that warrant DAI for a patient w/ possible stroke.
7.	When the patient's needs warrant scene time greater than 10 min., what information should be documented, and where should it be documented?
8.	

 EMS responds for a patient w/ a possible stroke. The pt had a stroke 6 months ago, w/ residual left sided paralysis. This patient's CSS is

			evere headache, followed by a side of the second se	seizure and projectile vomiting.
A.				
B. C.				
C.	. non-concl	iusive.		
			creen (LAPSS) were used to as S would make in addition to thos	sess a pt w/ possible stroke, list se done with CSS.
		gency Neurologic Defi sments that should be		assess a pt/ w possible stroke, l
				ing to NWC EMSS Stroke SOP,
	hat 3 patient find	dings/conditions warra	nt assessment of blood glucose	9?
St	troke S&S includ	de other presentations	("stroke equivalents") besides t	hose found on CSS exam. List
_				
_	hoose one strok	•	below, and indicate what assess	sment(s) is indicated in the
		presenting symptom	-	

List 3 activities to inquire about that may assist pt/witnesses/family in determining a firm time of symptom onset.
If the witness/family member providing information about the stroke event cannot accompany the patient to the hospital, what information should EMS obtain to provide to the receiving hospital staff?
Which last seen normal/symptom onset time is specific enough for use in determining whether a patient could be a candidate for IV tPA?
A. After lunch B. 1015 this morning C. Prior to EMS arrival
List 3 of the specific items that must be included in the report notifying OLMC of the impending arrival of a patient w/ stroke S&S?
List 3 stroke mimics, besides hypoglycemia, whose symptoms could be mistaken for stroke that EMS can assess for and rule out.
List 3 stroke risk factors.
Explain how a neuroprotective agent works to protect the brain tissue involved in stroke.
the PCR on pages 12-14 of the Stroke CE class handout to answer the following questions.
What PMH (list 2) does this pt have that should alert EMS to the risk for stroke?

23.	CSS is documented in the Vital Sig Assessment Exam section of the P	ns drop downs as "inconclusive". Using information taken from the CR, CSS is		
	A. normal.			
	B. abnormal.			
	C. inconclusive.D. not applicable.			
24.	This event occurred on May 4 2012	2. PSAP time = 0231. The narrative contains husband's statement that ay prior". Onset date and time are listed as May 4 2012 at 0231. Which		
	B. This pt could be a candidatC. It does not matter that the can hemorrhagic stroke, whichD. The information in the narra	te for IV tPA according to time of symptom onset. te for interventional therapy as she is outside the time window for IV tPA onset times/duration of symptoms does not coincide. This pt has S&S o ch is a contraindication to both tPA & interventional therapy. ative and that entered into the Patient Condition sections do not aff may not be able to consider her a possible candidate for tPA.		
Refer	to the PCR on pages 16-18 of the Str	roke CE class handout to answer the following questions.		
25.	Consider the following in the Patient Condition section. Which "stroke equivalent" S&S did this pt experience & report? (list 2)			
26.	This patient had 3 conditions that put her at risk for stroke. List them.			
27.		nptom onset are noted in both the narrative and the Patient Condition umentation provide a credible symptom onset time?		
	Yes	No		
Refer	to the PCR on pages 20-22 of the Str	roke CE class handout to answer the following questions.		
28.	Scene time was 16 min. What info	rmation should be entered in the narrative?		
29.	What event signaled this patient's stroke (hint: narrative)?			
30.	What are this patient's stroke risk factors? (List 3)			
31.	What criteria did this patient meet for	or IV access?		
	A. Need for DAI			
	B. HypoglycemiaC. Seizure activity			
	D. This pt did not meet criteria	a for an IV.		

Refer to the PCR on pages 24-26 of the Stroke CE class handout to answer the following questions

32.	Based on the documentation in this PCR, this patient's CSS is				
	A. normal.B. abnormal.C. inconclusive.D. not applicable.				
33.	Which DAI "consideration" (per DAI SOP) was not satisfied for this patient prior to intubation attempts?				
34.	To accomplish the above consideration, what interventions / procedure(s) should be done?				
35.	Which assessment finding would signal failure of the above,& serve as an indication for advanced airway placement?				
	 A. GCS 8 or less B. SpO₂ of 90% w/ O₂ C. Capnography reading of 40 D. Square capnography wave form 				
Refer 36.	to the PCR on pages 28-30 of the Stroke CE class handout to answer the following questions. Which "stroke equivalents" did this patient present with? (There are 2)				
37.	Which additional assessment is indicated for the patient with the above S&S?				
	A. Visual acuity B. Cerebellar dysfunction exam C. Superficial touch and pain sensation D. Extraocular movements assessment				
38.	Explain how the EMT-P administers the above exam.				
39.	A 12 Lead ECG was done on this patient. What criteria did this patient meet for 12 Lead ECG? A. The patient had a cardiac history B. Dizziness is an angina equivalent C. Dizziness can signal silent MI in women D. This patient did not meet criteria for 12 Lead ECG				
40.	CSS is documented as inconclusive. Information in the narrative explains that EMS was unable to assess for facial asymmetry because the patient was gritting her teeth. What other instructions could EMS give this patient to attempt to assess for facial asymmetry?				