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The Pathophysiology Of Acute Ischemic Stroke

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Pathophysiological Process

Signs and Symptoms

Recognition of Stroke

In the United States, the significance of AIS lies in its devastating effects on hundreds of thousands of patients on their day to day to day activities. For instance, 768,000 people experience strokes every year in the United States (Anderson, 2014). The failure to recognize the symptoms of ischemic stroke in the early stages is a major cause for the death of most patients (Anderson, 2014). The urgency to treat acute ischemic stroke is comparable to the use of anticoagulant medication (in hospitals). Both require rapid medical attention which are not in a way to reduce normal blood flow to the heart or to reduce permanent tissue damage. Pathophysiology is significant in relation to cellular level changes. The lesser the time the better the prognosis. Early identification of stroke patients is crucial for saving the lives of many patients, possibly disability, in addition by reducing financial burdens.

The implications of nursing intervention and the nurses’s role in AIS includes proper diagnosis, timely administration of tPA, calling stroke alert, calling paramedics with patient weight for MI, heavy risk of blood glucose and sex hormone levels. Many hospitals have an established system to improve the efficiency of AIS treatment. In hospitals. Both PA and ED nurses are required to do neuro assessment to alert the team. It is important for this nurse in her current job and in the future, advanced practice nurse role, to understand the pathophysiology of acute ischemic stroke and the implications of implementing timely and appropriate preventive practices. The nurse practitioner's role should include identifying the need for additional guidelines for acute ischemic stroke management. The significance of AIS lies in its devastating effects on hundreds of thousands of patients on their day to day to day activities. It is important for the nurse in her current job and in the future, advanced practice nurse role, to understand the pathophysiology of acute ischemic stroke and the implications of implementing timely and appropriate preventive practices. The nurse practitioner's role should include identifying the need for additional guidelines for acute ischemic stroke management.

Stroke is the severe damage of neuronal functions leading to neuronal death and disability (Xing et al., 2012). Stroke is the leading cause of death and disability in the world. Understanding the early signs and symptoms of AIS and the timely treatment will reduce the devastating effects. Misdiagnosed stroke patients contribute a significant part to the stroke mortality. The onset of stroke is early in the arterial occlusion. One patient who is without stroke symptoms for the past few minutes is at risk for ischemic stroke (Xing et al., 2012).

The institute of neurological disorders and stroke (NINDS) golden hour rule states: Patient at low risk for tPA should receive 0.9mg/kg at this juncture; many advance practice nurses are working in front line on stroke care. The institute of neurological disorders and stroke (NINDS) golden hour rule states: Patient at low risk for tPA should receive 0.9mg/kg. It is important for this nurse in her current job and in the future, advanced practice nurse role, to understand the pathophysiology of acute ischemic stroke and the implications of implementing timely and appropriate preventive practices. The nurse practitioner's role should include identifying the need for additional guidelines for acute ischemic stroke management. The significance of AIS lies in its devastating effects on hundreds of thousands of patients on their day to day to day activities.

Ischemic stroke: abrupt onset of neurologic deficits resulting from sudden reduction of cerebral blood flow may also thrombo-embolic vascular occlusion event. Eventually, these midline oscillations will result in eventual death. To fully grasp the pathophysiological process, understanding the significance of pathophysiology is crucial.