




# EMSA-Intermediate Treatment Protocol 5602

**Stroke**

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Successful management of stroke is a time dependent process. Potential restoration of blood flow to the brain must take place within 3 hours of the onset of symptoms. Patients must receive accurate and efficient evaluation, treatment, and rapid transport to an appropriate facility.

- A. Perform **MAMP Protocol 5201**.
- B. Determine exact time of symptom onset (last time patient seen normal).
- C. Assess patient for the following neurological deficits, **including time of onset of each of the symptoms**:
  1. Speech disturbances.
  2. Facial weakness or paralysis.
  3. Extremity weakness or paralysis.
- D. Immediate transport with head elevated, and on left side if decreased level of consciousness.
- E. Notify Medical Command.
- F. If decreased level of consciousness:
  1. Check serum glucose level with glucometer.
  2. If glucose level is <80 mg/dl, administer D50W, 25 gm IV per Medical Command.
- G. In **consultation with Medical Command**, establish mode (ground vs. air) and destination of transport. 
- H. If transport time permits, complete **CVA Thrombolytic Therapy Screening** questionnaire (see section "I" on next page).



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## I. CVA Thrombolytic Therapy Screening - Do Not Delay Transport!

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>Patient selection criteria:</b>			
1.	Onset of CVA symptoms of less than 3 hours duration.	_____	_____
2.	Evidence of ongoing neurologic changes.	_____	_____
3.	No contraindications to thrombolytic or anticoagulant therapy.	_____	_____
<b>Absolute contraindications:</b>			
4.	Active internal bleeding.	_____	_____
5.	History of CVA.	_____	_____
6.	Intracranial or intraspinal surgery or trauma in the last 2 months.	_____	_____
7.	History of known intracranial neoplasms, A-V malformation or aneurysm.	_____	_____
8.	Known bleeding disorder.	_____	_____
9.	Severe uncontrolled hypertension.	_____	_____
<b>Relative contraindications:</b>			
10.	Major surgery in the last 10 days (i.e. CABG, organ biopsy, previous puncture of noncompressible vessels, obstetrical delivery).	_____	_____
11.	Cerebrovascular disease.	_____	_____
12.	GI or GU bleeding in the last 10 days.	_____	_____
13.	Trauma in the last 10 days.	_____	_____
14.	Hypertension, systolic BP over 180mm Hg and/or diastolic over 110mm Hg.	_____	_____
15.	High likelihood of left heart thrombus (i.e. mitral stenosis with atrial fibrillation).	_____	_____
16.	Acute pericarditis.	_____	_____
17.	Subacute bacterial endocarditis.	_____	_____
18.	Significant liver dysfunction or bleeding defects secondary to hepatic/renal disease.	_____	_____
19.	Pregnancy.	_____	_____
20.	Diabetic hemorrhagic retinopathy or other hemorrhagic ophthalmic conditions.	_____	_____
21.	Septic thrombophlebitis.	_____	_____
22.	Patient currently receiving oral anticoagulants.	_____	_____
23.	Age over 75.	_____	_____