

Station: Hemiplegia

History Taking/ communication

Time: 5 min

Type: must to learn

Nice to learn ☐

The patient is a 65-year-old man who was referred to the emergency department by his son with sudden right hemiparesis that started an hour ago. He is unable to speak properly. Sometimes he just looks at you when answering questions. 1- How do you complete his history? What other important points should be noted in the history? (Two are enough) 2- How do you check his speech components? 3- How do you respond to his son's answer regarding the prognosis of his disease? 4- The patient is a candidate for rTPA. How do you obtain his consent and what explanations do you give him or his companions about the effectiveness and side effects of this drug? 5- What decision do you make if the patient has an indication for rTPA administration but he or his companion do not consent?

Items	Score	Student score
-A history is taken from the patient, including written questions and answers, to the extent of his/her ability and cooperation.	3	
-Additional information is obtained from his/her companions or the city's emergency personnel	2	
-Speech components include understanding speech, expressing and repeating speech.	2	
-Other speech components: reading - writing - following instructions and naming objects 3	4	
It should be explained to the companion that the patient has had a stroke and that the recovery period may be long and require long-term rehabilitation and that not all symptoms may completely resolve.	2	
If the patient is able, we read the consent form to the patient or the patient reads it himself/herself, otherwise the companion gives consent	2	
It should be noted that this drug is used to dissolve the formed clot. A significant number of patients (30%), but not all, benefit from it. The main risk is bleeding, which occurs in a small number (3-5%), which can sometimes be dangerous.	3	
If consent is not given, we are not allowed to prescribe rTPA. 1	2	
Total	20	

Patient Scenario:

you are an elderly patient, 65 years old, who, due to a stroke, cannot move your right hand, and also cannot speak properly, and you speak very briefly and stammering, and when they give you a pen in your right hand, you cannot write anything. The examining doctor plays the role of the patient's son.

Required specialized equipment: Patient or examining doctor - table and two chairs - paper and pen

The examiner's guide

Question 1 :

taking a history from the patient to the extent of his ability and cooperation, is worth one point, and written questions and answers are worth one point.

Question 2:

understanding speech is worth one point, speaking is worth one point, and repeating speech is worth one point. Reading is worth one point, writing is worth one point, following instructions is worth one point, and naming objects is worth one point.

Question 3:

mentioning that the patient has had a stroke and the recovery period may be long and requires long-term rehabilitation is worth one point, and mentioning that not all symptoms may completely resolve is worth one point.

Question 4:

mentioning that if the patient is able to read the consent form to the patient or the patient reads it himself, gets one point, and mentioning that otherwise the patient gives consent with him gets one point. Mentioning that this drug is used to dissolve the formed clot gets one point, and that a significant number of patients (30%), but not all, get benefit from it gets one point, and that the main risk is bleeding, which occurs in a small number (3-5%), gets one point, and that it can sometimes be dangerous gets one point. Regarding the effectiveness and side effects of rTPA, the percentages mentioned are not important, but highlighting important information is necessary to inform the patient and his family and obtain informed consent.