



جامعة الإمام عبد الرحمن بن فيصل
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First Aid for a Stroke Patient



When does a stroke occur?

Stroke case occurs when blood flow to brain parts stops because of bleeding or blockage in one of the brain blood vessels. The signs of a stroke usually appear suddenly.



What are the cautionary signs of a stroke?

Dysarthria



Facial Deviation



A weak side in the body

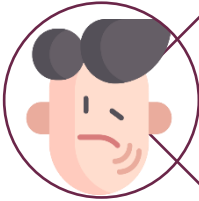


Contact now



When developing these signs, do not be late in contacting your doctor for minutes make the difference.

What are other symptoms may occur suddenly



Sudden numbness in the face, arm, or leg, especially if it is on one side of the body



Sudden difficulty in one eye vision



Sudden difficulty in walking, dizziness, or loss of balance or coordination



Sudden severe headache with unknown cause

How to deal with strokes?

1. Ensure your place is safe



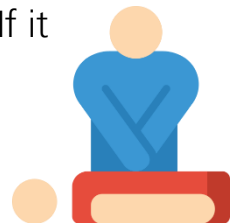
2. Contact or send a person to call emergency number 911 or bring first aid box.



3. Record the time when the patient was completely healthy, and then the time when signs of stroke began.



4. Evaluate the person's condition to CPR. If it requires, perform it. If you do not know how to do this, perform the cardiopulmonary procedure using hands only.



How to deal with strokes?

5. Check the blood sugar level to be sure that there is no hypoglycemia while you wait for the arrival of ambulance services.



6. Bring the patient's medicines with you to emergency department. If you have any medical report, make sure to bring it with you, and do not forget to be with the patient to the hospital to help the doctors take the patient disease history.



7. If the symptoms improve, do not ignore it, it may be a warning stroke. **Continue to go to the hospital** because it may turn into a severe stroke.





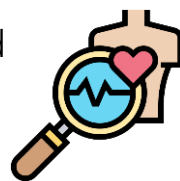
Remember, upon arrival at the emergency department, that all patients who are likely to have a stroke or TIA are classified as Critical Condition Level III.

Which includes:

1. Comprehensive initial evaluation of the patient.



2. Performing the necessary examinations and x-rays to reach the appropriate diagnosis.



3. Determining the patient's eligibility to receive blood solvents through an intravenous line or interventional catheter to remove the clot.





At the time of the patient's arrival, the emergency doctor must ensure that the cause of the symptoms is not a stroke-like disease or that may cause stroke-like symptoms.

Epileptic seizures



Hypoglycemia



Fainting spells



Brain Tumors



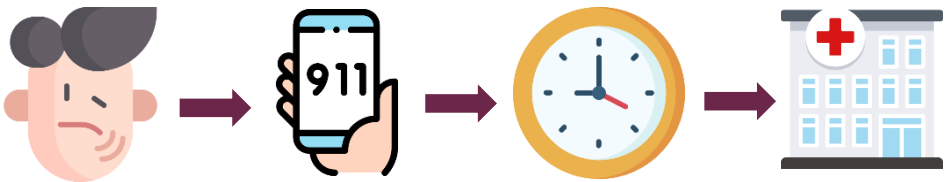
Septicemia





You must not forget to:

- Quickly recognize the signs of a stroke in the first hours.
- Directly contacting emergency number
- Record the time of the stroke signs at the first time
- Ensure you are going to a hospital provides strokes treatment to avoid losing time of your eligibility to cure.



Review and audit:

The content of this booklet has been reviewed by
consultants of the Neurology department at King Fahad
University Hospital

Health Awareness Unit

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