

## NE Acute Stroke Treatment Guideline

ites 0-15 minutes	Patient Name:  Date of Birth:  ED Arrival: Date Time  Last Known Well: Date Time  Activate Stroke Response Team  Prepare for Stat CT  Consider activating transport  CT Scan head w/o contrast (Door to CT scan goal <25 minutes)  Request stat read of CT scan  Stroke Panel: CBC, Platelets, PT-INR, PTT,	Assess the following:    BPmm/hg     Pulsebpm     O2 Saturation%     Bedside Glucosemg/dL   (Do not repeat if completed by EMS. Treat if <60)     VS q 15 min with neuro checks     Continuous cardiac monitoring     NIHSS on arrival		□ O2 to keep SATS >94% (do not administer O2 if patient non-hypoxic) □ Keep NPO (including meds and ice chips) □ Establish 1-2 large bore IVs □ Normal Saline 0.9% TKO *Do not delay CT scan for any of the preceding □ If CT is negative for hemorrhage or other acute findings, complete
15-45 minutes	BMP, Troponin (results not needed prior to administration of thrombolytic therapy)  ☐ Serum pregnancy test for females of childbearing age  ☐ 12L ECG if time allows (not needed prior to administration of thrombolytic therapy)  ☐ Weight kg	☐ Hemor☐ Other☐ Consult with		Thrombolytic Alteplase (tPA) Therapy Guidelines checklist to determine IV Alteplase eligibility ☐ If Blood Pressure is >185/110, refer to BP Management section below.
45-60 minutes	IV Alteplase Eligible Ischemic Stroke Patient  IV Alteplase 0.9 mg/kg (max dose 90 mg) Total IV Alteplase. Total Dosemg  10% total IV Alteplase dose as bolus over one minute. Bolus Dosemg Time of bolus Remainder of IV Alteplase over 60 minutes Rate of infusionml/hr  Follow IV Alteplase with 50 ml Normal Saline 0.9% at same rate as IV Alteplase infusion  VS and neuro checks q 15 min during infusion, then q 15 min x 2 hr, q 30 min x 6 hr, then hourly until 24 hours after treatment  If BP > 180/105, refer to BP Management section below  Repeat head CT if neuro status declines  If symptom onset <24 hours, screen for large vessel occlusion (see right)  No anticoagulant/antiplatelet for 24 hours  NIHSS post infusion	Non-IV Alteplase Eligible Ischemic Stroke Patient  ASA 300 mg PR  If BP >220/120, consult with accepting neurologist regarding possible BP management  If symptom onset <24 hours, screen for one or more of the following criteria indicating a possible large vessel occlusion (LVO):  NIHSS >6 Score RACE ≥5 Score Signs of cortical stroke: confusion, aphasia, neglect, visual field changes, head or gaze deviation  If symptom onset is >24 hours consult neurologist regarding possible treatment options		Hemorrhagic Stroke Patient  If SBP between 150-220 administer medications as listed in BP management section below to achieve BP <140/90.  If SBP >220 mmHg, consult neurologist regarding BP management.  If patient is on oral anticoagulant, follow local ED protocol regarding use of reversal agents  Elevate HOB 30 degrees  Discuss possible anti-seizure and ICP lowering measures with consulting neurologist
<b>BP Management</b>	If ischemic stroke patient has a BP >185/110, lower to acceptable range (SBP 140-180) with agents below prior to administration of Alteplase. For hemorrhagic stroke, lower SBP to <140 with agents below.  □ Labetalol 10-20 mg IV over 1-2 minutes, may repeat x 1 <i>OR</i> □ Nicardipine infusion: 5 mg/hr, titrate up by 2.5 mg/hr at 5-15 min intervals, max dose 15 mg/hr <i>OR</i> □ Consider other agents (hydralazine, enalapril, clevidipine) when appropriate. AVOID NITRATES.		If BP > 180/105 during and within 24 hours after treatment with Alteplase, administer the following:  □ Labetalol 10 mg IV followed by continuous IV infusion 2-8 mg/min OR □ Nicardipine 5 mg/hr IV, titrate up to desired effect by 2.5 mg/hr q 5- 15 min, max 15 mg/hr	
Disposition	<ul> <li>□ Transfer patient to Primary Stroke Center or thrombectomy certified center: Primary Stroke Center, Thrombectomy Capable Stroke Center or Comprehensive Stroke Center as soon as EMS team is available</li> <li>□ If patient meets hemorrhagic or LVO criteria, consult neurologist regarding most appropriate transfer destination.</li> </ul>		Report the following to accepting hospital staff:  H&P, Last Known Well, Medications, Lab results  NIHSS at Discharge  Contact name:	



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Criteria for IV Alteplase (t-PA) Thrombolytic Treatment				
□ Age older than 18 years				
□ Clinical presentation and neurological deficit consistent with acute stroke				
□ Significant and persistent neurologic deficits				
□ Onset of symptoms well established and started less than 4.5 hours prior to Alteplase (t-PA) infusion				
□ Head CT shows no hemorrhage, subdural hematoma, or tumor				
□ Blood Glucose >50				
Alteplase (t-PA) Dosing and Administration				
□ Order Drug: Intravenous Alteplase (t-PA) for ischemic stroke				
□ Dose: 0.9mg/kg body weight (Maximum 90mg). Dose will be calculated and verified by two providers				

- Drug will arrive in two vials/bags (one bolus, one infusion)
- 10% of dose given as a bolus over one minute
- Remainder of dose infused over 60 minutes
- After the Alteplase (t-PA) infusion is complete, infuse 50ml of 0.9% normal saline at the same infusion rate as the Alteplase (t-PA) infusion rate in order to infuse the remaining drug in the tubing

IV Alteplase (t-PA) exclusion Criteria for treatment from 0-4.5 hours from symptom onset: Clinical Presentation Exclusion Criteria
□ Symptoms suggest subarachnoid hemorrhage
Blood Pressure Exclusion Criteria
□Persistent elevated blood pressure (systolic >185mm Hg or diastolic >110 mm Hg) <b>despite treatment</b>
*see treatment options
History Exclusion Criteria
□ Previous history of intracerebral hemorrhage
☐ History of GI hemorrhage in the past 3 weeks
□ Head trauma in preceding 3 months
□ Acute bleeding diathesis (low platelet count <100,000; increased PTT >40 sec; INR >=1.7;
☐ Use of Factor Xa inhibitors or Thrombin inhibitors, if a dose has been received within 48 hours.
Head CT (non-contrast) Exclusion Criteria
□ Evidence of non-ischemic intracranial pathology: tumor, abscess or metastases
□ Evidence of intracranial hemorrhage: parenchymal, subarachnoid, subdural, epidural
□ Early signs of large cerebral infarction: edema, hypodensity, mass effect