Continuum of Stroke Care

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Nebraska Mission: Lifeline Stroke & Rehab Symposium
Kearney, NE
June 11, 2019
Disclosure Statement

• All statements made as a part of this presentation and/or discussion will be based on the best available evidence.

• I have no financial relationships to disclose.
Learning Outcome

• Describe how to effectively utilize the stroke continuum of care to maximize rehabilitation outcomes for persons with stroke.
Stroke Rehab Continuum of Care

• Multiple levels of care with formal linkages and smooth transitions
  – Acute Care
  – LTACH
  – IRF (Acute Rehab)
  – SNF
  – Intense Outpatient (Rehab Day Program)
  – Outpatient
Why Does Use of a Continuum Make Sense?

**Effectiveness**

- Low level rehab program can begin on LTACH while addressing medical issues/stability
- Medical and rehab improvements do not happen in isolation (e.g. vent wean, activity tolerance, improved mobility)
- Prevention of complications which have negative impact on intense acute rehab
- Most patients with diagnosis of SCI, CVA and BI who use LTACH and IRF return home
Why Does Use of a Continuum Make Sense?

Efficiency

• Cost containment for acute care – lower ALOS
• Pay for performance - return to acute care much lower in LTACH than SNF
• Maximize time in rehabilitation – Medicare patients qualify for LTACH and IRF stay
• One shot at intense rehab
Case Study- G.O.

- 78 year old female w/ acute onset stroke on June 26, 2017
- Seen in ER at CHI Health GI St Frances with right sided facial droop, right upper and lower extremity weakness and global aphasia
- Neurology consulted, IV tPA initiated and patient transferred to CHI Health Good Samaritan in Kearney
- CT showed large acute L MCA ischemic stroke (probably cardioembolic)
- Following tPA, improvement noted in facial droop and UE/LE weakness as well as neglect
- Medical complications: pneumonia, acute kidney injury (fluid overload), new onset atrial fibrillation
- Social history: retired school teacher, lives with spouse in ranch style home, previously independent with daily activities, loves to garden, play cards, and do crossword puzzles and crafts
Is this patient a good candidate for IRF (acute rehab)? If so, why?

- Patient is medically stable
- Patient has complex medical (stroke) rehab, and nursing needs
- Patient would benefit from an intense rehab program (able to tolerate 3 hours therapy per day at least 5 days per week) with a coordinated, interdisciplinary team approach
- Patient requires the expertise of multiple therapy disciplines (PT, OT, SLP, orthotics and/or prosthetics)
- Patient is expected to make measurable improvement in functional status in a reasonable time frame
- Patient has a safe and reasonable discharge plan
Admission to IRF (Acute Rehab)
July 7, 2017

- Transfers & bed mobility- SBA
- Ambulates up to 600’ w/ CGA
- Bathing & dressing- CGA
- Toileting- CGA
- Right visual field deficit
- Sitting balance- Supervision
- Standing balance- CGA
- Global aphasia
- Mild dysphagia- honey-thick liquids, mechanical soft diet

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Long-Term Goals

• Transfers & bed mobility- Indep
• Ambulate > 1,000’ independently w/o assistive device
• Ascend/descend 12-14 steps independently w/ railing
• Score ≥ 50/56 on Berg Balance Scale to decrease risk for falls
• Self cares- Indep using adaptive equipment/techniques
• Toileting- Indep
• Home management tasks like simple meal prep and laundry- SBA
• Safely swallow regular/thin diet texture w/o signs of aspiration w/ supervision
• Demonstrate multi-modal communication skills to communicate basic wants/needs w/ frequent cues
• Demo adequate receptive skills for comprehension of sentences w/ frequent cues
Rehab Interventions

- Gait training, stair climbing
- High level standing dynamic balance activities
- Self cares and home management tasks
- Recreation and leisure activities
- Communication/speech—naming, written choice, concrete/abstract/yes-no, automatic speech tasks
- Dysphagia treatment- oral trials different consistencies, chin tuck strategy
- Neuropsych for coping & adjustment
- Patient/family education & training
Discharge from IRF
July 22, 2017

• Transfers & bed mobility- Independent
• Ambulates > 1,000’ w/ supervision w/o assistive device
• Bathing & dressing- supervision
• Toileting- Independent
• Sitting balance- Independent
• Standing balance- Independent
• Moderate receptive aphasia
• Severe expressive aphasia
• Regular/thin diet- supervision
Coordination & Follow-Up

- OT & SLP at Grand Island Physical Therapy
  Balance & Mobility
- PCP
- Neurology
- Interventional Radiology
- Resource info provided: Meals on Wheels, Lifeline, Stroke Support Group, Stroke websites
Panel Discussion

Q & A
References

• WHO Report: Towards a Common Language for Functioning, Disability and Health: ICF (the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health) 2002. Available at: www.who.int/classifications/icf/training/icfBeginnersGuide.pdf


• Guidelines for Adult Rehabilitation and Recovery, American Heart Association, 2016.

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