

Ch12: Intro – causes and types of strokes and seizures

Set- on sticky notes, write down- brainstem, cerebellum, cerebrum, parietal lobe , left of temporal lobe, occipital lobe, right hemisphere

If your brain could talk—what part of your brain is saying this?

- sports is my thing- I love the bumps, tennis anything that lets me move (cerebellum-integrated muscle coordination) put paper on back inferior part of head
- ba-boom,ba-boom (heart beat) or if he chewed more swallowing wouldn't be so hard (brainstem- basic automatic functions) put paper below cerebellum
- this is really scary – I sure hope the cerebellum gets us out of here (frontal lobe- place on forehead)
- sing“I can see clearly now the rain has gone” (occipital) put above cerebellum
- We need to talk about it- let's talk things over (left temporal lobe) speech
- Being left-handed is just so hard- why we didn't decide to be a rightie I'll never know (right cerebral hemisphere- controls other side)
- Ouch that's hot- with the cerebellum and I- we could go the finals (parietal- sensation and movement)

When the brain has trouble functioning- you can help determine OEC care by observing problems with the above functions of the brain

Glen and I will mainly be discussing 2 of the 3 common causes of brain disorder -stroke and seizures. You also need to be aware of the term Altered Mental Status (AMS)-the person is not thinking clearly, or has an altered responsiveness- this could be related to our topics but also could include drugs,head injury, alcohol, hypoglycemia, infections, tumors to name a few- these topics are covered in other chapters so we won't delve into them here- BUT during your assessment- these conditions must be taken into consideration, as there are many problems that can result in altered mental status.....and many S/S may seem similar- such as hypoglycemia-subdural hematoma-postictal state

Two topics tonight are seizure and stroke (stroke is the 3rd leading cause of death): let's review the reading in regards to causes and definitions of these topics – lay out the category cards you have on the table and place the paper strips in the envelope into the right category (allow 5 -8 minutes)- have groups check another group to find and discuss differing answers- then hand out the answer sheet.

4 Category Cards

STROKE (CVA): Hemorrhagic causes

STROKE (CVA): Ischemic causes

SEIZURES: types

SEIZURES: causes

Answer Strips: cut up into strips and put in envelope

Stroke: hemorrhagic-

Results from bleeding inside the brain

Free blood forms clot and squeezes on the brain tissue

Arterial rupture of cerebral artery

Aneurysms

At risk are people with high blood pressure

“worst headache they’ve ever had”

surgical care is sought immediately

Stroke: ischemic

Blockage inside blood vessel

Thrombosis- clotting of cerebral artery

Cerebral embolism (clot from elsewhere traveled to brain)

Atherosclerosis may be a cause

May experience no symptoms or complete loss of body functions

TIA – stroke symptoms may go away in 24 hours; may be a warning sign for a larger stroke

Seizure Types:

Absence/ petit mal

Generalized/grand mal

Partial

Status epilepticus (20 minutes or longer)

Seizure Causes:

Congenital (epilepsy)

Febrile

Structural problems of the brain (tumors, scars)

Metabolic or chemical disorders

Brain infection or trauma

(submitted M Mundrick '09)

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