

Appendix 7

Assessment and Scoring Tools

APGAR Scale

	<u>0 points</u>	<u>1 point</u>	<u>2 points</u>
Heart Rate	Absent	<100	>100
Respiratory Rate	Absent	Slow, irregular	Good, drying
Irritability	Flaccid	Some flexion	Active motion
Irritability	No response	Grimace	Cough or sneeze
Color	Blue or Pale	Pink with blue Extremities	Fully pink

Cincinnati Stroke Screening Assessment Tool (FAST EXAM)

CINCINNATI STROKE SCALE (FAST) (CHECK IF ABNORMAL)

- F (face) FACIAL DROOP: Have patient smile or show teeth. (Look for asymmetry)
Normal: Both sides of the face move equally or not at all
Abnormal: One side of the patient's face droops
- A (arm) MOTOR WEAKNESS: Arm Drift (close eyes, extend arms, palms up)
Normal: Remain extended equally, or drifts equally or does not move at all
Abnormal: One arm drifts down when compared with the other
- S (speech) "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" (repeat phrase)
Normal: Phrase is repeated clearly and correctly
Abnormal: Words are slurred (dysarthria) or not expressed clearly
- T TIME OF SYMPTOM ONSET: _____ TIME
ELAPSED _____

Destination: Onset less than 3 hours transport to facility capable of IV Thrombolytics within 3 hour window

Unconscious patients: Provide a central painful stimulus (sternal rub or pinch trapezius) to evaluate symmetry of grimace: pinch medical aspect (of each extremity) to evaluate symmetry of abduction.

FLORIDA EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES STROKE-TRIAGE ASSESSMENT TOOL

DATE & TIMES

Date:	Dispatch Time:	EMS Arrival Time:	EMS Departure Time:	ED Arrival Time:
-------	----------------	-------------------	---------------------	------------------

BASIC DATA

Patient Name	Age _____	Gender _____
--------------	-----------	--------------

Witness(es) Name	Witness(es) Phone <i>(Cell Phone #, Home #, Work #)</i>
------------------	--

Last Time Known To Be at Baseline Neuro Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Wake Up
--	---

Blood Glucose Level

Stroke Scale

Stroke Screening Tool

Im**B**alance **E**yes (Loss/Double Vision) **F**acial Droop **A**rm and/or Leg Drift Abnormal **S**peech

Scale used: CPSS^o LAPSS^o BE-FAST^o Other: _____

Stroke Severity Tools

[Predictive of Large Vessel Occlusion (LVO^o)]

LAMS^o RACE^o C-STAT^o FAST-ED^o VAN^o

Other: _____ Numerical score: _____ Cortical signs (circle): Y N
(Gaze, Aphasia and/or Neglect)

STROKE ALERT CRITERIA

OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA, **IF ANSWER IS YES TO ALL, CALL STROKE ALERT** YES NO

1. Onset <24 hours including unknown onset and wake up stroke?		
2. Any abnormal focal neurological findings on stroke scale and/or neurological exam?		
3. Absence of head trauma causing deficits?		
4. No return to baseline after hypoglycemic treatment?		

Additional Stroke Alert Criteria: **IF ANY ABNORMAL, CALL STROKE ALERT**

IF ABNORMAL

Suspicion of head bleed (SAH/ICH)

- Sudden worst-ever headache
- Sudden & unexplained decreased level of consciousness
- Consider when: onset of symptoms after activity, nausea/vomiting, neck stiffness, acute onset GCS<15 and/or significantly elevated blood pressure

STROKE TRIAGE CRITERIA

FOR ALL STROKE ALERTS: TRANSPORT EMERGENTLY to closest appropriate stroke center. (If multiple stroke center destinations exist, consideration should be made for triage to the highest-level stroke center, not exceeding an **additional transport time of approximately 20 minutes.**)

CSC/TSC Priority Criteria: If any of the following items are checked **TRANSPORT EMERGENTLY to a CSC/TSC** if available within approximately **45 to 60 minutes.**

1. Onset > 3.5 and < 24 hours, including wake up stroke and unknown onset stroke	
2. High Suspicion of Major Stroke / LVO on Stroke Severity Scale (i.e. +Cortical signs)	
3. High suspicion of SAH/ICH	
4. IV Lytic Contraindications (e.g. blood thinners, recent surgery, prior head bleed etc.)	



BE-FAST = Balance Eyes Face Arm Speech Time CSC = Comprehensive Stroke Center

CPSS = Cincinnati Pre-Hospital Stroke Severity scale

FAST-ED = Field Assessment Stroke Triage for Emergency Destination GCS = Glasgow Coma Scale

LAMS = Los Angeles Motor Scale VAN = Vision Aphasia Neglect

LAPSS = Los Angeles Pre-Hospital Stroke Score LVO = Large Vessel Occlusion

PSC = Primary Stroke Center

RACE = Rapid Arterial Occlusion Evaluation TSC = Thrombectomy Capable Stroke Center ASRH = Acute Stroke Ready Hospital

References

1. Bae HJ, Kim DH, Yoo NT, et al. Prehospital notification from the emergency medical service reduces the transfer and intra-hospital processing times for acute stroke patients. *J Clin Neurol.* 2010;6:138–142.
2. Powers WJ, Rabinstein AA, Ackerson T, Adeoye OM, et al. 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. *Stroke.* 2018 Mar;49(3):e46-e110.
3. Adeoye O, Nyström KV, Yavagal DR, Luciano J, Nogueira RG, et al. Recommendations for the Establishment of Stroke Systems of Care: A 2019 Update. *Stroke.* 2019 Jul;50(7):e187-e210.
4. Smith EE, Schwamm LH. Endovascular clot retrieval therapy: implications for the organization of stroke systems of care in North America. *Stroke* 2015;46:1462–7.
5. Saver JL, Goyal M, van der Lugt A, et al. Time to treatment with endovascular thrombectomy and outcomes from ischemic stroke: A meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2016;316:1279–88.
6. Jayaraman MV, Hemendinger ML, McTaggart RA, et al. EMS Triage to CSC Reduces Time to Treatment and Improves Outcomes in Patients with Large Vessel Occlusion. Presentation at the International Stroke Conference, Los Angeles, CA. 2018 January.
7. Mocco J, et al. The mission lifeline severity-based stroke treatment algorithm: We need more time. *J Neurointerv Surg.* 2017 May;9(5):427-428.
8. Pierot L, Jayaraman MV, Szikora I, Society of NeuroInterventional Surgery (SNIS), Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology (SVIN), World Stroke Organization (WSO) et al. Standards of practice in acute ischemic stroke intervention: international recommendations. *Journal of NeuroInterventional Surgery* 2018;10:1121-1126.
9. Froehler MT, Saver JL, Zaidat OO, Jahan R, Aziz-Sultan MA, Klucznik RP, et al.; STRATIS Investigators. Interhospital transfer before thrombectomy is associated with delayed treatment and worse outcome in the STRATIS registry (Systematic Evaluation of Patients Treated With Neurothrombectomy Devices for Acute Ischemic Stroke). *Circulation.* 2017; 136:2311–2321
10. McTaggart RA, Moldovan K, Oliver LA, et al. Door-in-Door-Out Time at Primary Stroke Centers May Predict Outcome for Emergent Large Vessel Occlusion Patients. *Stroke.* 2018 Dec;49(12):2969-2974.
11. Zaidi SF, Shawver J, Espinosa Morales A, et al. Stroke care: initial data from a county-based bypass protocol for patients with acute stroke. *Journal of NeuroInterventional Surgery* 2017;9:631-635.
12. Mohamad NF, Hastrup S, Rasmussen M, et al. Bypassing primary stroke centre reduces delay and improves outcomes for patients with large vessel occlusion. *European Stroke Journal* 2016; 1:85–92.
13. Milnes MS, et al. Drip 'n Ship Versus Mothership for Endovascular Treatment: Modeling the Best Transportation Options for Optimal Outcomes. *Stroke.* 2017 Mar;48(3):791-794.
14. Holodinsky JK, Williamson TS, Kamal N, et al. Drip and ship versus direct to comprehensive stroke center: Conditional probability modeling. *Stroke; a Journal of Cerebral Circulation* 2017;48:233–238.
15. DiBiasio EL, Jayaraman MV, Oliver L, McTaggart RA. Emergency medical systems education may improve knowledge of pre-hospital stroke triage protocols. *J Neurointerv Surg.* 2018 Dec 7.
16. Mehta BP, Jadhav AP, Antevy P, et al. Assessment of the Rapid Arterial occlusion Evaluation (RACE) Scale in Real-World Practice for Prediction of Large Vessel Occlusion and Reducing Time to Thrombectomy. *ASA International Stroke Conference.* January 2018. Los Angeles CA. *Stroke.* ;49:A96

Glasgow Coma Scale

Eyes	<u>Opens Eyes Spontaneously</u>	4
	<u>Opens eyes to Verbal Stimuli</u>	3
	<u>Opens Eyes to Painful Stimuli</u>	2
	<u>Fails to Open Eyes</u>	1

Verbal Response	<u>Appropriate Conversation /</u>	5
	<u>Oriented to Month and Year</u>	
	<u>Confused and / or Disoriented</u>	4
	<u>Inappropriate Conversation / Answers</u>	3
	<u>Incomprehensible Sounds</u>	2
	<u>No Verbal Response</u>	1

Motor Response	<u>Follows Directions</u>	6
	<u>Removes Pain Source</u>	5
	<u>Withdraws From Pain Source</u>	4
	<u>Non-purposeful Flexion (Decorticate)</u>	3
	<u>Non-purposeful Extension (Decerebrate)</u>	2
	<u>No Motor Response</u>	1

Transfer total to Other Side (Trauma Score)

Trauma Alert Criteria

A. Adult Trauma (age 16 and older)

1. Any **One** of the following:

- The patient requires active airway assistance (other than supplemental O₂).
- The heart rate is greater than 120 bpm without radial pulse.
- The systolic BP is less than 90mm/hg without a radial pulse.
- Best motor response is less than or equal to 4 or the Glasgow coma scale is less or equal to 12.
- There is 2nd or 3rd degree or burns greater to or equal 15% or more of the total body surface area.
- There is amputation proximal to the wrist or ankle.
- There is penetration injury to the head, neck, or torso excluding superficial wounds where the depth of the wound can be determined.
- There are two or more long-bone fracture sites (i.e. forearm and lower leg).
- There is paralysis, loss of sensation, or suspicion of spinal injury.

2. Or any **Two Or More** of the following:

- The respiratory rate is 30 or more.
- Sustained heart rate is 120 beats per minute or more.
- Best motor response is 5 or less on the Glasgow coma scale.
- There is major de-gloving injury of a flap avulsion greater than 5”.
- There is a gunshot wound (GSW) to an extremity.
- There is one long-bone fracture from a MVC or a fall of 10 feet or greater.
- The patient’s age is 55 or older.
- The patient was ejected from a motor vehicle, including motorcycle, moped, ATV, or open body of a pick-up truck.
- The patient caused steering wheel deformity by impact.

B. Pediatric Trauma (Age < 16)

1. Any **One** of the following:

- Active airway assistance required beyond administration of oxygen
- Any airway adjunct including manual jaw thrust, suctioning or others to assist ventilation
- Altered mental status
- Paralysis, loss of sensation, or suspected spinal cord injury
- Faint or nonpalpable carotid or femoral Pulse
- Systolic BP < 50
- Open long bone fracture, multiple fractures or multiple dislocation sites
- Major degloving or flap avulsions
- 2nd or 3rd degree burns on \geq 10% of body
- Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
- Penetrating injury to head, neck, or torso excluding superficial wounds where the depth of the wound can be determined

2. Or any **two or more** of the following:

- Suspected amnesia
- Systolic BP < 90
- Palpable carotid or femoral pulse but no radial or pedal pulse
- Suspected closed long –bone fracture
- Patient weighs \leq 11kg, or body length is \leq 33 inches

Or judgment of EMT, paramedic, or other healthcare professional. (must be documented in the Patient care record).

Trauma Score

Respiratory Rate	<u>10 – 24 minute</u>	4
	<u>25 – 35 minute</u>	3
	<u>36 minute or greater</u>	2
	<u>1 – 9 minute</u>	1
	<u>None</u>	0
Respiratory Expansion	<u>Normal</u>	1
	<u>Retractive</u>	0
Systolic Pressure	<u>90 mm Hg or greater</u>	4
	<u>70 – 89 mm Hg</u>	3
	<u>50 – 69 mm Hg</u>	2
	<u>0 – 49 mm Hg</u>	1
	<u>No Pulse</u>	0
Capillary Refill	<u>Normal</u>	2
	<u>Delayed</u>	1
	<u>None</u>	0
Total GCS Score	<u>14 – 15 =</u>	5
	<u>11 – 13 =</u>	4
	<u>8 – 10 =</u>	3
	<u>5 – 7 =</u>	2
	<u>3 – 4 =</u>	1
Total Trauma Score =		

Pediatric Trauma Score

PARAMETER	+2	+1	-1
AIRWAY	No Respiratory Assistance Required	Requires Positioning Constant Observation	Requires Invasive Procedures
WEIGHT	> 20 kg	10 – 20 kg	< 10 kg
CNS	Fully Awake	History of Syncope or Repeated Vomiting	Coma or Seizures
CIRCULATION	Systolic B: > 90	Systolic BP 50 – 90	Systolic BP < 50
SKELETAL INJURIES	None	Closed Deformity	Open Fx. or Multiple Closed Fx.
SKIN	None	Minor Wounds Abrasions, Lacerations	Major Open Wounds Penetrating Wounds

NOTE:

Total possible score is +12; lowest possible score is -6. Children with a score lower than 8 generally have a poor outcome and should be transferred to a tertiary care facility.

Source – The Journal of Trauma. Volume 28, Number 4, pp. 425 – 429

Infant / Child Vital Signs by Age

Age	Resp. Rate	Pulse	Systolic BP
Newborn	30 – 60	100 – 160	50 – 70 mm Hg
1 – 6 Weeks	30 – 60	100 – 160	70 – 95 mm Hg
6 Months	25 – 40	90 – 120	80 – 100 mm Hg
1 Year	20 – 30	90 – 120	80 – 100 mm Hg
3 Years	20 – 30	80 – 120	80 – 110 mm Hg
6 Years	18 – 25	70 – 110	80 – 110 mm Hg
10 Years	15 – 20	60 – 90	90 – 120 mm Hg

VAN Exam Stroke Severity Assessment Tool

Time of onset: < 3 hr, > 3 hr or unknown

Is ARM weakness present?

- Yes Continue the VAN exam
- No. Patient is VAN negative. Stop VAN Exam.

	Yes	No
Visual Disturbance?		
Aphasia?		
Neglect?		

If patient has **any degree of weakness PLUS any one of the below:**

Visual Disturbance (Assess field cut by testing both sides, 2 fingers right, 1 left)

Aphasia (Inability to speak or understand. Repeat and name 2 objects, close eyes, make fist)

Neglect (Forced gaze to one side or ignoring one side, touching both sides)

This is likely a large artery clot (cortical symptoms) = VAN Positive