

ANSWERS

1. A stroke occurs when blood flow to the brain is blocked or a blood vessel in the brain ruptures.

True

2. An ischemic stroke is caused by bleeding in the brain, while a hemorrhagic stroke is caused by a blood clot.

False – Ischemic strokes are caused by a blood clot; hemorrhagic strokes are caused by bleeding from a ruptured vessel.

3. A TIA (“mini-stroke”) always causes permanent brain damage.

False – A TIA usually does not cause permanent damage, but it is a warning sign of a possible future stroke.

4. If a client has weakness on the left side of their body, the stroke likely affected the right side of the brain.

True

5. Aphasia refers to slurred or unclear speech caused by weak muscles.

False – This describes dysarthria. Aphasia is difficulty understanding or expressing words/language.

6. Aides should approach a client from their unaffected side and announce themselves before touching, especially if the client has sensory or vision loss.

True

7. A client who “appears capable” of performing a task independently should always be allowed to do so without supervision.

False – Aides should not assume a client can safely perform a task independently and must follow the care plan and safety measures.

8. Coughing or choking during meals should be reported promptly, as it may signal a swallowing problem.

True

9. If a client insists they don’t need help walking, the aide should go along with the client’s own judgment instead of the care plan.

False – Care should be based on the care plan and guidance from the supervising nurse/family, not the client’s own perception of their abilities.

10. Stroke effects are different for every person and depend on which part of the brain was affected.

True