

Caring for a patient with stroke and concomitant aphasia undergoing hemodialysis.

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INTRODUCTION25

55.2% of end-stage kidney disease deaths are linked to cardiovascular diseases, including strokes. Strokes bring about various symptoms, such as limb weakness and language difficulties, exacerbating patients' physiological, psychological, and social burdens. Immediate nursing care is crucial to prevent negative emotional consequences, including suicidal thoughts. This study presents a case of a hemodialysis patient who experienced a stroke, shedding light on the intersecting challenges.

METHODS

Following stroke confirmation, the patient's nursing assessments identified communication barriers, feelings of helplessness, and social isolation. To address these issues, a strong nurse-patient relationship was established through continuous care, empathy, and companionship. Individualized language therapy, involving interdisciplinary collaboration, was employed to enhance disease management and communication skills. Family involvement was crucial, utilizing audio-visual aids and non-verbal communication methods to facilitate understanding.

RESULTS

The patient demonstrated progress in oral communication, utilizing gestures and stored phrases to convey needs and emotions. Despite initial challenges, the patient engaged in social interactions within the dialysis unit, showing improvement in communication skills and emotional expression.

CONCLUSIONS

Challenges persisted post-discharge, highlighting the need for ongoing support and education. Through proactive care and collaboration with healthcare professionals, individualized care methods were identified, significantly improving the patient's outlook. Recommendations include organizing stroke-related courses and facilitating group nursing guidance to enhance awareness and responsiveness in caring for stroke patients in dialysis settings.

