

**The Jane R. Perlman Fellowship Program
Nurse Practitioner and Physician Assistant Fellowship in Emergency Medicine**

Topic (Module): Neuro
Length: 3 weeks

** All content areas include supervised clinical experiences in the main ED or Fast Track areas. In addition, all fellows will attend Resident Conference on Trauma (4 hours) during this module. Fellows will have 40 total hours each week inclusive of didactic, clinical and lab experiences.*

Objective	Content	Methodology	Instructor	Time	Evaluation
<p>1. Discuss the etiology and pathophysiology for the different types of headache.</p> <p>2. Describe the clinical presentation and management of the different types of HAs</p> <p>3. Discuss the etiology, clinical presentation, and management of temporal arteritis.</p> <p>4. Discuss the “red flags” elicited during the history or physical exam that are suggestive of serious pathology.</p> <p>5. Compare and contrast the clinical presentation of</p>	<p>Headaches and Neurologic Infections, Lumbar Punctures</p>	<p>Lecture Discussion Handouts Simulation</p>		<p>4 hrs</p>	<p>Simulation and written evaluation</p>

<p>headache associated with a brain tumor (or other expanding intracranial mass), meningitis, and a subarachnoid hemorrhage.</p> <p>6. Describe the clinical presentation and management of post-traumatic headaches. Discuss the diagnostic studies used in the evaluation of headache, to include expected findings.</p> <p>1. Discuss the common etiologies for meningitis.</p> <p>2. Compare and contrast the clinical presentation of bacterial and viral and aseptic meningitis.</p> <p>3. Compare and contrast the CSF findings in aseptic and bacterial meningitis.</p> <p>4. Compare and contrast the management of aseptic and bacterial meningitis.</p> <p>5. Apply the appropriate antibiotic therapy to be used</p>					
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<p>based on the underlying etiology. (Discuss the etiology, clinical presentation, and management for encephalitis, to include arbovirus, West Nile, Herpes Simplex, and rabies.) 6.Discuss the diagnostic studies used in the evaluation of CNS infections</p> <p>Seizures?</p>					
<p>1.Distinguish between a brief neurological screening exam, a focused neurological exam, and a comprehensive neurological exam.</p> <p>2.Describe HX and PE findings of peripheral neuropathies</p> <p>3.Formulate treatment plan for peripheral neuropathies in ED</p>	<p>Peripheral Neuropathies Neuro Essentials</p>	<p>Lecture Discussion Handouts Simulation</p>	<p>Kelly Iszak, Christine Compini</p>	<p>4 hrs</p>	

<p>1. List the risk factors associated with the development of cerebrovascular disease.</p> <p>2. Define embolic, thrombotic, and lacunar ischemic infarct strokes.</p> <p>3. Define transient ischemic attack (TIA).</p> <p>4. Define cerebrovascular accident (CVA).</p> <p>5. Discuss the diagnostic studies used in the evaluation of ischemic stroke, to include the expected findings.</p> <p>6. Discuss the medical management of an ischemic stroke, to include the use of thrombolytic therapy.</p> <p>7. Discuss the indications for surgical management of cerebrovascular disease, to include carotid endarterectomy.</p>	<p>Stroke Scale Stroke management Neuro Imaging</p>	<p>Lecture Discussion Handouts Simulation</p>	<p>Nancy Doherty, Deb Lynch</p>	<p>4 hrs</p>	
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<p>8. Compare and contrast the etiology of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage with subarachnoid hemorrhage.</p> <p>9. Compare the clinical presentation of intracerebral hemorrhage with subarachnoid hemorrhage.</p> <p>10. Discuss the diagnostic studies used in the evaluation of a hemorrhagic stroke</p> <p>11. Discuss the management of hemorrhagic stroke, to include medical and surgical options.</p>					
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