

OPSYRIS SIG CONFERENCE



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Introduction

Stroke a cerebrovascular, neurological incident often causes motor, speech, cognitive and psychological sequelae. In India, access to rehabilitation resources are limited, hence burden of care often falls on family members ⁽¹⁾. This study explores stroke caregiver's challenges and potential avenues for added therapist support to caregivers of stroke survivors.

Aims:

- To explore stroke survivors'& caregivers'experience with managing stroke sequelae via online survey.
- To identify avenues to aid stroke caregivers in addressing challenges via focus group.

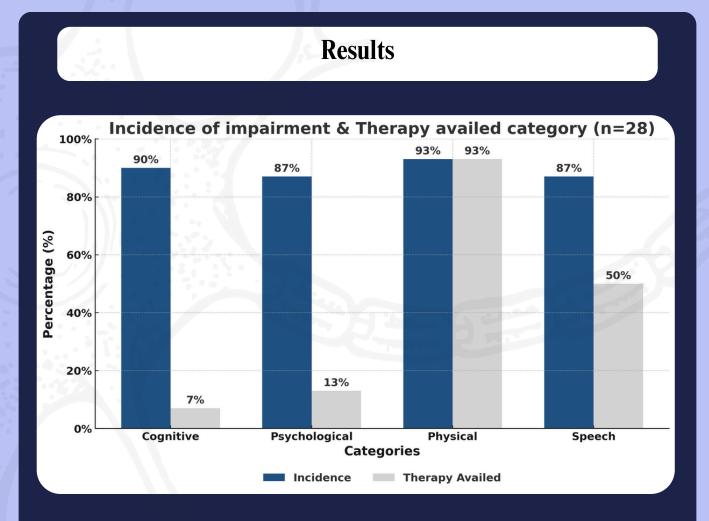
Methods

Online Survey

- Sample: 22 stroke patients and 6 stroke caregivers
- Procedure: Google form circulated via Stroke Support India https://strokesupport.in & Team Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation services, Pune.
- Content: Questions were asked related to incidence of sequelae, awareness of services and barriers to access of services in India.
- Data analysis: Descriptive analysis

Focus Group

- Sample: 8 Stroke caregivers
- Procedure: Online Meeting via
 Google Meet. Moderated by a
 multidisciplinary team including a
 neuropsychologist, physiotherapist
 & speech therapist.
- Content: Questions related to identifying gaps, caregiver needs and possible solutions
- Data analysis: Thematic analysis



Results: Online Survey

- Cognitive & Psychological sequelae were reported as frequently as Physical & Speech sequelae post-stroke.
- Despite high incidence of cognitive and psychological sequelae, therapy for these deficits were substantially less frequently availed as compared to the physical and speech sequelae.
- Most common reason (88% responders) cited lack of awareness about Neuropsychological services.

Focus Group Results

Gaps identified

- Stroke survivors commonly experienced challenges related to cognitive, behavioural, motor and speech functions.
- Caregiver burden was prominent, stemming from role changes, increased responsibilities, and lack of stroke survivor's insight into their impairments.
- Participants highlighted a lack of knowledge regarding the nature of stroke, prognosis, available resources.

Solutions discussed

- Need for therapist-led educational programs
- Training in individualised strategies for home-based caregiving
- Development of resource booklets
- Establishment of support groups for stroke survivor and caregiver support

Conclusion

- Cognitive and psychological issues are as common as physical and speech difficulties after stroke. While physiotherapy and speech therapy are widely used, neuropsychological services remain underutilised, mainly due to lack of awareness (88%). This highlights the need to improve awareness and access to holistic poststroke care.
- To support stroke caregivers in managing stroke-related challenges, there is a *need for therapist-led* education, accessible resource booklets, and support groups. These interventions can empower caregivers with practical knowledge and emotional support, ultimately improving patient outcomes.

Next steps

- Development of a Stroke

 Caregiver Education Program. To
 facilitate stroke caregivers with the
 appropriate information they need
 concerning diagnosis, prognosis and
 outcomes, followed by tailored
 management strategies.
- Formulation of resource booklet for relevant information for the stroke survivor and their caregivers.
- Formulation and Facilitation of Support groups to alleviate stroke caregiver stress with trained professionals.

References/ Resources

- 1. Pandian, J. D., & Sudhan, P. (2013).

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- 2. https://strokesupport.in

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