

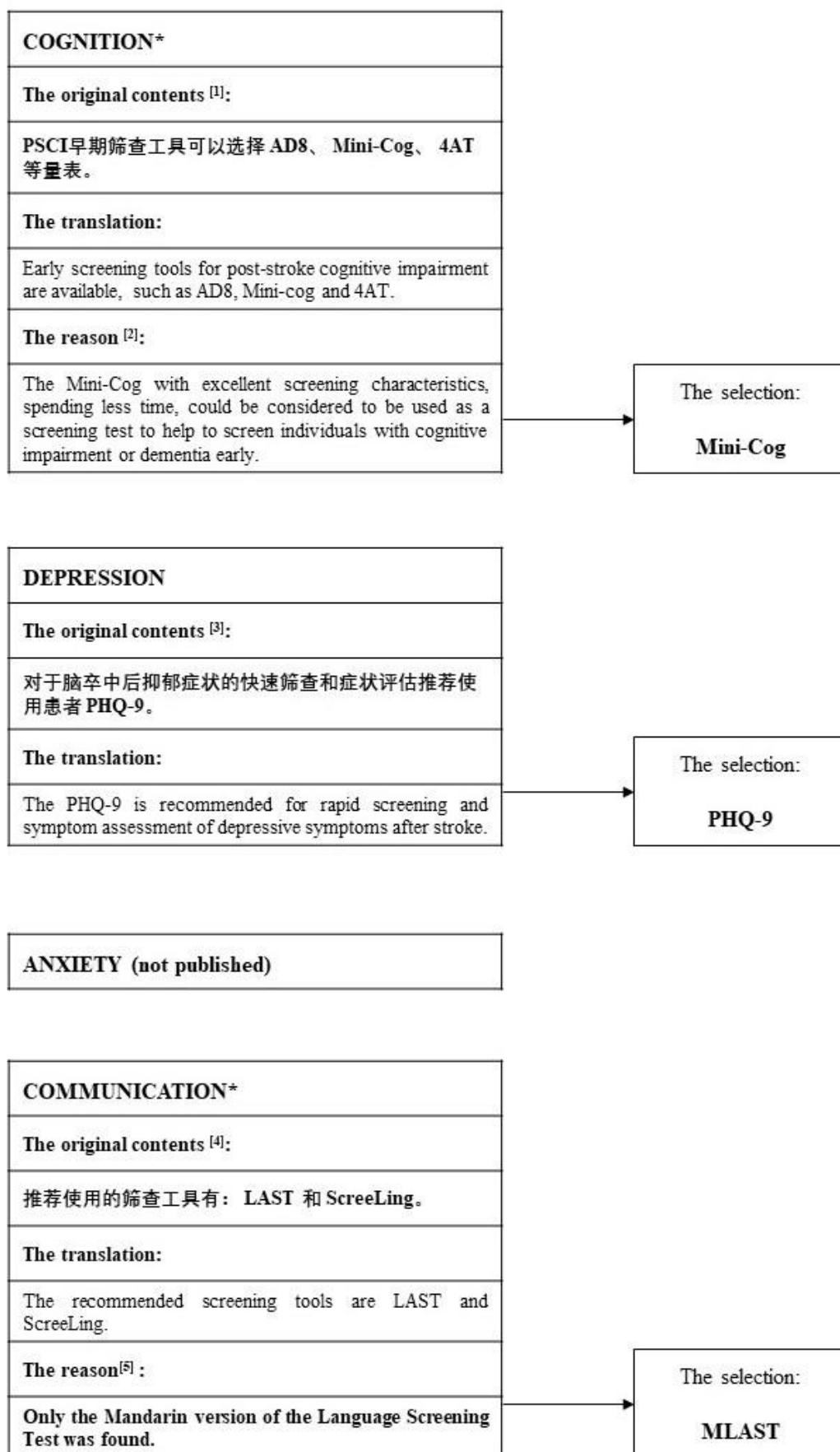


Figure 1 The selection of screening tools

* Our studies on these are not published, but there are the same results in recently published articles.

1. Secondary prevention			
Since the stroke, have you received any advice following: ☐ Life style changes, such as diet and exercise ☐ Medication suggestions	YES either	Encourage stroke individuals to continue with secondary prevention, then give recommendations*.	
	NO	Refer to staff in primary health care institutions for risk factor assessment and treatment if appropriate	

2. Activity of daily living (ADL)			
Since the stroke, are you finding it more difficult to take care of yourself?	YES	Do you have difficulty with things following: ☐ Dressing ☐ Washing ☐ Bathing ☐ Boiling water ☐ Pouring boiled water ☐ Preparing meals ☐ Getting outside	If YES to any, refer to the community chronic disease management team or a rehabilitation physician for further assessment. If NO , update individual record and review at next assessment.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.	

3. Mobility 1			
☐ Since the stroke, are you finding it difficult to walk? ☐ Since the stroke, are you finding it difficult to move safely from bed to chair?	YES either	Are you continuing to receive rehabilitation therapy, such as acupuncture and massage?	If YES , update individual record and review at next assessment. If NO , refer to the community chronic disease management team or a rehabilitation physician for further assessment.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.	

4. Spasticity			
Since the stroke, do you have increasing stiffness in the following parts: ☐ Arms ☐ Hands ☐ Legs	YES either	If YES , does the stiffness in [Body Parts] improve now?	If NO , Is the stiffness in [Body Parts] interfering with activities of daily living? If YES , update individual record and review at next assessment.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.	

5. Pain2		
Since the stroke, do you have any new pain in your body?	YES either	Refer to a neurologist for further assessment and diagnosis.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.

6. Incontinence1		
☐ Since the stroke, are you having more of a problem controlling your bladder?	YES either	Refer to a neurologist, neurosurgeon or urologist for further assessment and diagnosis.
☐ Since the stroke, are you having more of a problem controlling your bowels?	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.

7. Communication		
Since the stroke, are you finding it more difficult to communicate with others?	YES	MLAST If YES , refer to a specialist speech and language therapist for further assessment and diagnosis. If NO , update individual record and review at next assessment.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.

8. Mood2		
Since the stroke, do you have the following emotional changes: ☐ Feel anxious ☐ Be in a low mood for a long period	YES either	X ₁ /PHQ-9 ₁ If YES , refer to a psychologist for further assessment and diagnosis. If NO , update individual record and review at next assessment.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.

9. Cognition			
Since the stroke, are you finding it more difficult to do the following things: ☐ think ☐ concentrate ☐ remember things	YES either	Does this interfere with your daily activities?	If YES , refer to a neurologist or neurosurgeon for further assessment and diagnosis. If NO , update individual record and review at next assessment.
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.	

10. Life after stroke		
Since the stroke, are you finding things important to you more difficult to carry out, such as hobbies and work?	YES	If YES , refer to a stroke support organization (e.g., the stroke club)
	NO	Please follow up on the rehabilitation status of post-stroke individuals.

Figure 2 The M-PSC

*Suggestions

Lifestyle changes: exercise regularly, maintain a healthy diet, reduce alcohol consumption, stop smoking and so on.

Medications: take the medication as prescribed by the doctor, ask and record the current blood pressure/ blood glucose/ blood lipids, tell the role of medication and so on.

¹ This format is more natural in Chinese content. If the PSC is used in other cultures, it could also be asked as below. However, item decomposition is still needed.

Since the stroke, ...following:

☐ ... ☐ ... ☐ ...

² The revisions are based on cross-cultural adaptation in China. If the PSC is used in other cultures, the original question could also be asked.

³ We are so sorry there is an 'X' instead of the measure we used because the related article is not published, but if there is any need, please don't hesitate to contact us at any time.

⁴ For saving medical resources, individuals who get a score between 5-9 of the PHQ-9 would receive intervention from the clinician who has the qualification certificate of the psychological counsellor instead of a referral to the psychologist.

Table 1 The revision in the feasibility study

The open-ended questions	Do you have any other discomfort besides these?
	Is there anything else you want to know?
1. Secondary prevention	Suggestions must be told to individuals whether he/she had received advice before.
2. ADL and Mobility	Since the stroke, are you finding it difficult to do things independently, such as: ☐ Feeding ☐ Dressing ☐ Washing ☐ Bathing ☐ Walking ☐ Moving safely from bed to chair
5. Pain	Refer to a neurologist or a neurosurgeon for further assessment and diagnosis.
6. Incontinence	Refer to a neurologist, neurosurgeon or rehabilitation physician for further assessment and diagnosis.

Reference:

1. Shi H, Zhang M, Wang M et al. Summary of the best evidence for screening and management of patients with post-stroke cognitive impairment. CHINESE NURSING RESEARCH. 2021;35(08):1346-1352
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4. Run W, Chunlan Z, Mei Y et al. Evidence Summary of Speech and Language Rehabilitation Management in Patients with Post-stroke Aphasia. Journal of Nursing (China) . 2021;11(28):16-20
5. Yang H, Tian S, Flamand-Roze C et al. Validation of a new language screening tool with stroke in chinese: The mandarin version of language screening test (MLAST). Alzheimer's & Dementia: The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association. 2015;11(7): 820-822.