

Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Nursing versus Usual Therapist-Led Treatment in Patients with Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Randomized Non-Inferiority Trial

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Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of rehabilitation nursing program interventions in patients with acute ischemic stroke.

Patients and Methods: An assessment-blinded randomized controlled trial was conducted at a tertiary referral hospital in China. Eligible patients were stratified according to their weighted corticospinal tract lesion load and then randomly assigned to an experimental group (n = 121) or a control group (n = 103). The experimental group received rehabilitation nursing from well-trained, qualified nurses (30 minutes per session, two sessions per day for seven consecutive days). The control group received therapist-led rehabilitation with the same timing and frequency. Comparative analysis of the primary outcomes was performed to determine non-inferiority with a predetermined non-inferiority margin. The primary outcomes were the Motor Assessment Scale, Fugl-Meyer Assessment, and the Action Research Arm Test assessed at baseline and after seven days of treatment. The secondary outcomes were the modified Barthel Index, the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, and the modified Rankin Scale, evaluated before and after the intervention and at 4 and 12 weeks of follow-up.

Results: Two hundred participants completed the trial. In both groups, all outcomes improved significantly after seven days and at follow-ups. The rehabilitation nursing program was non-inferior to therapist-led treatment with lower 95% confidence limits beyond the margins for primary outcomes ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Both treatments had comparable effects; however, no definite conclusion could be drawn. Adequately powered studies are required.

Keywords: rehabilitation, nursing, acute ischemic stroke, motor function

Introduction

Stroke is the leading cause of mortality and disability worldwide; 87% of all deaths from stroke and 89% of all stroke-related disability-adjusted life-years occur in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).¹ In contrast to the global downward trend, the incidence is rising in LMICs, with approximately 2.4 million new stroke cases each year in China; more than one-third of acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients die or become disabled within three months or one year.² The high risk of disability and dysfunction may be related to the aging of the population.³ By 2050, one in six people in the world will be 65 years of age or older.⁴ COVID-19-related ischemic stroke leads to worse functional outcomes and higher mortality.⁵ Secondary stroke risk increased not only because of the disease characteristics of

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COVID-19 but also because of lack of physical activity due to isolation or restriction of access to treatments.⁶ Due to limited medical resources and isolation policies, access to services has been significantly reduced, and the burden of disability has increased further.

The functional limitations of the trunk and limbs associated with stroke reduce the ability to participate in activities of daily living (ADLs), requiring assistance with eating, drinking, moving, toileting, performing personal hygiene tasks, dressing, and grooming,⁷ which seriously affects the quality of life of stroke patients.⁸ The severity and variety of disorders in patients after stroke relate to the site and infarct size, and motor dysfunction is the principal problem. The leading causes are damage to the corticospinal tract (CST) and brain motor centers.⁹ The CST is the most critical motor control pathway that affects motor function recovery and outcome from a stroke. Motor function training in the acute stage (within the first two weeks¹⁰) can increase the structural integrity of the ipsilesional CST.¹¹

After a stroke, rehabilitation is essential to help survivors achieve an optimal functional level and prevent or delay future functional decline.¹² In the first days and weeks, the brain responds most quickly to the stimulus of motor training;¹³ In appropriate amounts, early training aids recovery and improves outcomes and quality of life. Early rehabilitation interventions in acute care settings are critical to optimizing the recovery potential in repair windows and prevent various complications secondary to the disability. Guidelines recommend providing early rehabilitation services for hospitalized stroke patients in an organized, multi-professional stroke care environment.^{10,14}

Nevertheless, there are few practice guidelines or clinical pathways, and published guidelines do not guarantee effective implementation in practice.¹⁵ There are gaps between the best evidence and current practice that are not conducive to clinical intervention implementation or patient benefits. The consensus reached in the second stroke recovery and rehabilitation roundtable was to determine knowledge translation priorities and take specific actions to deal with the practice gaps.¹⁶

Inadequate resources for rehabilitation services are the main reason why clinical practices do not follow guidelines well. Many LMICs provide some rehabilitation care in acute settings, and transitional and community rehabilitation are rare.¹⁶ The proportion of stroke patients in LMICs receiving rehabilitation treatment is too small, and rehabilitation or treatment within seven days after

stroke is also limited.¹⁷ Currently, there are about 10,000 rehabilitation physicians and 20,000 rehabilitation therapists in China, with an average of 1 to 2 per 100,000 people, much lower than the 40 to 70 per 100,000 in developed countries.¹⁸ According to the World Health Organization's Rehabilitation 2030 report, the numbers of rehabilitation practitioners, are far below those of high-income countries, while data on rehabilitation nurses are not available.¹⁹ Access to related rehabilitation services and staffing are systemic issues that need to be prioritized, and it is recommended that solutions be implemented to address these issues in the context of local realities to improve the quality of life of stroke patients.¹⁶

In LMICs, localized measures to improve functional outcomes after stroke with low-cost, resource-saving physical rehabilitation interventions are possible.²⁰ There is evidence that aerobic programs and rehabilitation assistants increase the intensity of rehabilitation.¹⁶ As part of a multidisciplinary team, nurses play critical roles in facilitating stroke recovery, and recognizing their valuable contributions is essential.²¹ Nurses provide rehabilitation services in nursing homes and community rehabilitation centers and should also provide rehabilitation services in the acute phase.²² Primary care nurses' complex interventions increased the number of objectively measured step-counts and moderate-to-intense physical activity.²³ Enrolling nurses in task-oriented training can create more opportunities for patients to practice meaningful functional tasks outside of their regular treatment sessions. When nurses incorporate rehabilitation goals into nurses' daily care, they also improve patient independence.²⁴ However, in current clinical practice, nurses pay more attention to maintaining safe care and preventing potential problems, including falls; there is limited practical nursing evidence in the vital areas, including mobility.²⁵

There is no consensus on acute rehabilitation nursing guidelines or practice activities.²⁶ Stroke nursing includes good limb placement, turning over, and out-of-bed mobilization education. Rehabilitation principles should be more integrated into practice. Because the establishment of acute rehabilitation nursing is best customized locally to match available resources.²⁷ We developed a rehabilitation nursing program to improve motor function. Due to insufficient evidence for interventions, based on expert opinions and combined with feasibility study results, we considered factors that facilitate or hinder implementation. The main components of rehabilitation nursing interventions include physical therapy (PT), occupational therapy (OT), ADLs,

following the principles of repetitive task-oriented training and patient-centered individualization implementation, as described in our protocol.²⁸ Our research was motivated by the question of whether rehabilitation nursing interventions are effective, and if so, how effective are they compared to rehabilitation provided by therapists in current practice?

While standard treatments already exist, some therapies may be safer, more convenient, or less expensive with similar efficacy. An educational training program for nurses improved their knowledge and practice in clinical settings and improved ADLs and self-care abilities for stroke patients.²⁹ The results of the cost-effectiveness analysis provide evidence that nursing interventions can save costs for ischemic patients.³⁰ Patients hospitalized in the acute phase are more likely to have access to nurses; therefore, it is possible to conduct a comparative study of rehabilitation nursing interventions with therapies used in practice.

This trial aimed to identify an option with comparable efficacy rather than superior efficacy. Non-inferiority trials attempt to determine whether a new treatment is inferior to a reference treatment and define a predetermined non-inferiority margin (δ).³¹ For this reason, it makes sense to use a non-inferiority trial design when comparing the effects of nurse-led rehabilitation and therapist-led rehabilitation. Because multidisciplinary team early rehabilitation is the guideline-recommended treatment, it would be unethical to use a placebo or no-treatment control in the study.³² This study could not be designed as a three-arm trial that included a blank control.

Therefore, our objective was a non-inferiority comparison between a rehabilitation nursing intervention and a therapist-led treatment regarding motor function assessments (the primary outcomes). Sequence tests and secondary outcomes were assessed for superiority.

Patients and Methods

Trial Design

This single-blind, randomized, prospective, non-inferiority trial was conducted in three wards of neurology departments at a tertiary hospital in China. We compared a rehabilitation nursing program intervention with usual therapist-led treatment. The Human Research Ethics Committee of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine approved the trial protocol (No. 2018–112), and all participants were informed about the purpose of the trial and provided informed written

consent. The trial protocol was registered prospectively in the Clinical Trials.gov (NCT03702452) and was modified after peer review. Detailed information was published previously.²⁸

Participants

Patients were recruited within 24 h of admission and grouped according to inclusion criteria. Rehabilitation began the day after enrollment for mild to moderate stroke, 48 h after vital signs were stable and neurological damage was no longer progressive for severe stroke. Detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria were published previously.²⁸ Briefly, we included patients with AIS at risk for motor impairment and admitted to the hospital within seven days of the initial stroke symptom onset. Critical inclusion criteria included age (18–90 years old) and consciousness level 0 or 1 on the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score. Exclusion criteria included a successful response to intravenous thrombolysis, hemorrhagic transformation, restricted mobilization, disability, or other conditions that affected the recovery of limb function, and other circumstances that prevented patients from cooperating with the researchers. This study complied with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Intervention

Patients received rehabilitation nursing training items based on the modified Barthel Index (MBI) score, and the score was classified into five grades in 20-point increments (entirely dependent, heavily dependent, moderately dependent, mildly dependent, and basic self-care). The training items were selected from the contents of the corresponding levels, increasing complexity and the number of training items as dependency decreased. The interventions included PT like Bobath therapy, bridge exercise, passive and active limb movement training, articular mobility training, sit-up training, transfer training, balance training, sit-to-stand training, walking training, stepping training, limb weight training, OT including repetitive task-oriented training (wiping tables, transferring screw caps, and picking up beans), ADL training for dressing and undressing, drinking, and others (for details, please see our article in Chinese³³ or the protocol²⁸). Each training item was taught or implemented by a nurse in addition to usual rehabilitation nursing. A session included 30 minutes of training, two sessions per day for seven consecutive days. This was the appropriate duration of

intervention as the average hospital length of stay (LOS) of AIS in China is about 14.47 days.³⁴ It was sufficient to detect a significant MBI improvement.³⁵ The rehabilitation program's content was adjusted according to the grading level of MBI on the third day after the intervention.

Each training session was carried out when patients were available and adhered to the principle that patients would not experience tired during the process. We maintained a provision to prescribe individualized (referenced MBI grading level and patient preference and the body impairment) rehabilitation nursing interventions to maximize ADL principles.

Control

Before the trial, the clinical pathway for neurology ward rehabilitation included first assessing functional impairment, the severity of stroke and ADLs, and developing rehabilitation treatment plans and goals. After the patient is stabilized, the doctor prescribes usual therapist-led rehabilitation treatment and usual rehabilitation nursing (good limb placement, turning over, and out-of-bed mobilization education), with no requirement for frequency or intensity of treatment. The control group received the usual rehabilitation by a therapist, with the start time, duration, and frequency of treatment consistent with the intervention group. The content of usual rehabilitation training was the same as those delivered in the experimental group, but was less specific. The treatments involved more PT, including muscle strength training, limb resistance training, anti-spasm training, knee extension, and ankle plantar flexion training to induce separation movement, gait training, trunk control, and postural correction training. There was also OT such as grasping training, coordination and active movement training of the affected limbs and hands, and ADL training (for details, see the protocol²⁸).

Outcomes

Primary outcomes were three motor function assessment tools that have excellent reliability and construct validity: the Motor Assessment Scale (MAS) to measure progress;³⁶ Fugl-Meyer Assessment (FMA),³⁷ and the Action Research Arm Test (ARAT)³⁸ assessed at baseline and after seven days of treatment. The secondary outcomes were MBI, NIHSS, and the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) assessed at baseline (t0) and after seven days of treatment (t1), and at 4 (t2), and 12 (t3) weeks of follow-up. These scales comprised domain and item numeric rating scores. Scoring was administered in-

person by trained research nurses who were blinded to group assignment.

We also recorded socio-demographic and clinical data obtained from electronic medical record systems. We asked patients to report any unintended harms and severe adverse events directly during hospitalization or follow-up. Severe adverse events such as recurrence of stroke or death were recorded in detail by the nurse and reported to the data monitoring committee.

Sample Size

There is no widely accepted minimal clinically important difference (MCID) for the motor function assessment scale. A predefined margin of non-inferiority (δ) of 6.94 assumed 50% of the standard deviation (SD) in the control group from our preliminary study (owing to the unknown efficacy of positive control over placebo in the superiority test). We estimated that a sample size of 134 (67 patients per group) would provide 90% power (one-tailed α of 0.025) to detect a difference in MAS scores in patients with weighted corticospinal tract lesion load (wCST-LL) < 2 mL between groups. The sample size in the wCST-LL ≥ 2 mL group is approximately half of wCST-LL < 2 mL group (67 patients), considering approximately 10% attrition, a minimal sample size of 224 subjects was required. This is described in detail in the protocol.²⁸

Randomization

We allocated patients into large or small groups using wCST-LL. Patients in each group were randomly assigned to the experimental (rehabilitation nursing intervention) or control (therapist-led treatment) group using a random numbers generator.

Blinding and Concealment of Allocation

The researchers assessing outcomes were blinded to group allocation. The randomization table was available to one researcher (the coordinator) who conducted the allocation, evaluation, and intervention process independently using a remote web-based system like a centralized randomization system. Doing so avoided selection bias and ensured allocation concealment. The head nurses coordinated the time for treatment and evaluation to avoid assessors discovering the allocation. The allocation table was made invisible to maintain blindness until the end of the trial and data analysis. The statistical analysis plan was not changed after the data were unblinded.

Statistical Methods

Descriptive statistics were applied, reported as numbers and percentages for categorical variables and as means with SD for continuous variables. Between-group data were compared using the independent *t*-test, the Chi-square, or the Fisher exact test. The non-parametric data were presented as median (interquartile range, IQR) using the Mann–Whitney *U*-test or Friedman test as appropriate. The statistical analysis followed both the modified intention-to-treat (mITT) and the per-protocol (PP) approach.³⁹ Missing values were imputed using the last observation carried forward method.

Reporting followed the CONSORT extension statement for non-inferiority trials.³¹ Non-inferiority at α is 0.025 in the one-tailed *t*-test, and the lower limit of the 95% confidence interval (CI) of the difference was within the presupposed non-inferiority margin only performed for the primary outcome measures. If the non-inferiority evidence rejects the null hypothesis, a superiority test would be conducted following the principle of sequential testing. The repeated measurement data of secondary outcome measures were analyzed using Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE), adjusted for age, sex, and the wCST-LL group. The overall alpha was 0.025 for both non-inferiority and superiority testing. The power calculation was performed using a non-inferiority test of the difference of two means in PASS 11. Data analysis was performed using SPSS V.26.0 (IBM Corporation, US) and NCSS V.12.0.

No interim analyses were planned or performed. Subgroups of wCST-LL, age, and other indicators were compared in a post hoc analysis (beyond the scope of the present study).

Results

Participant Flow

The study flow of participants is depicted in [Figure 1](#). A total of 1446 stroke patients were screened for participation. Of the 224 patients enrolled in this study, 121 were randomly assigned to the rehabilitation nursing group and 103 to the control group; 209 participants completed the treatment (108 completed the intervention, and 101 were in the control group). During follow-ups, nine dropped out (three in the experimental group and six in the control group); 200 attended all outcome assessments. Reasons for dropout are listed in detail. The main reason for dropping out was that the patient could not be reached by telephone. Two patients discontinued because they did not wish to continue the study or died ([Figure 1](#)).

Recruitment

From December 2018 to June 2020, this study achieved the required sample size without early termination.

Baseline Data

Demographic and clinical data are displayed in [Table 1](#). The baseline variable distributions were similar, and outcome measures between the two groups showed no significant differences (all $P > 0.05$). No significant differences were found between small- and large- wCST-LL stratified groups. These results suggest that the groups were comparable at baseline ([Table 1](#)).

Numbers Analyzed

After seven days of treatment, outcome assessment was completed for 108 and 101 patients in the experimental and control groups, respectively; the remaining nine participants dropped out. All randomized patients with outcome data ($n = 209$) and patients complying with the protocol and attending final secondary outcome assessment ($n = 200$) were entered separately into final mITT or PP analyses.

Primary Outcomes and Estimation

The non-inferiority of the experimental group to the control group over seven days of treatment could be claimed because the lower limit of the 95% CIs was greater than -6.94 in MAS, -12 in FMA, and -10 in the ARAT ([Figure 2A](#) and [2B](#)). The null hypothesis was rejected by the Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Location difference test for non-inferiority ($P < 0.001$). Although the lower limit of the 95% CIs fell outside of zero, the subsequent superiority test could not be demonstrated because the median difference between groups after seven days were not statistically significant in PP analyses (MAS: $P = 0.032$, FMA: $P = 0.047$, ARAT: $P = 0.056$, all $P > 0.0167$) ([Table 2](#)) and in mITT analyses (MAS: $P = 0.032$, FMA: $P = 0.030$, ARAT: $P = 0.047$, all $P > 0.0167$) ([Supplementary Table S1](#)).

Based on the change margins calculated with the same method and data of MAS, FMA, and ARAT, the non-inferiority hypothesis of the three primary outcomes changes was also established ($P < 0.001$). There were significant between-group differences in the MAS, FMA, and ARAT changes in PP analyses (change in MAS: $P = 0.003$, change in FMA: $P = 0.004$, change in ARAT: $P =$

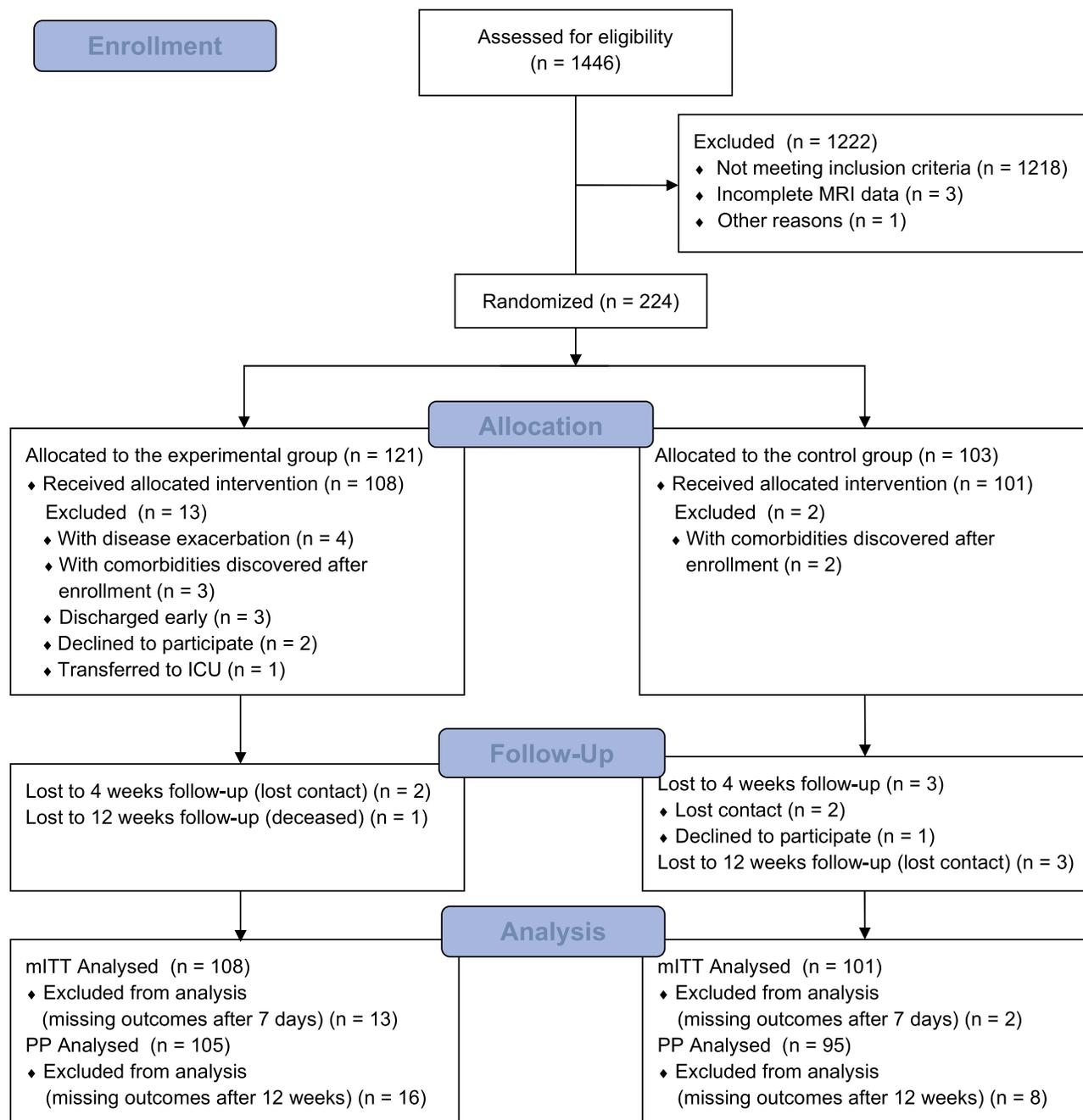


Figure 1 Flow chart of participants.

Abbreviations: mITT, modified intention-to-treat, all participants followed the random allocation with outcome data; PP, per-protocol, participants followed the random allocation with outcome data and attending the final outcome assessment.

0.001, all $P < 0.0167$) and mITT analyses (Table 2 and Supplementary Table S1).

Secondary Outcomes and Estimation

In PP analysis, the four-time-point GEE analysis showed significant improvement in MBI, NIHSS, and mRS scores over time (all $P < 0.001$); however, there were no significant

group differences for any of the outcomes (all $P > 0.05$). There was a significant difference in the MBI interaction effect between time and group ($P = 0.001$) and no significant difference for NIHSS or mRS (Table 3). In mITT analysis for GEE, the results were broadly consistent, but showed a significant interaction effect in MBI, NIHSS, and mRS (all $P < 0.0167$) (Supplementary Table S2).

Table 1 Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics Between Groups

Variables	Experimental Group (n = 108)	Control Group (n = 101)	P value
Age (yrs), mean ± SD	64.35 ± 10.59	61.36 ± 15.27	0.287
Male, n (%)	79 (73.1%)	68 (67.3%)	0.686
Stratification indicator, n (%)			0.459
wCST-LL<2mL	59 (54.6%)	50 (49.5%)	
wCST-LL≥2mL	49 (45.4%)	51 (50.5%)	
Time from onset to enrollment (d), mean ± SD	3.81 ± 1.61	4.07 ± 1.81	0.492
Muscle strength on hemiplegic side, median (IQR)			
Upper limb	2.00 (1.00–4.00)	2.00 (0.50–4.00)	0.772 [‡]
Lower limb	3.00 (2.00–4.00)	3.00 (2.00–4.00)	0.510 [‡]
Education, n (%)			0.071 [‡]
Illiteracy	10 (9.3%)	11 (10.9%)	
Primary school	33 (30.6%)	36 (35.6%)	
Junior high school	33 (30.6%)	33 (32.7%)	
High school/technical secondary school	20 (18.5%)	20 (19.8%)	
College degree and above	12 (11.2%)	1 (1.0%)	
Insurance, n (%)			0.779
Local medical insurance	53 (48.9%)	55 (54.5%)	
Offsite medical insurance	36 (33.3%)	27 (26.7%)	
No medical insurance	19 (17.6%)	19 (18.8%)	
Risk factors, n (%)			
Smoking	49 (45.4%)	44 (43.6%)	0.793
Family history of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases	6 (5.6%)	8 (7.9%)	0.494
TIA	1 (0.9%)	2 (2.0%)	0.953 [†]
Hypertension	73 (67.6%)	70 (69.3%)	0.790
Diabetes mellitus	28 (25.9%)	33 (32.7%)	0.284
Atrial fibrillation	3 (2.8%)	9 (8.9%)	0.057 [†]
Coronary heart disease	5 (4.6%)	4 (4.0%)	0.811 [†]
Hyperhomocysteinemia	23 (21.3%)	21 (20.8%)	0.929
Hyperlipidemia	19 (17.6%)	19 (18.8%)	0.819
MAS, median (IQR)	12.00 (4.00–24.80)	11.00 (3.00–24.50)	0.604
FMA, median (IQR)	28.50 (17.00–53.80)	30.00 (12.00–53.50)	0.603
ARAT, median (IQR)	1.00 (0.00–26.80)	0.00 (0.00–28.50)	0.673
MBI, median (IQR)	29.50 (20.70–50.00)	28.00 (20.00–55.00)	0.929 [‡]
NIHSS, median (IQR)	6.00 (4.00–9.00)	6.00 (3.00–10.00)	0.613 [‡]
mRS, median (IQR)	4.00 (4.00–4.00)	4.00 (4.00–4.00)	0.992

Notes: [†]Fisher exact probability method; [‡]Mann–Whitney *U*-test.

Abbreviations: wCST-LL, weighted corticospinal tract lesion load; TIA, transient ischemic attacks; MAS, Motor Assessment Scale; FMA, Fugl-Meyer Assessment; ARAT, Action Research Arm Test; MBI, modified Barthel Index; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; mRS, modified Rankin Scale; SD, standard deviation; IQR, interquartile range.

The post hoc analysis involved Friedman test in determining the statistically significant simple effect for factor time in MBI scores within the groups ($P < 0.001$) and the statistically significant main effect for factor time in NIHSS ($P < 0.001$)

and mRS ($P < 0.001$) scores of the study subjects. The Bonferroni corrected pairwise comparison detected statistically significant differences except for in mRS between t0 and t1 ($P = 0.141$ after adjustment) ([Supplementary Table S3](#)).

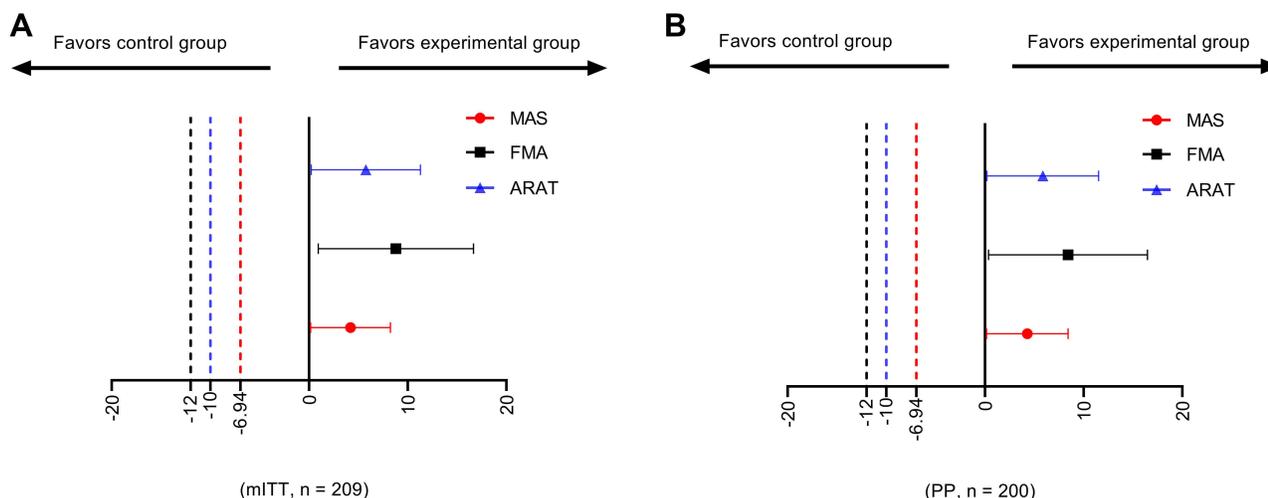


Figure 2 Treatment difference and non-inferiority margin. **(A)** Non-inferiority test for the modified intention-to-treat dataset, n = 209. **(B)** Non-inferiority test for the per-protocol dataset, n = 200.

Notes: Data are means (symbols) and 95% CIs (error bars) for the primary outcome difference (T-C) between nurse-led (the test group, T) and therapist-led (the control group, C) rehabilitation after seven days of treatment. The dotted lines represent the non-inferiority margins (δ).

Abbreviations: MAS, Motor Assessment Scale, $\delta = -6.94$; FMA, Fugl-Meyer Assessment, $\delta = -12$; ARAT, Action Research Arm Test, $\delta = -10$.

Adverse Events

During the study period, one patient died at 12 weeks’ follow-up, and none of the patients had other severe adverse events. Four patients dropped out because the disease worsened in the experimental group. The exacerbations were not related to the interventions, and these participants were excluded from the effectiveness analysis.

Discussion

This study was a seven-day rehabilitation nursing intervention of motor function for AIS, it appeared to be non-

inferior and not superior to therapist-led usual rehabilitation. The ADL, severity of stroke and disability significantly changed over time but were similar between the groups. The ADL changes may be more significant in the experimental group over time. Because this was an exploratory trial, no definitive conclusion could be drawn regarding the effectiveness of rehabilitation nursing; nevertheless, it appeared to be a safe care pathway for AIS rehabilitation.

This was the first study in patients with AIS to use a non-inferiority trial design to evaluate the efficacy of

Table 2 Between-Group Difference on Primary Outcomes After 7 Days Treatment (PP Analysis, n=200)

Outcome Measure	Experimental Group (n = 105)	Control Group (n = 95)	Noninferiority 1-Tailed Test ^a			Superiority 2-Tailed Test ^b	
			Non-Inferiority Margin (δ)	Z	P value	Z	P value
MAS	24.00 (9.00–38.00)	13.00 (5.00–32.00)	6.94	-5.222	<0.001*	-2.174	0.030
FMA	51.00 (20.50–79.00)	33.00 (17.00–68.00)	12.00	-4.929	<0.001*	-1.982	0.047
ARAT	17.00 (0.00–39.00)	0.00 (0.00–34.00)	10.00	-6.245	<0.001*	-1.913	0.056
Change in MAS	5.00 (1.50–14.00)	3.00 (0.00–7.00)	2.15	-5.815	<0.001*	-3.012	0.003*
Change in FMA	7.50 (1.25–24.50)	5.00 (0.00–9.00)	3.62	-5.577	<0.001*	-2.878	0.004*
Change in ARAT	1.00 (0.00–17.00)	0.00 (0.00–4.00)	3.65	-7.841	<0.001*	-3.265	0.001*

Notes: Outcome measures presented as median (IQR); overall alpha is 0.025 for both noninferiority and superiority testing; *test on outcome difference within the given noninferiority margins or have superiority ($P \leq 0.05/3 = 0.0167$); ^aMann-Whitney U or Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Location Difference Test for Non-Inferiority; ^bMann-Whitney U-Test for Two Independent Samples.

Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; MAS, Motor Assessment Scale; FMA, Fugl-Meyer Assessment; ARAT, Action Research Arm Test.

Table 3 Median (IQR) Secondary Outcomes Scores for Each Group, and Results of GEE Analysis (PP Analysis, n = 200; Experimental Group n = 105, Control Group n = 95)

Outcome Measure	Baseline (t0)		7 Days (t1)		4 Weeks (t2)		12 Weeks (t3)		Treatment [^]		Time Effect [^]		Treatment× Time Effect [^]	
	Experimental Group	Control Group	Experimental Group	Control Group	Experimental Group	Control Group	Experimental Group	Control Group	Wald Chi-Square	P value	Wald Chi-Square	P value	Wald Chi-Square	P value
MBI	31.00 (20.00–50.00)	28.00 (20.00–56.00)	52.00 (25.50–77.50)	39.00 (23.00–68.00)	75.00 (51.50–97.00)	68.00 (42.00–87.00)	90.00 (71.50–100.00)	81.00 (60.00–98.00)	1.362	0.243	945.421	<0.001*	16.319	0.001*
NIHSS	6.00 (4.00–9.00)	6.00 (3.00–10.00)	5.00 (2.00–6.50)	4.00 (2.00–9.00)	2.00 (0.00–4.00)	2.00 (1.00–4.00)	0.00 (0.00–1.00)	1.00 (0.00–2.00)	0.421	0.516	507.837	<0.001*	6.732	0.081
mRS	4.00 (4.00–4.00)	4.00 (4.00–4.00)	4.00 (3.00–4.00)	4.00 (3.00–4.00)	3.00 (3.00–4.00)	3.00 (3.00–4.00)	2.00 (1.00–3.00)	3.00 (2.00–3.00)	0.716	0.397	272.803	<0.001*	5.176	0.159

Notes: [^]Results of Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) analysis for group by time effect across all timepoints; *P < 0.05/3 = 0.0167. **Abbreviations:** IQR, interquartile range; MBI, modified Barthel index; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; mRS, modified Rankin Scale.

rehabilitation nursing versus a proven effective therapist-led treatment. Non-inferiority for intervention effects was demonstrated to improve motor function recovery in AIS in this study. It is unclear about the MCID of the MAS scores of stroke survivors in early rehabilitation studies. The MCID for the FMA was 6.6 and 6 points for the upper and lower extremity respectively.⁴⁰ We assumed that the δ of the FMA was 12, which was below the MCID. Research has shown that the MCID values for the ARAT were 12 and 17 points for upper extremity standardized measures early post-stroke.⁴¹ Assuming a delta of 6.94 in the MAS and 10 in the ARAT, the non-inferiority test corresponded to the power of 0.896, 0.925, and 0.817 for the MAS, ARAT and FMA respectively in this study and should be considered to be stringent.

The improvement in motor function favored the nurse-led rehabilitation although there was no statistical difference. The results of interaction group and time effect suggest that short-term rehabilitation treatment in the acute phase has only some long-term effects on ADLs. Consistent findings came from the fact that the difference in the effect of early mobilization on mRS scores 0–2 was not statistically significant but did improve the Barthel Index.⁴² These results can be explained by the difference between rehabilitation the nursing program and therapist-led rehabilitation.³³ During the study period, the intensity and content of rehabilitation treatment were not uniform. In terms of training content, the discrepancy between function outcomes is unsurprising considering that patients were graded according to their MBI scores and were provided with task-oriented and individualized rehabilitation intervention programs at the corresponding level. The task-oriented rehabilitation nursing program was in line with stroke guidelines and principles of care.⁴³ The program resembled a research that includes individualized patient schedules, independent practice, and increased patient activity during inpatient stroke rehabilitation.⁴⁴ The present study took advantage of a high-compliance design, and the checklist format of the training items in the program facilitated the implementation and improved the intensity of rehabilitation. Whereas another acute phase trial (AMOBES) found that the dose of physiotherapy had similar benefits for limb impairment, our intervention differed in that not only PT was involved.⁴⁵ Moreover, motor function assessments are very sensitive and specific to determining the level of impairment and recovery. The FMA has a ceiling effect, while the ARAT has a floor

effect.⁴⁶ Combination with MAS strengthens the observed effects.

The nurse-led rehabilitation intervention program was effective in improving motor function and ADL without significant adverse events. The intervention components of our program were appropriate, it was consistent with an inpatient settings rehabilitation guideline implementation study, which evaluated seven treatments implemented by nurses, including the range of motion and/or stretching, task-oriented training, and sit-to-stand training.⁴⁷ This study responds to the advocacy for advanced nursing practice care pathways in the AIS, and explores the relationship between nursing interventions and clinical outcomes.⁴⁸ As previously described, not all patients can obtain rehabilitation services in the hospital, even among the patients receiving rehabilitation. The most common therapy is isolated PT for motor dysfunction.² The current strength training program relied on clinical judgment rather than following guiding principles.⁴⁹ Thus, there are no standard physiotherapeutic measures; therapists determine training programs appropriate to the case or condition based on susceptibility and consensus with patients and caregivers.

Nurses encourage patients to perform meaningful tasks, achieve favorable functional outcomes,²⁴ and play a central role in stroke recovery in the acute setting.^{21,29} Nurses fulfilled the role of a professional practitioner, case manager, and researcher of rehabilitation as required by the association of rehabilitation nursing.⁵⁰ It also improved professional competence for nurses and may demonstrate that they can complement multidisciplinary teams in areas or periods where rehabilitation resources are insufficient.

It is important to emphasize that there is no role conflict between nurses and physiotherapists in stroke rehabilitation and that exercise training as part of the care is necessary. Because in many parts of the world, stroke patients do not have access to formal rehabilitation under their current health care systems, nurses may be the only hope for these patients.⁵¹ Nurse-led services may be more effective in improving patient adherence to evidence-based recommendations.⁵² Nurse can integrate the rehabilitation activities into the patient's daily routine, and may not add their workload.²¹ Nevertheless, nurse-led programs are uncommon in stroke care. Rehabilitation nursing practice may be hindered by misunderstood roles and underappreciation from therapists or other professionals, the need for long-term knowledge and skills training,²² and

the need to balance the physical care needs with rehabilitation needs of stroke survivors.²⁶

This study has some limitations. First, placebo-controlled trials should be performed to demonstrate the intervention's effectiveness, which has been addressed in a pilot study and considered for reporting elsewhere. However, for ethical reasons, a three-arm trial including a placebo control group could not be achieved in the present study. Second, the intervention duration was seven days, a relatively short time limited by the average LOS of AIS patients in China. Though the average LOS was longer than the US median LOS of 4 days.⁵³ Follow-up lasted 12 weeks, which was sufficient because the improvement in motor function is more significant in the first four months, and there may not be much progress after that.⁵⁴ Finally, this was a single-center trial. Therefore, the generalization of findings to other populations has yet to be validated. In the future, more robust research should be encouraged to extend the findings of this study. Cost-effectiveness analysis and self-care assessment should be followed.

Conclusion

The intervention of the rehabilitation nursing program graded according to the MBI appeared to be non-inferior to therapist-led treatment. Preliminary analysis of the repeated-measures data showed that differences in prognosis and neurological deficits between the two groups were not statistically significant, with only interaction of intervention and time on the MBI. Both rehabilitation treatments appeared to be safe and effective. However, no definitive conclusions could be drawn as to the nature of the exploratory research. It is necessary to conduct independently replicated studies with large samples to validate our findings. Identifying and developing effective rehabilitation nursing interventions is essential for aging populations, especially those in LMICs.

Data Sharing Statement

The authors do not intend to share individual de-identified participant data.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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