Presenter: Areanne Therese Dy

Session & Time: Poster III

Room/Time: GLH / 3:30-4:30

Discipline: Nursing

Faculty Mentor: Rafael Romo

Digital Portfolio URL:

Title: The Role of Culturally Competent Nursing Education in Improving Secondary Stroke Prevention in Filipino American Immigrants

Abstract:

Stroke education after an event is aimed at preventing recurrent strokes, helping to identify warning signs, encourage healthier lifestyle choices, and improve quality of life (Devyani et al., 2025). There is a lack of culturally sensitive education and secondary prevention after a stroke, specifically in Filipino American immigrants. The Asian community is often generalized in research, disregarding the differences in cultural beliefs and risk factors (Vo & Roman, 2025).

The greatest improvements in cognitive and physical function usually occur in the first three months after a stroke (Devyani et al., 2025). Patients will have many follow-up appointments that are crucial to their recovery and well-being. Lack of health insurance and transportation combined with possible disability after an event makes it difficult for patients to receive the care they need. Patients with limited English proficiency may experience immigration-related fear and

experience difficulties navigating healthcare systems, leading to mistrust of the medical system (Antonio et al., 2024).

Different ethnic groups may lack recognition of symptoms or the need for immediate treatment, thus prompting the need for teaching that is written and explained in their native language.

The purpose of this study is to explore how receiving culturally competent secondary stroke prevention affects adherence to a rehabilitation plan in Filipino American immigrants.