

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN STROKE DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RSUD PASAR REBO JAKARTA TIMUR

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : secara global, lebih dari 12,2 juta orang yang berusia di atas 25 tahun mengalami stroke. Lebih dari 7,6 juta kasus atau sekitar 62% merupakan jenis stroke iskemik dan 28% dan 3,4 juta kasus yaitu stroke hemoragik dengan perdarahan intraserebral. Gejala yang muncul pada stroke yaitu hemiparesis, afasia, *facial palsy*, disfagia. **Tujuan :** memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien stroke. **Metode :** Desain studi kasus deskriptif dengan kriteria pasien stroke iskemik/hemoragik, bersedia menjadi responden, dan berada di ruang rawat inap. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah lembar pengkajian keperawatan. **Hasil :** Hasil pengkajian yaitu ct-scan *pontine hemorrhage*, memiliki hemiparesis kanan, keluarga belum mengerti cara memandikan pasien tirah baring, pasien sering tersedak/batuk saat makan. Intervensi dan implementasi yang dilakukan adalah manajemen peningkatan tekanan intrakranial dengan mengukur tekanan darah pasien, memberikan obat rutin, pencegahan valsava manuver, penerapan ROM, perawatan mandi, latihan menelan. Hasil evaluasi di hari ke 3 yaitu nilai MAP pasien membaik, pasien sudah BAB, pasien mampu menelan, keluarga pasien mampu melakukan ROM, skor rentang gerak pasien adalah 3, keluarga mampu memandikan pasien. **Kesimpulan :** ROM perlu dilanjutkan oleh keluarga di rumah sakit maupun di rumah serta pemberian obat rutin dan monitor tekanan darah perlu dilanjutkan perawat di rumah sakit.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan keperawatan, ROM, Stroke hemoragik, Penurunan Adaptif Intrakranial

NURSING CARE FOR STROKE PATIENTS IN THE INPATIENT ROOM OF RSUD PASAR REBO EAST JAKARTA

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Abstract

Background: globally, more than 12.2 million people over the age of 25 experience stroke. More than 7.6 million cases or about 62% are ischemic stroke and 28% and 3.4 million cases are hemorrhagic stroke with intracerebral hemorrhage. Symptoms that appear in stroke are hemiparesis, aphasia, facial palsy, dysphagia. **Objective:** to provide nursing care for stroke patients. **Methods:** Descriptive case study design with criteria for ischemic/hemorrhagic stroke patients, willing to be respondents, and are in the inpatient room. The instrument used is a nursing assessment sheet. **Results:** The assessment obtained is the result of ct-scan pontine hemorrhage, has right hemiparesis, the family does not understand how to bathe bed rest patients, patients often choke/cough while eating. Interventions and implementations carried out are management of increased intracranial pressure by measuring the patient's blood pressure, giving routine medication, preventing Valsalva maneuvers, applying ROM, bathing treatments, swallowing exercises. The results of the evaluation on day 3 were the patient's MAP value improved, the patient had defecated, the patient was able to swallow, the patient's family was able to perform ROM, the patient's range of motion score was 3, the family was able to bathe the patient. **Conclusion:** ROM needs to be continued by the family in the hospital and at home as well as routine drug administration and blood pressure monitoring needs to be continued by nurses in the hospital.

Keywords: Nursing care, ROM, Hemorrhagic stroke, Intracranial Adaptive Decline