

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG

PRODI KEPERAWATAN KOTABUMI

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Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien Dengan Gangguan Kebutuhan Oksigenasi Pada Kasus Stroke Hemoragik Terhadap Ny.S di Ruang Syaraf RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara Tanggal 11-13 Maret 2021.

Xvii +76 halaman, 11 tabel, 3 gambar

RINGKASAN

Stroke atau cedera serebrovaskuler (CVA) adalah kehilangan fungsi otak yang diakibatkan oleh berhentinya suplai darah kebagian otak, yang sering terjadi pada usia 20-60 tahun dan biasanya stroke hemoragik timbul setelah beraktivitas, emosi atau marah. Berdasarkan hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) penyakit stroke di Indonesia pada tahun 2018 di perkirakan sebanyak 10,9%. Sementara itu, di Ruang Syaraf RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara tercatat jumlah pasien yang dirawat karena penyakit stroke pada tahun 2020 adalah 295 orang.

Tujuan penulisan laporan tugas akhir ini adalah memberikan gambaran tentang Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien dengan Gangguan Kebutuhan Oksigenasi Pada Kasus Stroke Hemoragik. Dari hasil pengkajian ditemukan data berupa klien mengalami penurunan kesadaran, kelemahan pada anggota tubuh bagian kanan, dan peningkatan tekanan darah yang merupakan manifestasi klinis dari gangguan pada sistem neurologis.

Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian diatas didapatkan diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul pada Ny,S yaitu gangguan perfusi jaringan serebral, hipertermia, dan gangguan mobilitas fisik. Luaran yang dipilih antara lain : perfusi serebral (L.02014), termogulasi (L.14134), mobilitas fisik (L.05042), status neurologis (L.06053). Serta intervensi yang dipilih antara lain : manajemen peningkatan tekanan intrakranial (I.06194), pemantauan tekanan intrakranial (I.06198), pengaturan posisi (I.01019), manajemen hipertermia (I.155506), dukungan mobilisasi (I.05173), perawatan neurologis (I.06197), perawatan tirah baring (I.14572), pencegahan luka tekan (I.14543).

Implementasi yang dilakukan untuk diagnosa tersebut diantaranya : mengkaji tingkat kesadaran, mengkaji tanda-tanda vital, meletakan posisi kepala dan leher klien dalam posisi netral, memberi posisi kesejajaran tubuh yang tepat, memberikan kompres hangat pada dahi dan leher, memberi posisi miring kanan dan kiri, menjaga seprai tetap kering dan bersih, menjelaskan tanda-tanda kerusakan kulit, memberi obat sesuai intruksi dokter. Hasil evaluasi pada diagnosa hipertermia masalah teratasi, diagnosa gangguan perfusi jaringan serebral masalah teratasi sebagian, dan diagnosa gangguan mobilitas fisik belum teratasi.

Saran dari penulisan laporan ini, diharapkan RSD Mayjen HM Ryacudu Kotabumi dapat meningkatkan fasilitas sarana maupun prasarananya seperti mengadakan alat monitoring CPP khusunya diruang syaraf, memperjelas dalam pendokumentasian pemberian terapi obat seperti pemberian manitol diberikan pukul berapa sampai dengan pukul berapa, serta prodi keperawatan kotabumi dapat menambah penyediaan referensi buku terbaru dan terkini bagi mahasiswa/i. Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, stroke Hemoragik, gangguan sistem syaraf. Sumber bacaan : 13 (2001-2018)

**HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF TANJUNG KARANG
NURSING PROGRAM STUDY KOTABUMI
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Nursing Care Patients With Oxygenation Needs Disorders In Hemorrhagic Stroke Cases Against Ny.S in the Nerve Room of RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara On March 11-13, 2021.

Xvii +76 pages, 11 tables, 3 Images

ABSTRACT

Stroke or cerebrovascular injury (CVA) is a loss of brain function caused by the cessation of blood supply to the brain, which often occurs at the age of 20-60 years and usually hemorrhagic strokes arise after activities, emotions or anger. Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (Risikesdas), stroke in Indonesia in 2018 was estimated at 10.9%. Meanwhile, in the Neurology Room of the RSD Maj. Gen. HM Ryacudu, Kotabumi, North Lampung, it was recorded that the number of patients treated for stroke in 2020 was 295 people.

The purpose of writing this thesis report is to provide an overview of Nursing Care for Patients with Disorders of Oxygenation Needs in Hemorrhagic Stroke Cases. From the results of the study, it was found that the client had decreased consciousness, weakness in the right limb, and increased blood pressure, which were clinical manifestations of disorders of the neurological system.

Based on the results of the study above, it was found that the nursing diagnoses that appeared on Mrs. S were impaired cerebral tissue perfusion, hyperthermia, and impaired physical mobility. The selected outcomes include: cerebral perfusion (L.02014), thermoregulation (L.14134), physical mobility (L.05042), neurological status (L.06053). The selected interventions include: management of increased intracranial pressure (I.06194), monitoring of intracranial pressure (I.06198), positioning (I.01019), management of hyperthermia (I.155506), mobilization support (I.05173), neurological care (I.06197), bed rest care (I.14572), prevention of pressure sores (I.14543).

The implementations carried out for the diagnosis include: assessing the level of consciousness, assessing vital signs, placing the client's head and neck in a neutral position, giving the right body alignment, giving warm compresses to the forehead and neck, giving right and left tilted positions, keep sheets dry and clean, explain signs of skin damage, give medication according to doctor's instructions. The results of the evaluation on the diagnosis of hyperthermia were resolved, the diagnosis of cerebral tissue perfusion disorders was partially resolved, and the diagnosis of physical mobility disorders had not been resolved.

Suggestions from writing this report, it is hoped that RSD Major General HM Ryacudu Kotabumi can improve its facilities and infrastructure such as holding CPP monitoring tools especially in the nervous room, clarifying in documenting drug therapy such as giving mannitol from what time to what time, and Kotabumi nursing study program can add providing the latest and most recent book references for students.

Keywords : Nursing Care, hemorrhagic Stroke, nervous system disorders.

Source reading : 13 (2001-2018)