

Abstrak

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Hubungan Nilai Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Dengan Outcome Berdasarkan Standar Luaran Keperawatan Indonesia (SLKI) Pada Cedera Kepala Di IGD RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember

XVII + 112 halaman + 18 Lampiran + 1 Skema

Abstrak

Cedera kepala merupakan penyebab kematian utama disabilitas pada usia muda, penderita cedera kepala sering kali mengalami edema serebri yaitu akumulasi kelebihan cairan di intraseluler atau ekstraseluler ruang otak atau perdarahan intracarnial yang mengakibatkan meningkatnya tekanan intra kranial. *Outcome* pada cedera kepala dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, salah satunya adalah *glasgow coma scale* (GCS). *Glasgow Coma Scale* (GCS) mempengaruhi outcome cedera kepala dikarenakan menggambarkan tingkat kesadaran pada pasien cedera kepala. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Hubungan nilai GCS dengan *outcome* berdasarkan standar luaran keperawatan indonesia (SLKI) pada cedera kepala di igd RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan desain korelasional dengan observasional analistik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 35 orang pasien cedera kepala menggunakan teknik sampling *non probability sampling* dengan pendekatan *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar observasi dan analisa data menggunakan uji korelasi *spearman rho*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 14 (40,0%) masuk kategori GCS ringan. *Outcome* tekanan darah sebanyak 25 (71,4%) masuk kategori tekanan darah sistolik normal. Terdapat hubungan nilai GCS dengan *outcome* tekanan darah sistolik diperoleh hasil *p value* = <.001 dengan tingkat kekuatan hubungan ($r = 0.541$) kekuatan hubungan kuat. Sehingga H2 diterima yang berarti ada hubungan nilai GCS dengan *outcome* tekanan darah sistolik pada pasien cedera kepala di IGD RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember.

Kata Kunci : GCS, Outcome, Cedera Kepala

Abstract

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Correlation between Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) Score and Outcomes Based on (SLKI) in Head Injury in the Emergency Departement dr. Soebandi Hospital.

XVII + 112 page + 18 Lampiran + 1 Skema

Abstract

Head injuries are the main cause of death with disabilities at a young age, sufferers of head injuries often experience cerebral edema, namely the accumulation of excess fluid in the intracellular or extracellular spaces of the brain or intracarnial hemorrhage which results in increased intracranial pressure. The outcome of head injuries is influenced by several factors, one of which is the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) affects the outcome of head injuries because it describes the level of consciousness in head injured patients. This study aims to determine the relationship between the GCS score and the outcome based on the Indonesian Nursing Outcome Standards (SLKI) for head injuries in the emergency department of RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember. The design of this study uses a correlational design with observational analysis with a cross sectional approach. A sample of 35 head injured patients used a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling approach. Data collection used observation sheets and data analysis used the Spearman Rho correlation test. The results showed that 14 (40.0%) were in the mild GCS category. The blood pressure outcome of 25 (71.4%) was in the normal systolic blood pressure category. There is a relationship between the GCS value and the outcome of systolic blood pressure, the result is $p \text{ value} = <.001$ with the level of the strength of the relationship ($r = 0.541$) the strength of the relationship is strong. So that H_2 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the GCS value and the outcome of systolic blood pressure in head injury patients in the emergency department of Dr. Soebandi Jember Hospital.

Keywords : GCS, Outcome, Head Injury