

ABSTRAK

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
PROGRAM PROFESI NERS
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

Karya Ilmiah Akhir, April 2024

Analisis Penurunan Kapasitas Adaptif Intrakranial Pada Pasien Stroke Hemoragik di RSUD dr. Koesnadi Bondowoso

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Stroke adalah penyakit yang dapat menyebabkan kematian nomor tiga di dunia setelah penyakit jantung koroner dan kanker baik pada negara maju maupun negara berkembang. Stroke hemoragik paling sering terjadi akibat pecahnya pembuluh darah secara tidak normal. Masalah keperawatan yang dapat muncul pada pasien stroke hemoragik adalah penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial. Sakit kepala merupakan tanda - tanda awal yang paling seringkali dialami oleh pasien, bersamaan dengan perluasan hematoma yang mengakibatkan peningkatan TIK (tekanan intrakranial) yang dapat menyerang otak **Metode:** metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan **Hasil:** Hasil analisis penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial pada ketiga pasien stroke ditemukan tanda penurunan tingkat kesadaran, peningkatan tekanan darah dan pola nafas irregular **Simpulan:** Evaluasi keperawatan pada diagnosis penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan 3 x 24 jam didapatkan analisis penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial seperti penurunan tekanan darah yang signifikan serta saturasi oksigen yang terus membaik.

Kata Kunci : *Head Up 30°*, penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial, stroke

ABSTRACT

Abstract

UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
NERS PROFESSION PROGRAM
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Final Scientific Papers, April 2024

Analysis of Decreased Intracranial Adaptive Capacity in Hemorrhagic Stroke Patients at RSUD dr. Koesnadi Bondowoso

Abstrack

Background: Stroke is a disease that can cause death in the third place in the world after coronary heart disease and cancer in both developed and developing countries. Hemorrhagic stroke most often occurs due to abnormal rupture of blood vessels. A nursing problem that can arise in hemorrhagic stroke patients is a decrease in intracranial adaptive capacity. Headache is the initial sign most often experienced by patients, along with the expansion of the hematoma which results in an increase in ICP (intracranial pressure) which can attack the brain. Method: The type of research used is a case study with a nursing process approach. Results: Implementation is carried out by providing nursing interventions to improve intracranial management. The results of the assessment found major signs and symptoms that the three clients experienced a decreased level of consciousness, increased blood pressure and irregular breathing patterns. Conclusion: Based on the evaluation of the nursing diagnosis of decreased intracranial adaptive capacity after 3 x 24 hours of nursing action, major signs and symptoms emerged from decreased intracranial adaptive capacity such as decreased consciousness, irregular breathing patterns and improved blood pressure.

Keywords : *Head Up 30° , decreased intracranial adaptive capacity, stroke*