

ABSTRAK

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Progra Studi : Profesi Ners
Judul : Analisis asuhan keperawatan pada pasien stroke dengan masalah risiko luka tekan melalui penatalaksanaan *repositioning* di ruang 7 RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya
Pembimbing : Rizky Meuthia Pratiwi, S.Kep.Ns., M.Kes

Cerebro Vacular Accident (Stroke) menyebabkan kematian dan kecacatan neurologis yang utama. Masalah yang lazim ditimbulkan stroke adalah risiko luka tekan akibat imobilisasi lama. Asuhan keperawatan penting untuk dilakukan karena pasien mengalami kesulitan dalam membolak-balik posisi, perubahan cara berjalan, keterbatasan kemampuan motorik, maupun perubahan postur. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melakukan analisis asuhan keperawatan pada pasien stroke dengan masalah risiko luka tekan melalui penatalaksanaan *repositioning* di ruang 7 RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya. Desain penelitian adalah deskriptif dalam bentuk studi kasus. Partisipan yang diberikan asuhan adalah 2 pasien stroke infark. Dengan teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan bahwa klien 1 mengalami imobilisasi total dengan skor skala Braden 10 termasuk risiko tinggi luka tekan, dan klien 2 dengan skor Braden 13. Diagnosa keperawatan yaitu risiko luka tekan (D.0144) dengan faktor risiko riwayat stroke. Intervensi diberikan sesuai SIKI pencegahan luka tekan (I.14543). Implementasi dilaksanakan sesuai intervensi selama 3 hari dengan implementasi utama berupa *repositioning* setiap 2 jam. Implementasi monitor BB dan perubahannya, gunakan barrier seperti lotion atau bantalan penyerap air, berikan bantalan pada titik tekan atau tonjolan tulang, gunakan kasur khusus, dan kolaborasi pemberian kortikosteroid tidak dapat diberikan kepada pasien. Evaluasi tidak ditemukan adanya luka tekan pada klien. Perawat diharapkan untuk memberikan tindakan nonfarmakologi yaitu *repositioning* dalam upaya mencegah risiko terjadinya luka tekan pada klien stroke.

Kata Kunci: *repositioning*, risiko luka tekan, stroke

ABSTRACT

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Study Programme : Ners Profession
Tittle : Analysis of nursing care for stroke patients with pressure ulcer risk problems through repositioning management in room 7 of RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya
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Cerebro Vacular Accident (Stroke) causes death and major neurological disability. A common problem caused by stroke was the risk of pressure sores due to prolonged immobilization. Nursing care was important because patients experience difficulty in turning positions, changes in the way they walk, limited motor skills, or changes in posture. The aim of this research was to analyze nursing care for stroke patients with pressure ulcer risk problems through repositioning management in room 7 of RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya. The research design was descriptive in the form of a case study. The participants who received care were 2 stroke infarction patients. Data collection techniques include interviews, observation, physical examination and documentation studies. The results of the care showed that client 1 experienced total immobilization with a Braden scale score of 10 including a high risk of pressure ulcers, and client 2 with a Braden score of 13. The nursing diagnosis was a risk of pressure ulcers (D.0144) with a history of stroke as a risk factor. Interventions are given according to SIKI for pressure ulcer prevention (I.14543). Implementation was carried out according to the intervention for 3 days with the main implementation in the form of repositioning every 2 hours. Implement weight monitoring and changes, use barriers such as lotion or water-absorbing pads, provide pads on pressure points or bony prominences, use special mattresses, and collaborate with the administration of corticosteroids cannot be given to patients. Evaluation did not reveal any pressure sores on the client. Nurses are expected to provide non-pharmacological measures, namely repositioning, in an effort to prevent the risk of pressure ulcers in stroke clients.

Keywords: repositioning, risk of pressure ulcers, stroke