

ABSTRAK

Asuhan Keperawatan pada Pasien Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) Bleeding dengan Masalah Keperawatan Penurunan Kapasitas Adaptif Intrakranial Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) bleeding atau stroke hemoragik merupakan kondisi kegawatdaruratan neurologis akibat pecahnya pembuluh darah di otak yang menyebabkan perdarahan dan peningkatan tekanan intrakranial. Tujuan karya tulis ilmiah ini adalah menggambarkan pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien CVA bleeding dengan masalah keperawatan penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial.

Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis, intervensi, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan telaah rekam medis. Intervensi difokuskan pada pemantauan status neurologis dan tanda-tanda peningkatan tekanan intrakranial, posisi kepala elevasi 30°, pemantauan tanda-tanda vital, menciptakan lingkungan tenang, kolaborasi terapi medis, dan edukasi keluarga.

Hasil menunjukkan kondisi neurologis lebih stabil, tanda peningkatan tekanan intrakranial menurun, dan hemodinamik terjaga. Disimpulkan bahwa asuhan keperawatan komprehensif membantu mempertahankan perfusi serebral dan mencegah komplikasi.

Kata kunci: CVA Bleeding, Stroke Hemoragik, Penurunan Kapasitas Adaptif Intrakranial, Asuhan Keperawatan.

ABSTRACT

Nursing Care for a Patient with Hemorrhagic Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) with the Nursing Problem of Decreased Intracranial Adaptive Capacity

Hemorrhagic Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA), or hemorrhagic stroke, is a neurological emergency caused by the rupture of cerebral blood vessels, resulting in intracranial bleeding and increased intracranial pressure. This condition may lead to decreased intracranial adaptive capacity and brain tissue damage if not managed appropriately. This scientific paper aims to describe nursing care for a patient with hemorrhagic CVA experiencing decreased intracranial adaptive capacity. A case study design was used with a nursing process approach, including assessment, nursing diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation.

Data were collected through interviews, observation, physical examination, and medical record review. Nursing interventions focused on monitoring neurological status, signs of increased intracranial pressure, vital signs, maintaining a 30-degree head elevation, providing a calm environment, collaborating on medical therapy, and educating the family. The results showed improved neurological stability, decreased signs of increased intracranial pressure, and maintained hemodynamic stability. Comprehensive nursing care can help maintain cerebral perfusion and prevent complications.

Keywords: Hemorrhagic CVA, Hemorrhagic Stroke, Decreased Intracranial Adaptive Capacity, Nursing Care, Intracranial Pressure.

