

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Penyakit hipertensi merupakan the silent disease karena orang tidak mengetahui dirinya terkena hipertensi sebelum memeriksakan tekanan darahnya jika tidak terkontrol atau tidak diberi perhatian khusus dapat menyebabkan berbagai komplikasi salah satunya ialah hemoragi serebral subdural (Subarachnoid Hemorrhage). Tujuan : untuk mengetahui gambaran Asuhan Keperawatan Gawat Darurat Pada Pasien Dengan Post Op Evakuasi Intracerebral Hemorrhage + Clipping Ec Aneurysm Subarachnoid Hemorrhage Diruang Icu Rsud Raden Mattaher Kota Jambi. Metode penulisan menggunakan studi kasus selama 3 hari dan di dukung oleh 5 *evidence based nursing* yang menjadi dasar penulis melakukan intervensi dengan Hasil: Pasien tampak sulit bernafas, RR : 16x/menit, SPO2 : 100% menggunakan ventilator (SINGLE VENT), FiO2 : 73%, Vtexp : 404 mL, Terdapat otot bantu nafas, adanya aneurysm, tingkat kesadaran DPO, CRT >3 detik, Reflek pupil +/-, peningkatan TIK (+), Terpasang NGT, residu NGT (-), Rentang gerak pasif, Kekuatan otot 1/1, pasien riwayat konsumsi lama obat amlodipine 10 mg, Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul risiko gangguan perfusi serebral tidak efektif dengan faktor risiko aneurysm serebral, gangguan ventilasi spontan berhubungan dengan kelelah otot pernafasan, dan gangguan mobilitas fisik berhubungan dengan kerusakan neuromuscular. Kesimpulan: pada hari rawat pertama hingga ketiga diagnosa satu teratasi sebagian ditandai dengan peningkatan GCS dan tingkat kesadaran tetapi tekanan kranial masih terjadi, serta diagnosa kedua dan ketiga belum ada perubahan dikarenakan pasien masih mengalami penurunan kesadaran

Kata kunci :

Perdarahan Intracerebral, Aneurisma, Perdarahan subaraknoid, Asuhan Keperawatan

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is a silent disease because people do not know they have hypertension before checking their blood pressure. If it is not controlled or given special attention, it can cause various complications, one of which is subdural cerebral hemorrhage (Subarachnoid Hemorrhage). Objective: to find out the description of Emergency Nursing Care in Patients with Post Operation Evacuation of Intracerebral Hemorrhage + Clipping of Aneurysm Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in the Icu Room of Raden Mattaher General Hospital, Jambi City. Methode: Case Study for 3 days supported by 5 evidence based nursing which is the basis for the author to intervene with Results: The patient appeared to have difficulty breathing, RR: 16x/minute, SPO2: 100% using a ventilator (single vent), FiO2: 73%, Vtexp: 404 mL, There are muscles that assist breathing, there is an aneurysm, DPO level of consciousness, CRT > 3 seconds, Pupillary reflexes +/+, increased ICP (+), NGT installed, NGT residue (-), Passive range of motion, Muscle strength 1/1, the patient has a history of taking amlodipine 10 mg for a long time, Nursing diagnoses that arise at risk of impaired cerebral perfusion are not effective with risk factors for cerebral aneurysm, impaired spontaneous ventilation related to respiratory muscle fatigue, and impaired physical mobility related to neuromuscular damage. Conclusion: on the first day of hospitalization until the third diagnosis one is resolved partially marked by an increase in GCS and level of consciousness but cranial pressure still occurs, and the second and third diagnoses have not changed because the patient is still experiencing decreased consciousness

Keyword:

Intracerebral Hemorrhage, Aneurysm, Subarachnoid hemorrhage, Nursing Care