

CLIENT'S EMERGENCY NURSING CARE REPORT MRS. A WITH NURSING PROBLEMS, THE RISK OF CEREBRAL PERFUSION IS NOT EFFECTIVE IN THE EMERGENCY INSTALLATION OF SUAKA INSAN HOSPITAL BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRAK

Background: Hypertension that is not treated immediately has a higher risk of complications that can lead to heart attack, stroke and kidney failure. There are signs and symptoms such as headache, changes in vision, chest pain, shortness of breath that begins to feel short, nausea and vomiting, swelling or accumulation of fluid in body tissues and starting numbness or weakness of the limbs. Management of emergency hypertension cases requires immediate handling and supervision, and as much as possible when you know that you have experienced the event must be immediately taken to the emergency department (ER).

Research Objectives: To implement the emergency nursing care process of Mrs. A's client with nursing problems Risk of Cerebral Perfusion Not Effective in the Emergency Installation of Suaka Insan Hospital Banjarmasin 2024

Method: The nursing care process goes through the stages of assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation and evaluation.

Results: The nursing care process that started from the assessment stage was obtained data on Mrs. A complaining of dizziness, nausea, and liquid bowel movements 3x. The intervention made based on the patient's needs, namely the management of increased intracranial pressure includes several stages, namely observation, therapy, collaboration, and education. The implementation carried out is monitoring MAP, highlighting signs of ICT improvement, providing a 30° head elevation, collaborating on the administration of antihypertensive drugs, and providing education for patients to bedrest. The evaluation obtained was a TD of 186/123mmHg and a pulse of 96x/min.

Conclusion: The results of the case study of nursing problems in Mrs. A's client with the risk of ineffective cerebral perfusion were that there was no cerebral perfusion and increased ICT during 1.5 hours of treatment.

Keywords: Emergency Nursing Care, Emergency Hypertension, Risk of Ineffective Cerebral Perfusion

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LAPORAN ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN GAWAT DARURAT KLIEN NY. A DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN RESIKO PERFUSI SEREBRAL TIDAK EFEKTIF DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT RS SUAKA INSAN BANJARMASIN 2024

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Hipertensi yang tidak segera ditangani memiliki risiko komplikasi yang lebih tinggi yang dapat menyebabkan serangan jantung, stroke dan gagal ginjal. Terdapat tanda dan gejala seperti sakit kepala, perubahan pada penglihatan, dada terasa nyeri, nafas yang mulai terasa sesak, mual dan muntah, pembengkakan atau penumpukan cairan di jaringan tubuh dan mulai mati rasa atau kelemahan anggota gerak. Penatalaksanaan kasus hipertensi emergensi memerlukan penanganan dan pengawasan segera, dan sebisa mungkin pada saat sudah mengetahui mengalami kejadian tersebut segeranya harus dibawa ke instalasi gawat darurat (IGD).

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk Menerapkan Proses Asuhan Keperawatan Gawat Darurat Klien Ny. A Dengan Masalah Keperawatan Resiko Perfusi Serebral Tidak Efektif Di Instalasi Gawat Darurat Rs Suaka Insan Banjarmasin 2024

Metode : Proses asuhan keperawatan melalui tahapan pengkajian, diagnosa, intervensi, implementasi dan evaluasi.

Hasil : Proses asuhan keperawatan yang dimulai dari tahapan pengkajian didapatkan data Ny. A mengeluh pusing dan mual. Intervensi yang dibuat berdasarkan kebutuhan pasien yaitu manajemen peningkatan tekanan intrakranial meliputi beberapa tahapan yaitu observasi, terapeutik, kolaborasi, dan edukasi. Implementasi yang dilakukan yaitu memonitor MAP, memonitot tanda-tanda peningkatan TIK, memberikan elevasi kepala 30°, kolaborasi pemberian obat antihipertensi, serta memberikan edukasi agar pasien bedrest. Evaluasi yang didapatkan yaitu TD 186/123mmHg dan nadi 96x/menit.

Kesimpulan : Hasil dari studi kasus dari masalah keperawatan pada klien Ny. A dengan resiko perfusi serebral tidak efektif adalah tidak terjadi perfusi serebral dan peningkatan TIK selama 1,5 jam perawatan.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan Gawat darurat, Hipertensi Emergensi, Resiko Perfusi Serebral Tidak Efektif

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