

ABSTRAK

Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Pasien Stroke Hemoragik Dengan Masalah Resiko Luka Tekan Di Ruang Rawat Inap Saraf RSUD Indrasari Rengat.

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Stroke hemoragik merupakan kondisi kegawatdaruratan akibat pecahnya pembuluh darah di otak yang dapat menyebabkan kerusakan jaringan dan komplikasi, salah satunya risiko luka tekan akibat imobilitas. Pada tahun 2023 terdapat 397 kasus penderita Stroke Hemoragik, dimana 63 pasien (15,8%) mengalami luka tekan. Tahun 2024 terdapat 317, dengan angka kejadian luka tekan sebanyak 53 pasien (16,7%), pada tahun 2025 terdapat 384 kasus penderita stroke hemoragik terdapat 71 pasien (18,6) mengalami luka tekan selama menjalani perawatan. (Rekam Medik, 2025). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien stroke hemoragik dengan masalah risiko luka tekan di ruang rawat inap saraf RSUD Indrasari Rengat. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif studi kasus dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan meliputi pengkajian, diagnosa, intervensi, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pasien dengan masalah risiko luka tekan tidak terjadi, dan setelah 5 hari perawatan subjek meninggal dunia. Kesimpulannya, asuhan keperawatan pada pasien stroke hemoragik dengan masalah risiko luka tekan tidak teratasi, pasien meninggal dunia.

Kata kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, Stroke Hemoragik, Resiko Luka Tekan.

ABSTRACT

Nursing Care for Hemorrhagic Stroke Patients with the Problem of Pressure Injury Risk in the Neurology Inpatient Ward at Indrasari Rengat Regional Hospital

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Hemorrhagic stroke is an emergency condition caused by the rupture of blood vessels in the brain, which can lead to tissue damage and complications, one of which is the risk of pressure injuries due to immobility. In 2023, there were 397 cases of hemorrhagic stroke patients, of which 63 patients (15.8%) experienced pressure injuries. In 2024, there were 317 cases, with 53 patients (16.7%) experiencing pressure injuries, while in 2025, out of 384 hemorrhagic stroke cases, 71 patients (18.6%) developed pressure injuries during hospitalization (Medical Records, 2025). This study aimed to describe nursing care for hemorrhagic stroke patients with the problem of pressure injury risk in the neurology inpatient ward of Indrasari Rengat Regional Hospital. The method used was a descriptive case study approach through the nursing process, including assessment, nursing diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation. The results showed that pressure injuries did not occur in patients with the risk of pressure injury problem; however, after five days of treatment, the patient passed away. In conclusion, nursing care for hemorrhagic stroke patients with the problem of pressure injury risk was unresolved because the patient died.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Hemorrhagic Stroke, Risk of Pressure Injury