

ANALISIS ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN STROKE INFARK DENGAN INTERVENSI *HEAD UP 30°* ; PENURUNAN KAPASITAS ADAPTIF INTRAKRANIAL DI RUANG IGD RSUD WELAS ASIH

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ABSTRAK

Stroke iskemik merupakan penyumbatan aliran darah arteri ke otak yang dapat menyebabkan penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial. Penatalaksanaan awal di Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) meliputi pengkajian neurologis, pemantauan tekanan darah, serta intervensi posisi pasien. Penulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh intervensi *Head Up 30°* terhadap peningkatan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial dengan stroke infark di IGD RSUD Welas Asih, Provinsi Jawa Barat. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan pemberian intervensi. Hasil awal menunjukkan keluhan nyeri kepala skala 8 (NRS), kesadaran composmentis (E4M6V4), tekanan darah 192/119 mmHg, dan MAP 143 mmHg. Setelah intervensi EPROM, kondisi pasien membaik dengan kesadaran (E4M6V6), tekanan darah 170/90 mmHg, MAP 116 mmHg. Analisis menunjukkan adanya pengaruh positif dari intervensi terhadap peningkatan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial. Hasil ini diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan dalam pengembangan praktik keperawatan gawat darurat.

Kata Kunci : Posisi Head Up 30°, Stroke, Stroke Nonhemoragik.

**ANALYSIS OF NURSING CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFARCTION
STROKE WITH HEAD UP 30° INTERVENTION; DECREASE IN
INTRACRANIAL ADAPTIVE CAPACITY IN THE
EMERGENCY ROOM OF WELAS ASIH
REGIONAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Ischemic stroke is a blockage of arterial blood flow to the brain that can cause a decrease in intracranial adaptive capacity. Initial management in the Emergency Department (ER) includes neurological assessment, blood pressure monitoring, and patient positioning interventions. This paper aims to analyze the effect of the Head Up 30° intervention on increasing intracranial adaptive capacity with infarction stroke in the ER of Welas Asih Regional Hospital, West Java Province. The method used is a case study, with data collection techniques through interviews, physical examinations, and interventions. Initial results showed complaints of headache scale 8 (NRS), composmentis awareness (E4M6V4), blood pressure 192/119 mmHg, and MAP 143 mmHg. After the EPROM intervention, the patient's condition improved with consciousness (E4M6V6), blood pressure 170/90 mmHg, MAP 116 mmHg. The analysis shows a positive effect of the intervention on increasing intracranial adaptive capacity. These results are expected to be input in the development of emergency nursing practices.

Keywords : 30° Head-Up Position, 30° Head-Up Position, Non-hemorrhagic Stroke.