

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang *Cerebral Vascular Accident* (CVA) atau Stroke adalah keadaan kedaruratan saat terjadi defisit neurologis akibat penurunan tiba-tiba aliran darah ke area otak yang terlokalisasi. Gangguan aliran darah ke otak dapat menyebabkan terjadinya kematian jaringan otak sehingga mengakibatkan kelumpuhan atau kematian. **Tujuan studi kasus** untuk mendeskripsikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan pada pasien CVA dengan masalah afasia di ruang rawat stroke Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Tgk. Chik Ditiro Sigli. **Metode yang digunakan** metode deskriptif dalam bentuk studi kasus dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan, meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis keperawatan, perencanaan, implementasi, dan evaluasi. **Penelitian dilaksanakan** pada tanggal 23 April 2025 s/d 14 Mei 2025. **Hasil yang didapatkan** yaitu pasien tidak mampu mengucapkan kalimat dengan jelas, kelemahan anggota gerak kiri, hipertensi dan nyeri kepala.. Diagnosis keperawatan meliputi gangguan komunikasi verbal berhubungan dengan kerusakan neuromuskuler dan kerusakan interaksi sosial berhubungan dengan gangguan bicara dan penurunan fungsi bicara. **Kesimpulan** yang didapatkan setelah melakukan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien adalah semua masalah yang muncul pada pasien teratasi dan di saat proses keperawatan tidak ada terkendala dan semua perencanaan terlaksana seperti yang sudah di rencanakan oleh si peneliti.

Kata kunci: CVA, gangguan komunikasi, kelemahan otot, pembuluh darah, stroke iskemik.

ABSTRACT

Background Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA), or stroke, is a neurological emergency that occurs when a neurological deficit occurs due to a sudden decrease in blood flow to a localized area of the brain. This disruption of blood flow to the brain can cause brain tissue death, resulting in paralysis or death. **The purpose of this** case study is to describe the nursing care of CVA patients with aphasia problems in the stroke ward of Tgk. Chik Ditiro Sigli Regional General Hospital. **The method used** is a descriptive method in the form of a case study with a nursing care approach, including assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation. The research was conducted from April 23, 2025 to May 14, 2025. **The patient** presented with slurred speech, weakness in the left limb, and a stabbing headache, with a pain scale of 4 lasting approximately 5 minutes. The patient grimaced and had an elevated blood pressure of 194/116 mmHg during the assessment. **Nursing diagnoses** included impaired verbal communication related to neuromuscular impairment, decreased intracranial adaptive capacity related to hypertension, and decreased muscle strength related to impaired physical mobility. **The conclusion** obtained after providing nursing care to the patient was that the problem of impaired verbal communication was resolved, the problem of decreased intracranial adaptive capacity was partially resolved, while the problem of impaired physical mobility was not resolved. The stages of assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation had been carried out. There was no difference in planning between the theory and the researcher's implementation. Suggestions are that in the future, research can be carried out more comprehensively when providing nursing care starting from the initial patient admission until the patient goes home.

Keywords: blood vessels, communication disorders, CVA, ischemic stroke, muscle weakness