

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang *Cerebro Vascular Accident* (CVA) atau stroke merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas di seluruh dunia. Stroke iskemik, atau infark, terjadi ketika aliran darah ke bagian otak terhenti, menyebabkan kerusakan jaringan otak yang dapat berakibat fatal atau menyebabkan cacat jangka panjang. **Tujuan studi kasus** untuk mendeskripsikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan pada pasien CVA infark 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 13 Juni 2024 s/d 16 Juni 2024. **Hasil yang didapatkan** yaitu pasien mengalami kelemahan anggota gerak kiri dan nyeri kepala seperti ditusuk-tusuk, dengan skala nyeri 4 yang berlangsung sekitar 5 menit. Pasien tampak meringis dan ditemukan peningkatan tekanan darah 170/100 mmHg saat pengkajian. Diagnosis keperawatan meliputi penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial berhubungan dengan hipertensi, penurunan kekuatan otot berhubungan dengan hambatan mobilitas fisik, dan risiko jatuh dengan faktor risiko kekuatan otot menurun. **Kesimpulan** yang didapatkan setelah melakukan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien adalah masalah penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial teratasi sebagian, sementara masalah hambatan mobilitas fisik telah teratasi dan risiko jatuh tidak terjadi. Tahap pengkajian, diagnosis keperawatan, perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan evaluasi sudah dilakukan. Tidak terdapat perbedaan dalam perencanaan antara teori dengan yang dilakukan peneliti. **Saran** diharapkan kedepannya penelitian dapat dilakukan lebih komprehensif saat melakukan asuhan keperawatan dimulai dari penerimaan pasien dari awal sampai pasien pulang.

Kata kunci: CVA infark, kelemahan otot, pembuluh darah, stroke iskemik

ABSTRACT

Background Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA) or stroke is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Ischemic stroke, or infarction, occurs when blood flow to part of the brain is interrupted, causing brain tissue damage that can be fatal or cause long-term disability. **The purpose of this** case study is to describe the picture of care for CVA infarction patients in the stroke ward of the Tgk. Chik Ditiro Sigli Regional General Hospital. **The method used** is a descriptive method in the form of a case study with a housing approach, including assessment, diagnosis of homicide, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The study was conducted on June 13, 2024 to June 16, 2024. **The results** obtained were that the patient experienced weakness of the left limbs and a stabbing headache, with a pain scale of 4 which lasted about 5 minutes. The patient appeared to be grimacing and was found to have an increase in blood pressure of 170/100 mmHg during the assessment. **Diagnoses** include decreased intracranial adaptive capacity associated with hypertension, decreased muscle strength associated with impaired physical mobility, and risk of falls with risk factors for decreased muscle strength. **In conclusion** drawn after providing nursing care to the patient was that the problem of decreased intracranial adaptive capacity was partially resolved, while impaired physical mobility was resolved, and no falls occurred. The stages of assessment, nursing diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation were completed. No differences were observed between the theoretical planning and the care provided by the researcher. **recommendation** future studies are suggested to perform more comprehensive nursing care, starting from patient admission to discharge.

Keywords: Ischemic CVA, muscle weakness, blood vessels, ischemic stroke.