

Analisis praktik residensi keperawatan medikal bedah pada pasien gangguan sistem neurologi dengan kasus utama meningitis kriptokokus menggunakan pendekatan Teori Adaptasi Roy di RSUPN Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Practical analysis of medical surgical nursing residency in neurological system disorders patients with the main case cryptococcal meningitis using Roy's Adaptation Model Approach in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

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Abstrak

Praktik klinik lanjut pada sistem neurologi keperawatan merupakan praktik profesi yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan perawat dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan berkualitas dalam lingkup keperawatan neurosains, menerapkan evidence based nursing (EBN) serta peran perawat sebagai inovator. Program spesialis keperawatan dilaksanakan selama 2 semester. Peran sebagai pemberi asuhan keperawatan langsung dilakukan pada pasien dengan meningitis kriptokokus dan 30 pasien dengan gangguan sistem persarafan menggunakan Model adaptasi Roy (RAM). Perilaku maladaptif paling banyak adalah mode adaptasi fisiologi, yaitu risiko ketidakefektifan perfusi jaringan serebral. Intervensi keperawatan manajemen edema serebral ditujukan untuk meningkatkan adaptasi pasien dalam meningkatkan perfusi jaringan serebral. Penerapan EBN modified constraint induced movement therapy (mCIMT) dilakukan pada 5 pasien stroke dan hasil penerapan menunjukkan bahwa mCIMT efektif dalam perbaikan fungsi motorik dan peningkatan status fungsional pada pasien stroke dengan hemiparesis unilateral ekstremitas atas. Proyek inovasi berupa flipchart tatalaksana stroke terkini bermanfaat dalam memberikan intervensi yang berbasis bukti untuk penanganan dampak stroke. Pengalaman praktik residensi penulis rasakan bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan kompetensi asuhan keperawatan yang berkualitas.

.....Advanced clinical practice in the nursing neurology system is a professional practice that aimed to improve the ability of nurses to provide quality nursing care within the scope of neuroscience nursing, implementing evidence-based nursing (EBN) and the role of nurses as innovators. The specialist nursing program is carried out for two semesters. The role as a direct nursing care provider was performed in patients with cryptococcal meningitis and 30 patients with nervous system disorders using Roy's adaptation model (RAM). Maladaptive behavior is the most common mode of physiological adaptation, which is the risk of ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion. Nursing interventions for cerebral edema management are aimed at increasing patient adaptation in improving cerebral tissue perfusion. The application of EBN modified constraint induced movement therapy (mCIMT) was performed in 5 stroke patients and the results of the application showed that mCIMT was effective in improving motor function and improving functional status in stroke patients with unilateral hemiparesis of the upper limb. Innovative projects in the form of a recent stroke management flipchart are useful in providing evidence-based interventions for managing the effects of stroke. The experience of the residency practice of the author feels useful to improve the competence of quality nursing care.