

Analisis praktik residensi keperawatan medikal bedah pada pasien spinal cord injury dengan pendekatan need theory virginia henderson = Analysis of medical surgical nursing specialist residency practices on spinal cord injury patients using virginia henderson's need theory approach

Fatriani, author

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Abstrak

Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) adalah kerusakan sumsum tulang belakang yang mengakibatkan gangguan neurologis, yang disebabkan oleh cedera tulang belakang taumatik (TSCI) dan cedera tulang belakang non-traumatik (NTSCI). SCI mengakibatkan gangguan fisik jangka panjang, gangguan fungsi tubuh, status psikologis dan sosial ekonomi. SCI secara drastis mempengaruhi independensi dan kualitas kehidupan. Salah satu penyebab utama cedera medulla spinalis secara non-trauma adalah adanya tumor yang dapat menekan medula spinalis. Klasifikasi tumor di medulla spinalis berdasarkan lokasi tumor pasien yakni intradural-intramedullary, intradural-extramedullary dan extradural. Tumor medulla spinalis secara garis besar terbagi dua jenis yakni Benign Spinal Cord Tumors, dan Malignant Spinal Cord Tumor.

Tujuan: Menganalisis praktik residensi keperawatan medikal bedah dengan menerapkan peran sebagai pemberi asuhan keperawatan dan melakukan analisis pemberian asuhan keperawatan pada pasien dengan masalah muskuloskeletal khususnya SCI dengan pendekatan konsep Need Theory Virginia Henderson.

Metode: Studi kasus yang dilakukan pada praktik residensi spesialis keperawatan medikal bedah terhadap pasien spinal cord injury dengan pendekatan teori kebutuhan Virginia Henderson.

Hasil: Penulis melakukan asuhan keperawatan kepada 17 (dari total 30 kasus resume) pasien dengan SCI yang disebabkan oleh trauma dan non trauma. Proses asuhan keperawatan menurut Henderson berfokus pada pasien dan keluarga. Virginia Henderson memandang pasien sebagai individu yang membutuhkan bantuan dalam pemenuhan kebutuhannya untuk mencapai kebebasan dan keutuhan tubuh serta pikiran.SCI is spinal cord damage that results in neurological disorders, caused by traumatic spinal cord injury (TSCI) and non-traumatic spinal cord injury (NTSCI). SCI results in long-term physical impairment, impaired bodily function, psychological and socioeconomic status. Due to functional limitations in the sensory and motor systems, involving lower and upper extremity function, SCI drastically affects independence and quality of life. One of the main causes of non-traumatic spinal cord injury is the presence of tumors that can compress the spinal cord in patients (New et al., 2017). The classification of tumors in the spinal cord is based on the location of the patient's tumor, namely intradural-intramedullary, intradural-extramedullary and extradural (Kumar et al., 2020). Spinal cord tumors are broadly divided into two types, namely benign spinal cord tumors and malignant spinal cord tumors.

Objectives: To analyze the practice of medical surgical nursing residency by applying the role as a nursing care provider and to perform a nursing analysis of providing nursing care to patients with musculoskeletal problems, especially SCI with Virginia Henderson's Need Theory concept approach.

Methods: The author's case study was carried out in this medical surgical nursing specialist residency practice for spinal cord injury patients with a virginia Henderson needs theory approach.

Results: The author provided nursing care to 17 (out of a total of 30 cases resumed) patients with SCI caused

by trauma and non-trauma. The nursing care process according to Henderson focuses on the patient and family. Virginia Henderson views patients as individuals who need assistance in meeting their needs to achieve freedom and wholeness of body and mind.