

# Gambaran Pengetahuan Perawat Instalasi Rawat Inap Gedung A RSCM Terkait Pencegahan Aspirasi Pada Pasien Stroke = Description of Nurses' Knowledge in Installation Building A RSCM about Prevention of Aspiration in Stroke Patients

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## Abstrak

Stroke adalah gangguan pada neurologis yang di akibatkan karena adanya gangguan aliran darah otak yang dapat mengakibatkan kematian sel dan hilangnya fungsi neurologis. Salah satu manifestasi pada stroke adalah gangguan menelan. Pada pasien stroke yang mengalami gangguan menelan memiliki resiko tinggi terjadinya aspirasi. Perawat berperan penting dalam mencegah terjadinya aspirasi pada pasien stroke diantaranya mampu mendeteksi dini adanya gangguan menelan, melakukan terapi menelan, modifikasi nutrisi, penghisapan lendir dan perawatann mulut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan perawat di instalasi pelayanan rawat inap gedung A RSCM tentang pencegahan aspirasi pada pasien stroke. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah total 80 perawat yang bertugas di ruang stroke unit dan perawat yang bertugas di ruang penyakit dalam gedung A RSCM. Sampel dalam penelitian ini diambil melalui teknik purposive sampling. Hasil analisis deskriptif antara karakteristik responden dengan variabel univariate didapatkan hasil secara umum perawat yang bertugas di instalasi pelayanan rawat inap gedung A RSCM memiliki pengetahuan cukup (42,7%). Berdasarkan tahap pengetahuan perawat yaitu tahu terkait tanda, gejala serta penyebab aspirasi memiliki pengetahuan baik (43,9%). Sedangkan pengetahuan perawat dalam memahami pencegahan aspirasi pada pasien stroke memiliki pengetahuan cukup (41,5%). Perlunya peningkatan pengetahuan perawat dalam memahami pencegahan aspirasi pada pasien stroke

.....Stroke is a neurological disorder caused by a disturbance in cerebral blood flow which can result in cell death and loss of neurological function. One of the manifestations of stroke is swallowing disorder. In stroke patients who experience swallowing disorders have a high risk of aspiration. Nurses play an important role in preventing aspiration in stroke patients, including being able to detect early swallowing disorders, perform swallowing therapy, modify nutrition, suction mucus and care for the mouth. The purpose of this study was to describe the knowledge of nurses in the inpatient service installation of Building A RSCM regarding the prevention of aspiration in stroke patients. This study used a descriptive research design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample of this study was a total of 80 nurses on duty in the stroke unit room and nurses on duty in the internal medicine room in Building A RSCM. The sample in this study was taken through a purposive sampling technique. The results of the descriptive analysis between the characteristics of the respondents and the univariate variable showed that in general the nurses who served in the inpatient service installation in Building A RSCM had sufficient knowledge (42.7%). Based on the level of knowledge, nurses know about the signs, symptoms and causes of aspiration, they have good knowledge (43.9%). While the knowledge of nurses in understanding the prevention of aspiration in stroke patients has sufficient knowledge (41.5%). The need for increased knowledge of nurses in understanding the prevention of aspiration in stroke patients