

NURSING CARE FOR SELF-CARE DEFICIT IN CLIENTS
WITH CVA INFARCTION IN THE STROKE UNIT
OF dr. SOEDOMO

Amanda Dwi Maharani, Mimik Christiani, Edi Yuswantoro
D3 Nursing Study Program, Trenggalek Regency Campus, Ministry of Health
Polytechnic of Malang, Jl. Dr. Soetomo No. 5, Trenggalek
Email : amandadwimaharani12345@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background : CVA infarction or non-hemorrhagic CVA is a condition that develops when the blood supply to the brain is restricted, or even reduced, which deprives the brain tissue of oxygen and nutrients causing neuromuscular disorders resulting in physical disabilities in the limbs. As a result, the patient experiences impaired personal hygiene. **Objective :** To describe nursing care for self-care deficits in CVA infarction clients in the Stroke Unit of Dr. Soedomo Trenggalek Regional General Hospital and analyze the gaps. **Method :** The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. The research subjects were CVA infarction clients diagnosed with self-care deficits. Data were collected through interview, observation, physical examination, and documentation techniques. The data sources obtained were primary data from interviews and physical examinations, while secondary data were from laboratory examination results and documentation, the nursing process included diagnosis to evaluation. **Research Results :** The client assessment revealed signs that the client had not bathed since being admitted to the hospital, the client appeared disheveled, the client was unable to eat or drink independently, and the client urinated with assistance from family using a bedpan. The primary diagnosis was a self-care deficit. Interventions and implementation focused on supporting self-care for defecation/urinary care, bathing, dressing, and eating/drinking. The client's final evaluation showed improvement but still required assistance from others. **Conclusion :** The analysis of nursing care for self-care deficits in CVA infarction clients shows that the majority of data aligns with the theory in the SIKI book, although there are gaps in past medical history, interaction and communication patterns, eating patterns, facial features, mouth, glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves. Family involvement plays a crucial role in the success of the intervention. The nurse's role is suggested to optimize education for the family regarding the importance of maintaining personal hygiene.

Keywords: Nursing Care, CVA Infarction, Self-Care Deficit