

NURSING CARE FOR VERBAL COMMUNICATION DISORDERS IN CLIENTS WITH NON-HEMORAGIC STROKE IN THE ICU

Dr. SOEDOMO STROKE UNIT

Cindy Diva Tanaya, Mimik Christiani, Edi Yuswantoro

D3 Nursing Study Program, Trenggalek Regency Campus, Ministry of Health Polytechnic,
Malang, Jl. Dr. Soetomo No. 5, Trenggalek

Email: divatanaya123@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Verbal communication disorders are one of the problems that often arise in clients with non-hemorrhagic stroke due to neurological dysfunction in the speech center, characterized by difficulty expressing words, slurred speech, slow responses, and aphasia. This condition can hinder social interaction and the fulfillment of needs. **Objective:** To describe the implementation of nursing care. **Method:** The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach through the stages of the nursing process from assessment to evaluation. The subject in this study was one client with a medical diagnosis of non-hemorrhagic stroke who experienced verbal communication disorders. Data were obtained through interview techniques, observation, physical examination, and documentation studies.

Research results: The results of the assessment showed that the client with non-hemorrhagic stroke experienced verbal communication disorders characterized by slurred speech, slurred speech, and slow communication responses. The main nursing diagnosis established was verbal communication disorders. Interventions carried out included communication promotion, namely speech deficits, hearing deficits and AIUEO vocal therapy exercises, as well as providing education to the family. Implementation was carried out according to the client's condition and the nursing action plan. The final evaluation showed that the problem was partially resolved, with the client beginning to speak a few words, although not yet fully.

Conclusion: The analysis of nursing care for a client with non-hemorrhagic stroke and impaired verbal communication demonstrated that the majority of data aligns with existing theory, although there are gaps in past medical history, nutritional patterns, perception patterns and self-concept, and head examinations, including the face, mouth, pharynx, and ears, as well as nerves VII, VIII, and X. Family involvement is crucial for improving the client's verbal communication skills and non-pharmacological interventions at home. Nurses are expected to enhance their role in providing nursing care and educating families during the care process to prevent complications.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Non-Hemorrhagic Stroke, Verbal Disorders, AIUEO Therapy