

**NURSING CARE FOR CLIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (CVA) IN THE FLAMBOYAN WARD
OF RSUD dr. SOEDOMO TRENGGALEK**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) or stroke is a medical emergency caused by disrupted blood supply to the brain, risking permanent nerve damage or death. The stroke prevalence in East Java has reached 9.0 per 1,000 residents, exceeding the national average. RSUD dr. Soedomo Trenggalek recorded 1,288 stroke cases in 2023. The high incidence rate and risk of disability necessitate comprehensive nursing care to minimize complications. **Objective:** To provide nursing care and analyze the discrepancies between theory and practical findings in ischemic CVA patients at RSUD dr. Soedomo Trenggalek. **Methods:** This study employed a qualitative descriptive design with a case study approach on Mr. S (65 years old) diagnosed with Infarction CVA. Data were collected through interviews, observation, physical examination, and documentation studies. **Results:** Discrepancies between theory and field facts were found in family history assessment, sensory patterns, daily activities (elimination), and detailed physical examinations of the face and 12 cranial nerves. The emerging nursing diagnoses were ineffective cerebral perfusion risk related to hypertension and impaired physical mobility related to decreased muscle strength. Interventions and implementations were carried out according to literature standards adjusted to the patient's actual condition. Evaluation over three days showed the problems were partially resolved, with an improvement in the client's health status. **Conclusion:** Nursing care for ischemic CVA clients requires rapid intervention to prevent the expansion of brain infarction. There is a gap between theory and facts regarding the number of diagnoses, as only two primary diagnoses emerged based on the patient's actual condition. Cooperation between nurses, medical teams, and families plays a vital role in the success of the recovery process.

Keywords: *Ischemic CVA, Nursing Care, Cerebral Perfusion Risk, Impaired Physical Mobility.*