

HEMODYNAMIC MONITORING IN SCALP BLOCK ADMINISTRATION TO CRANIOTOMY PATIENTS KARAWANG REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Scalp block reduces hemodynamic stress in terms of perioperative hemodynamic control. There is a significant difference in hemodynamic response with the addition of the scalp block to craniotomy surgery.

Objective: Implementing hemodynamic monitoring with a combination of scalp block in craniotomy patients at the Central Surgical Installation (IBS) of Karawang Hospital.

Method: In writing this case study, the author used a descriptive method, describing the nursing process approach which includes the assessment stages, diagnosis formulation, nursing planning, implementation, evaluation and documentation.

Results: Assessment of Mrs. S and Mr. A shows that both patients were diagnosed with Intracerebral Hematoma (ICH) and underwent craniotomy. Both patients showed the same anesthesia nursing problems, namely preoperative airway distress, risk of increased intraoperative ICP and risk of post-operative falls. Implementation of anesthesia nursing during intra-operation, namely hemodynamic monitoring with a combination of scalp block after induction in both patients

Conclusion: After the patients Mrs. S and Mr. A was given general anesthesia and combined with scalp block at the time of craniotomy, during intra-anesthesia anesthesia nursing problems at risk of increasing ICP were resolved.

Keywords: Craniotomy, Hemodynamics, Scalp block, ICP reduction

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MONITORING HEMODINAMIK PADA PEMBERIAN *SCALP BLOCK* PASIEN KRANIOTOMI DI RSUD KARAWANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Scalp block* mengurangi stress hemodinamik dalam hal pengendalian hemodinamik perioperatif terdapat perbedaan signifikan respon hemodinamik dengan penambahan teknik *scalp block* pada pembedahan kraniotomi.

Tujuan: Menerapkan monitoring hemodinamik dengan kombinasi *scalp block* pada pasien kraniotomi di Instalasi Bedah Sentral (IBS) RSUD Karawang.

Metode: Dalam penulisan studi kasus ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif, menggambarkan dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan yang meliputi tahap pengkajian, perumusan diagnosa, perencanaan keperawatan, implementasi, evaluasi dan dokumentasi.

Hasil: Pengkajian Ny. S dan Tn. A menunjukkan bahwa kedua pasien terdiagnosa Intracerebral Hematom (ICH) yang dilakukan tindakan kraniotomi. Kedua pasien menunjukkan masalah keperawatan anestesi yang sama yaitu kegawatan jalan nafas pre operasi, risiko peningkatan TIK saat intra operasi dan resiko jatuh post operasi. Implementasi keperawatan anestesi saat intra operasi yaitu monitoring hemodinamik dengan kombinasi pemberian teknik *scalp block* saat setelah dilakukan induksi pada kedua pasien

Kesimpulan: Setelah pasien Ny. S dan Tn. A diberikan general anestesi dan dikombinasikan dengan *scalp block* pada saat dilakukan tindakan kraniotomi, saat intra anestesi masalah keperawatan anestesi risiko peningkatan TIK teratasi.

Kata kunci : Kraniotomi, Hemodinamik, *Scalp block*, Penurunan TIK

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