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Studi Komparatif Manifestasi Klinis Antara Pasien Stroke Iskemik Dan Stroke Hemoragik Dalam Asuhan Keperawatan Di RSUP Dr Mohammad Hoesin Palembang

ABSTRAK

Stroke merupakan penyebab utama kematian dan kecacatan di dunia menurut World Health Organization, dengan angka kejadian yang terus meningkat di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan manifestasi klinis antara pasien stroke iskemik dan stroke hemoragik dalam asuhan keperawatan di RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang, meliputi tingkat kesadaran, fungsi motorik, sensorik, kognitif, bahasa, dan fungsi visual.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional dan metode komparatif. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji normalitas dan uji Mann-Whitney untuk membandingkan manifestasi klinis antara kedua kelompok pasien berdasarkan data pengkajian keperawatan dan rekam medis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien stroke hemoragik mayoritas mengalami penurunan kesadaran berat (GCS 6–8, 86,7%), gangguan motorik berat (100%), dan gangguan sensorik sedang hingga berat (86,7%). Sebaliknya, pasien stroke iskemik mayoritas memiliki kesadaran normal (GCS 15, 60%), gangguan motorik berat (100%), dan gangguan sensorik ringan (53,3%). Analisis komparatif menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan antara kedua kelompok pada fungsi motorik ($p = 0,000$), sensorik ekstremitas bawah ($p = 0,038$), kategori sensorik keseluruhan ($p = 0,005$), dan gangguan visual ($p = 0,006$), sedangkan tingkat kesadaran, fungsi kognitif, dan bahasa tidak berbeda signifikan.

Kesimpulannya, manifestasi klinis stroke hemoragik lebih berat dibanding stroke iskemik pada aspek motorik, sensorik, dan visual, sedangkan aspek kesadaran, kognitif, dan bahasa relatif serupa. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya asuhan keperawatan berbasis bukti yang disesuaikan dengan jenis stroke, khususnya dalam intervensi rehabilitasi motorik, pemulihan sensorik, dan pemantauan gangguan visual.

Kata kunci: stroke iskemik, stroke hemoragik, manifestasi klinis, asuhan keperawatan

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Comparative Study of Clinical Manifestations Between Ischemic Stroke and Hemorrhagic Stroke Patients in Nursing Care at RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang

ABSTRACT

Stroke is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide according to the World Health Organization, with incidence rates continuing to rise in Indonesia. This study aimed to analyze the differences in clinical manifestations between ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke patients in nursing care at RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang, including levels of consciousness, motor and sensory functions, cognitive and language abilities, and visual function.

This observational study used a cross-sectional design with a comparative approach. Data from nursing assessments and medical records were analyzed. Normality tests and the Mann-Whitney U test were applied to compare clinical manifestations between the two patient groups.

The results showed that the majority of hemorrhagic stroke patients experienced severe decreased consciousness (GCS 6–8, 86.7%), severe motor deficits (100%), and moderate to severe sensory deficits (86.7%). In contrast, most ischemic stroke patients had normal consciousness (GCS 15, 60%), severe motor deficits (100%), and mild sensory deficits (53.3%). Comparative analysis revealed significant differences between the two groups in motor function ($p = 0.000$), lower extremity sensory function ($p = 0.038$), overall sensory category ($p = 0.005$), and visual impairment ($p = 0.006$), while consciousness level, cognitive function, and language ability were not significantly different.

In conclusion, hemorrhagic stroke patients exhibited more severe clinical manifestations than ischemic stroke patients in motor, sensory, and visual functions, while consciousness, cognitive, and language functions were relatively similar. These findings highlight the importance of evidence-based nursing care tailored to stroke type, particularly for motor rehabilitation, sensory recovery, and visual function monitoring.

Keywords: ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, clinical manifestations, nursing care