

**GAMBARAN PENANGANAN PASIEN CEDERA KEPALA
DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT
RSU PKU MUHAMMADIYAH
BANTUL**

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Cedera kepala merupakan salah satu kejadian trauma yang memiliki angka kejadian yang cukup tinggi dan merupakan sebuah keadaan yang mengancam jiwa.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran penanganan pasien cedera kepala di instalasi gawat darurat RSU PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif non eksperimental dengan rancangan Deskriptif. Jumlah sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 25 responden dengan teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *nonprobability sampling* dengan jenis *Convenience Sampling*. Data yang didapatkan berasal dari IGD.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan waktu tanggap 1 menit, lama penanganan cedera kepala paling banyak 30 menit sebanyak 5 orang (20%) dan paling sedikit 110 menit sebanyak 1 orang (4%), umur <25 tahun sebanyak 15 orang (60%) paling sedikit 36-45 tahun sebanyak 2 orang (8%), responden laki-laki 18 orang (72%) perempuan 7 orang (28%), tingkat kegawatan paling banyak dalam kategori ringan 18 orang (72%) paling sedikit dalam kategori berat 3 orang (12%), kesadaran paling banyak *compos mentis* sebanyak 18 orang (72%) paling sedikit kesadaran koma sebanyak 1 orang (4%), pendidikan perawat D3, lama kerja <5 tahun sebanyak 5 orang dan >5 tahun 9 orang, tindakan penanganan dan terapi yang dilakukan pemeriksaan fisik sebanyak 25 orang (100%), Ct-Scan 22 orang (88%), infus NaCl 17 orang (68%), ATS 5 orang (20%), lidocain 7 orang (28%), heacting 10 orang (40%), manitol 4 orang (16%), diazepam 4 orang (16%), steroid 4 orang (16%), asam tranexamad 4 orang (16%), oksigen 9 orang (36%), waktu definitive 6 menit sebanyak 8 orang (32%).

Kesimpulan: Dari hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam penanganan waktu tanggap pasien cedera kepala dalam kategori cepat sebanyak 25 responden dengan waktu tanggap 1 menit, lama penanganan paling banyak 30 menit 5 orang (20%), umur <25 tahun, responden laki-laki 18 orang (72%), kegawatan kategori ringan 18 orang (72%), kesadaran *compos mentis*, pendidikan D3 keperawatan, lama kerja paling banyak >5 tahun 9 orang, tindakan penanganan paling banyak pemeriksaan fisik, waktu definitive 6 menit sebanyak 8 orang (32%).

Kata Kunci: waktu tanggap, penanganan pasien cedera kepala, IGD.

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THE DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS WITH HEAD INJURY IN EMERGENCY ROOM RSU PKU MUHAMMADIYAH BANTUL

ABSTRACT

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Background: Head injury is one of traumatic incidents that have high occurrences and an incident that may threaten the life as well as may cause severe impairment so that it should get serious attention from all parties.

Purpose: This study aims to discover the description of treatment for patients with head injury in emergency room of RSU PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul.

Method: This study is a non-experimental quantitative research using descriptive design. There are 25 respondents who were obtained using nonprobability sampling technique with convenience sampling type. The data were gathered from emergency room. The statistical analysis used univariate analysis.

Result: The results of this study indicate the response time of 1 minute, long handling head injuries at most 30 minutes as many as five people (20%) and at least 110 minutes in 1 (4%), age <25 years as many as 15 people (60%) at least 36-45 years as many as 2 people (8%), male respondents 18 people (72%) of women 7 people (28%), the gravity of the lightweight category most in 18 people (72%) at least in the weight category 3 (12%), awareness most compos mentis as many as 18 people (72%) at least awareness of coma as many as 1 (4%), nurse education D3, long working <5 years as many as 5 people and > 5 years 9, remedial action and therapeutic physical inspection of 25 people (100%), Ct-Scan 22 (88%), infusion of NaCl 17 people (68%), ATS 5 people (20%), lidocaine 7 people (28%), heacting 10 people (40%), mannitol 4 people (16%), diazepam 4 people (16%), steroid 4 people (16%), acid tranexamad 4 people (16%), oxygen 9 (36%), a definitive 6 minutes as many as eight people (32%).

Conclusion: The result of the study shows that in the response time for the patients with head injury which is categorized as quick response is as many as 25 respondents with the response time is 1 minute, long handling head injuries at most 30 minutes, age <25 years as many as 15 people (60%), nurse education D3, >5 years 9, the definitive time is 6 minute for 8 respondents (32%).

Keywords: response time, patients with head injury treatment, IGD

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