ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE
STUDY PROGRAM OF NURSING

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"CASE STUDY OF NURSING CARE TO THE MILD HEAD INJURY PATIENTS IN 6 FLOOR OF SURGICAL OPNAME OF PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL OF GATOT SOEBROTO ARMY CENTRAL HOSPITAL JAKARTA"

xv + 5 Chapters + 162 Pages + 39 Tables + 6 Pictures

ABSTRACT

Head Injury was a damage to the head, it was not caused by congenital or degenerative factor, but it was caused by physical injury of eksternal factor which can be decrease or be cange of awareness that make damage to cognitive and physical function. Head Injury consist of 3, that was mild head injury, moderate head injury, and severe head injury. The category of mild head injury was range of *Glasgow Coma Scale* (GCS) 13-15, it can be awareness lost under 30 minutes, it can not make cranial fracture, contusion or hematom, and it can not make amnesia after post injury under 1 hours. Based on case presentation in the 6 floor of surgical opname show that mild head injury was included as 3 priority cases. The goal of this case study was to identification of nursing care to the mild head injury patients in 6 floor of surgical opname of Presidency Hospital of Gatot Soebroto Army Central Hospital Jakarta 2016. In this case study was using nursing care approach to the 5 mild head injury patients in 6 floor of surgical opname of Presidency Hospital of Gatot Soebroto Army Central Hospital Jakarta 2016. All patients was male (100%), they age was 20-30 years (40%), they age was 30-40 years (20%), they age was 40-50 years (40%), All patients was finish education study of Senior High School (100%), they religion was islam (100%), they job was army (100%), it was caused by blunt injury (100%), the clinic manifest of the patients are range of *Glasgow Coma Scale* (GCS) 13-15, there was vulnus excoriasi (100%), diagnostic examinations to the patients was blood and radiology examinations (100%), Medical intervension to the patients was antibiotic and analgetic drugs (100%), the anamnesis was doing to all body system of the patients, nursing diagnosis of the patients was acute pain (100%), impaired physical mobility (20%), risk for infection (100%), self care deficit (20%), anxiety (40%), intervension, implementation, evaluation was doing based on many nursing problem each patients, discharge planning was doing health education to all patients (100%). In this nursing care was find a new nursing intervension, that was *slow deep breathing* exercise that used by patients to low of acute pain. Finally, it was expected to the patients of mild head injury to doing slow deep breathing exercise and be first alternative to low of acute pain of the mild head injury patients.

Key Words   : Nursing Care, Mild Head Injury
Bibliography : 2005-2015