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**PENERAPAN FAMILIAR AUDIOTORY SENSORY TRAINING
TERHADAP TINGKAT KESADARAN PADA NY.I DENGAN STROKE
HEMORAGIK DI RSI MUHAMMADIYAH KENDAL**

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Pendahuluan: Stroke merupakan gangguan peredaran darah di otak yang menyebabkan fungsi otak menjadi terganggu sehingga mengakibatkan berbagai gangguan pada tubuh. Bila terkena stroke dapat mengalami gangguan seperti hilangnya kesadaran, kelumpuhan serta tidak berfungsinya panca indera yang menyebabkan penderita akan meninggal. Karya ilmiah ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan Familiar Auditory Sensory Training terhadap tingkat kesadaran pada pasien stroke hemoragik.

Metode: Penulisan karya ilmiah ini menggunakan literatur review dari penelitian yang sudah dilakukan oleh Cirila, Jon Hafan dan Mulia Hakam yang menerapkan familiar auditory sensory training pada tingkat kesadaran pasien stroke. Penerapan familiar auditory sensory training dilakukan selama 3 hari dengan 3 sesi yakni sesi pertama (1 menit), sesi dua (4 menit) dan sesi tiga (5 menit).

Hasil: Penerapan Familiar Auditory Sensory Training (FAST) mempunyai hasil positif terhadap tingkat kesadaran pasien stroke. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan tingkat kesadaran pada Ny. I setelah diberikan terapi FAST selama 3 hari didapatkan hasil terdapat pengaruh terhadap tingkat kesadaran pada pasien stroke hemoragik.

Simpulan: Penerapan FAST terbukti dapat meningkatkan kesadaran pasien stroke. Hal ini dapat menjadi acuan untuk tenaga kesehatan untuk menerapkan terapi nonfarmakologi seperti familiar auditory sensory training untuk membantu proses pemulihan kesadaran pada pasien stroke.

ABSTRACT

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILIAR AUDITORY SENSORY
TRAINING IN ASSESSING LEVELS OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN PATIENT
DIAGNOSED WITH HEMORRHAGIC STROKE AT MUHAMMADIYAH
KENDAL ISLAMIC HOSPITAL**

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Introduction: Stroke is a cerebrovascular disease characterized by impaired blood circulation in the brain, leading to disruptions in brain function and other physiological disorders. In the event of a stroke, patients may encounter many disruptions, including loss of consciousness, paralysis, and impaired sensory function, which can eventually result in mortality for the patient. This case study aims to investigate the impact of implementing Familiar Auditory Sensory Training on the state of consciousness among individuals diagnosed with hemorrhagic stroke.

Methods: The case study implemented an evidence-based report from a study conducted by Cirila, Jon Hafan and Mulia Hakam, who apply familiar auditory sensory training to stroke patients' consciousness level. The application of familiar auditory sensory training was carried out for 3 days with 3 sessions, namely the first session (1 minute), second session (4 minutes) and third session (5 minutes).

Results: The application of Familiar Auditory Sensory Training (FAST) has positive results on the level of consciousness of stroke patients. This is evidenced by the level of awareness in a stroke patient. After being given FAST therapy for 3 days, the results showed an effect on the level of consciousness in hemorrhagic stroke patients.

Conclusion: The application of FAST is proven to increase the awareness of stroke patients. This can be a reference for health workers to apply non-pharmacological therapies, such as familiar auditory sensory training to help restore consciousness in stroke patients.