

## **ABSTRAK**

### **Gambaran Gangguan Menelan pada Pasien Stroke di Ruang Nagasari RSUP Prof. Dr. I.G.N.G Ngoerah Tahun 2025**

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Stroke merupakan penyebab disabilitas nomor satu dan kematian nomor tiga di dunia, salah satu komplikasi yang ditimbulkan akibat stroke adalah gangguan menelan, yang mengakibatkan gerakan dan tekanan lidah menurun, sehingga sulit untuk menelan air ataupun makanan, pada kondisi ini dapat menyebabkan komplikasi seperti pneumonia, aspirasi, dehidrasi, malnutrisi, kadang menyebabkan kematian, sehingga peneliti tertarik melakukan penelitian tentang, Gambaran Gangguan Menelan pada Pasien Stroke di Ruang Nagasari RSUP Prof Dr.I.G.N.G Ngoerah. Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif, sampel penelitian 85 orang pasien stroke, dengan tehnik sampel *consecutive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan lembar observasi RAPPIDS test, yang diberikan skor sesuai hasil penilaian dan dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian, didapatkan gambaran gangguan menelan pada pasien stroke mengalami perubahan saat dilakukan penilaian pertama dan kedua kalinya, usia ditemukan lebih beresiko mengalami gangguan menelan saat stroke, jenis kelamin, pekerjaan, IMT, riwayat hipertensi, kepatuhan minum obat hipertensi, frekuensi stroke, dan jenis stroke bukan menjadi faktor utama gangguan menelan, tetapi secara tidak langsung dapat menyebabkan gangguann menelan pada pasien stroke. Hal ini dikarenakan gangguan menelan pada pasien stroke juga dipengaruhi oleh, tingkat keparahan stroke, lokasi, dan luas lesi pada otak, sehingga memungkinkan gangguan menelan tidak terjadi pada semua pasien stroke.

Kata Kunci: Stroke, Gangguan Menelan, RAPPIDS test

## ABSTRACT

### ***Overview of Swallowing Disorders in Stroke Patients in the Nagasari Room of Prof. Dr. I.G.N.G Ngoerah Hospital in 2025***

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*Stroke is the leading cause of disability and the third leading cause of death worldwide. One of the complications caused by stroke is dysphagia, which results in reduced tongue movement and pressure, making it difficult to swallow water or food. This condition can lead to complications such as pneumonia, aspiration, dehydration, malnutrition, and sometimes death. Therefore, researchers are interested in investigating the characteristics of Swallowing Disorders in Stroke Patients in the Nagasari Ward of Prof. Dr. I.G.N.G. Ngoerah General Hospital. The method used in this study was a quantitative descriptive approach, with a sample of 85 stroke patients, employing a consecutive sampling technique. Data were collected using the RAPPIDS test observation sheet, which was scored according to the assessment results and analyzed using descriptive analysis. The study results showed that swallowing disorders in stroke patients changed between the first and second assessments. Age was found to be a risk factor for swallowing disorders in stroke patients, while gender, occupation, BMI, history of hypertension, adherence to hypertension medication, stroke frequency, and stroke type were not primary factors for swallowing disorders but could indirectly contribute to swallowing disorders in stroke patients. This is because swallowing disorders in stroke patients are also influenced by the severity of the stroke, the location, and the extent of the lesion in the brain, making it possible for swallowing disorders not to occur in all stroke patients.*

*Keywords: Stroke, Impaired Swallowing, RAPPIDS test*