

**PROGRAM STUDI DIII KEPERAWATAN FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN
INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU
Penelitian, Juli 2026**

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**Penerapan Asuhan Keperawatan Terapi Menggambar Pada Lansia Dengan
Demensia di Panti Jompo Embun Kehidupan Bangsa Pekanbaru**

xii + 203 halaman + 4 tabel + 1 gambar + 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Demensia merupakan gangguan neurokognitif yang menyebabkan penurunan daya ingat, orientasi, dan fungsi kognitif pada lansia sehingga memengaruhi kemandirian dan kualitas hidup. Terapi menggambar merupakan salah satu intervensi nonfarmakologis yang dapat memberikan stimulasi kognitif. Penelitian ini bertujuan menerapkan asuhan keperawatan gerontik melalui terapi menggambar pada lansia dengan demensia di Panti Jompo Embun Kehidupan Bangsa Pekanbaru. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus pada lima orang lansia selama enam hari melalui proses asuhan keperawatan yang meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis keperawatan berdasarkan SDKI, intervensi keperawatan berdasarkan SIKI, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Penilaian fungsi kognitif dilakukan menggunakan Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE).

Hasil menunjukkan peningkatan fungsi kognitif, konsentrasi, daya ingat, komunikasi, dan partisipasi lansia setelah diberikan terapi menggambar. Disimpulkan bahwa terapi menggambar dapat menjadi intervensi keperawatan nonfarmakologis untuk meningkatkan fungsi kognitif pada lansia dengan demensia

Kata Kunci : Demensia, Lansia, Terapi Menggambar, Fungsi Kognitif.

Daftar Bacaan : 55 Referensi (2020–2026)

**DIII NURSING STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF NURSING INSTITUT
KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU**

Study, July 2026

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***Implementation of Gerontic Nursing Care Through Drawing Therapy in Elderly
Patients with Dementia at Embun Kehidupan Bangsa Nursing Home,
Pekanbaru***

xii + 203 pages + 4 tables + 1 figure + 9 appendices

ABSTRACT

Dementia is a neurocognitive disorder characterized by a decline in memory, orientation, and cognitive function in older adults, affecting their independence and quality of life. Drawing therapy is a non-pharmacological intervention that provides cognitive stimulation. This study aimed to implement gerontic nursing care through drawing therapy for older adults with dementia at Embun Kehidupan Bangsa Nursing Home, Pekanbaru.

This study employed a case study approach involving five older adults over six days through the nursing care process, including assessment, nursing diagnosis based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI), nursing interventions based on the Indonesian Nursing Intervention Standards (SIKI), implementation, and evaluation. Cognitive function was assessed using the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE). The results showed improvements in cognitive function, concentration, memory, communication, and participation among older adults after receiving drawing therapy. It was concluded that drawing therapy can be used as a non-pharmacological nursing intervention to improve cognitive function in older adults with dementia.

Keywords: Dementia, Elderly, Drawing Therapy, Cognitive Function.

References: 55 (2020–2026)

