

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUN
JURUSAN KEPERAWATAN
PROGRAM STUDI PROFESI NERS**

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ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN *PERIOPERATIF* PADA PASIEN FRAKTUR FEMUR 1/3 DISTAL SINISTRA DENGAN OPEN *REDUCTION INTERNAL FIXATION* (ORIF) FEMUR SINISTRA DI RUANG INSTALASI BEDAH SENTRAL RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2021

xv + 87 halaman, 10 tabel dan 3 gambar

ABSTRAK

Fraktur femur merupakan hilangnya kontinuitas tulang paha, kondisi fraktur femur secara klinis bisa berupa fraktur femur terbuka yang disertai adanya kerusakan jaringan lunak (otot, kulit, jaringan saraf, dan pembuluh darah) dan fraktur femur tertutup yang dapat disebabkan oleh trauma langsung pada paha. Insiden fraktur femur di Indonesia merupakan yang paling sering yaitu sebesar 39% diikuti fraktur humerus (15%), fraktur tibia dan fibula (11%), dimana penyebab terbesar fraktur femur adalah kecelakaan lalu lintas yang biasanya disebabkan oleh kecelakaan mobil, motor atau kendaraan rekreasi (62,6%) dan jatuh (37,3%). Salah satu tindakan kolaboratif yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi masalah fraktur terutama fraktur femur adalah dengan tindakan operatif yaitu ORIF (*Open Reduction Internal Fixation*). Subjek asuhan keperawatan ini sebanyak satu orang dengan diagnosa medis fraktur femur yang akan dilakukan tindakan operasi ORIF. Metode yang digunakan pada laporan tugas akhir ini ialah proses keperawatan perioperatif (pre, intra dan post operasi) yang meliputi tahap pengkajian dengan melakukan wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik serta pemeriksaan penunjang.

Dari hasil laporan tugas akhir ini didapatkan kesimpulan pada fase pre operasi didapatkan diagnosa keperawatan yaitu nyeri akut dan ansietas, pada fase intra operasi didapatkan diagnosa keperawatan resiko cedera dan resiko hipovolemia, sedangkan pada fase post operasi didapatkan diagnosa keperawatan yaitu nyeri akut dan resiko hipotermia perioperatif. Diharapkan perawat tetap mempertahankan prosedur asuhan keperawatan sesuai standard yang berlaku baik dari tahap pengkajian, perumusan diagnose keperawatan, pembuatan intervensi keperawatan, pelaksanaan implementasi dan evaluasi baik pada fase pre, intra dan post operasi.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan Perioperatif, Fraktur Femur, ORIF
Daftar Refrensi : 23 (2001 – 2020)

**POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH TANJUNGPUR
NURSING MAJOR
NERS STUDY PROGRAM**

PROFFESION NURSES FINAL REPORT, AUGUST 2021

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**PERIOPERATIVE NURSING CARE IN FEMUR FRACTURE PATIENTS
1/3 DISTAL SINISTRA WITH OPEN REDUCTION INTERNAL
FIXATION (ORIF) FEMUR SINISTRA IN THE CENTRAL SURGICAL
INSTALLATION ROOM OF DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL
LAMPUNG PROVINCE IN 2021**

xv + 87 pages, 10 tables and 3 pictures

ABSTRACT

Femur fracture is a loss of continuity of the femur, femoral fracture conditions clinically can be in the form of an open fracture of the femur accompanied by soft tissue damage (muscle, skin, nerve tissue, and blood vessels) and a closed fracture of the femur which can be caused by direct trauma to the thigh. The incidence of femur fractures in Indonesia is the most frequent at 39% followed by fractures of the humerus (15%), fractures of the tibia and fibula (11%), where the biggest cause of femoral fractures is traffic accidents which are usually caused by car, motorcycle or recreational vehicle accidents. (62.6%) and fell (37.3%). One of the collaborative actions that can be taken to overcome fracture problems, especially fractures of the femur, is operative action, namely ORIF (Open Reduction Internal Fixation). The subject of this nursing care is one person with a medical diagnosis of a femoral fracture who will undergo ORIF surgery. The method used in this final report is the perioperative nursing process (pre, intra and postoperative) which includes the assessment phase by conducting interviews, observations, physical examinations and supporting examinations.

From the results of this final report, it was concluded that in the preoperative phase, nursing diagnoses were obtained, namely acute pain and anxiety, in the intraoperative phase, nursing diagnoses were obtained, risk of injury and risk of hypovolemia, while in the postoperative phase, nursing diagnoses were obtained, namely acute pain and risk of perioperative hypothermia. Nurses are expected to maintain nursing care procedures according to applicable standards, both from the assessment stage, formulating nursing diagnoses, making nursing interventions, implementing and evaluating both in the pre, intra and postoperative phases.

Keywords : Femur Fracture, Perioperative Nursing Care, ORIF

Reference list : 23 (2001 – 2020)