

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUNG
PRODI KEPERAWATAN KOTABUMI
Laporan Tugas Akhir,

APRIYANSYAH

Asuhan Keperawatan dengan Gangguan Kebutuhan Oksigenasi pada kasus *Fraktur Costae* Terhadap Tn. I di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSUD Jendral Ahmad Yani Kota Metro Pada Tanggal 09 November 2021
Xiv, 58 halaman, 4 table, 2 gambar

RINGKASAN

Fraktur costae atau di sebut patah tulang iga dapat menyebabkan nyeri dada dan dapat merusak leura sehingga timbul *pneumotoraks*. Pernapasan *paradoksial* terjadi bila terdapat gerakan dinding dada yang berlawanan selama pernapasan akibat patah tulang tulang iga yang melingkari daerah tertentu, keadaan ini menimbulkan *hipoksi* karena udara luar tak dapat mencapai *alveoli*. World Health Organization (WHO) mengemukakan bahwa kecelakaan lalu lintas merupakan penyebab kematian nomor 8 dan merupakan penyebab kematian. Berdasarkan hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (RISKEDAS) di Indonesia pada tahun 2018 terdapat 2,2% mengalami kecelakaan lalu lintas, dan bagian tubuh yang terkena cedera yaitu ada pada bagian tubuh anggota gerak atas sebesar 32,7% dan yang mengalami pravelensi cukup tinggi yaitu pada anggota gerak bawah 67,9%.

Tujuan umum penulisan laporan ini adalah memberikan gambaran tentang Asuhan Keperawatan dengan Gangguan Kebutuhan Oksigenasi pada kasus *fraktur costae* dan berdasarkan Standar Diagnosa Keperawatan (SDKI), Standar Luaran Keperawatan Indonesia (SLKI) dan Standar Intervensi Keperawatan Indonesia (SIKI).

Hasil pengkajian pada kasus ini didapatkan Tn. I mengalami Dispnea tampak menggunakan otot bantu pernapasan, napas abnormal, (*Takipnea*) fase ekspirasi memanjang, nyeri di dada,kepala,abdomen, nyeri saat menggerakkan ekstremitas. Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul pada pasien yaitu pola napas tidak efektif, nyeri akut, gangguan mobilitas fisik. SLKI : pola napas (L.01004), tingkat nyeri (L.08066), mobilitas fisik (L.05042). SIKI : manajemen jalan napas (I.01011), manajemen nyeri (I.08238), dukungan mobilisasi (I.05173).

Simpulan dari laporan tugas akhir ini tidak semua teori proses keperawatan kasus *fraktur costae* sesuai dengan kondisi pasien. Saran hendaknya meningkatkan mutu pelayanan mengenai asuhan keperawatan, guna menentukan diagnosa yang akurat sesuai dengan keadaan dan kebutuhan pasien.

Kata kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, *Fraktur Costae*, Gangguan Oksigenasi
Sumber : 18 (2006-2021)

APRIYANSYAH

Nursing Care with Impaired Oxygen Needs in Case of Costae Fracture Against Mr. I at the Emergency Installation of General Ahmad Yani Hospital, Metro City on November 9, 2021

xiv, 58 pages, 4 tables, 2 images

ABSTRACT

Rib fractures, also known as rib fractures, can cause chest pain and can damage the pleura, causing a pneumothorax. Paradoxical breathing occurs when there is opposing movement of the chest wall during breathing due to fractures of the ribs that encircle a certain area. This situation causes hypoxia because outside air cannot reach the alveoli. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that traffic accidents are the 8th leading cause of death and are the leading cause of death. Based on the results of Basic Health Research (RISKEDAS) in Indonesia in 2018, there were 2.2% of traffic accidents, and the injured body parts were in the upper limbs of 32.7%, and those who experienced a fairly high prevalence were in the lower movement members of 67.9%.

The general purpose of writing this report is to provide an overview of nursing care with impaired oxygen needs in rib fracture cases and is based on the Nursing Diagnosis Standards (IDHS), Indonesian Nursing Outcomes Standards (SLKI), and Indonesian Nursing Intervention Standards (SIKI).

The results of the study in this case found Mr. I had dyspnea, which appeared to be using the accessory muscles of respiration, abnormal breathing (tachypnea), prolonged expiratory phase, pain in the chest, head, and abdomen, and pain when moving the extremities. Nursing diagnoses that appear in patients are ineffective breathing patterns, acute pain, and impaired physical mobility. SLKI: breathing pattern (L.01004), level of pain (L.08066), physical mobility (L.05042). SIKI: airway management (I.01011), pain management (I.08238), mobilization support (I.05173).

The conclusion from this final project report is that not all theories of the nursing process for rib fracture cases are in accordance with the patient's condition. The suggestion should be to improve the quality of services regarding nursing care in order to determine an accurate diagnosis according to the circumstances and needs of the patient.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Costae Fracture, Oxygenation Disorder
Source: 18 (2006-2021)