

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG
JURUSAN KEPERAWATAN
PROGRAM STUDI PROFESI NERS
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Dewi Yuliana

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PERIOPERATIF BATU GINJAL KANAN
DENGAN TINDAKAN *NEFROLITOTOMI* DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL
MOELOK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2022.**

(xiv + 85 halaman, 4 gambar, 12 tabel dan 4 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Batu ginjal kanan (*nefrolithiasis*) adalah terbentuknya batu (kalkulus) dimana saja pada sistem penyalur urine, tetapi batu umumnya terbentuk di ginjal. Prevalensi batu ginjal adalah sebanyak 6 per 1000 penduduk atau 1.499.400 penduduk Indonesia menderita batu ginjal. Sebagian besar kasus penyakit batu ginjal dialami oleh orang-orang yang berusia 30-60 tahun. Sebanyak 10% wanita dan 15% pria pernah mengalami kondisi ini selama hidup mereka (Kemenkes RI, 2018). Berdasarkan data pasien batu ginjal di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung, didapatkan bahwa pada tahun 2020 sebanyak 416 orang dan tahun 2021 sebanyak 422 orang. Data ini menunjukkan peningkatan angka kejadian penyakit batu ginjal di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Tujuan penulisan laporan ini adalah menggambarkan pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan perioperatif pada kasus nefrolithiasis dengan tindakan nefrolitotomi. Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data pada tahap pengkajian, dengan melakukan wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik serta pemeriksaan penunjang. Subyek dalam laporan ini adalah pasien nefrolithiasis dengan tindakan operasi nefrolitotomi. Dari hasil pengkajian didapatkan masalah keperawatan preoperasi : nyeri akut berhubungan dengan agen pencedera fisiologis, intraoperasi : resiko cedera berhubungan dengan perubahan sensasi dan postoperasi : nyeri akut berhubungan dengan agen pencedera fisik dan resiko hipotermi berhubungan dengan efek agen farmakologis. Rencana keperawatan yang ditetapkan berdasarkan diagnosa keperawatan yang dirumuskan. Implementasi tindakan dikerjakan sesuai intervensi keperawatan yang ditetapkan secara mandiri maupun kolaborasi dalam tim operasi sehingga tujuan rencana tindakan tercapai. Evaluasi tahap pre operasi : nyeri menurun, tahap intraoperasi : resiko cedera tidak terjadi. Tahap post operasi resiko hipotermia tidak terjadi dan nyeri menurun.

Saran, diharapkan dapat melakukan prosedur asuhan keperawatan sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku sesuai dengan tahapan pengkajian, perumusan diagnosa keperawatan, pembuatan intervensi keperawatan, pelaksanaan implementasi dan evaluasi baik saat pre operasi, intra operasi, maupun post operasi.

Kata Kunci : Batu Ginjal, *Nefrolitotomi*
Daftar Referensi : 38 (2005-2019)

**HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF TANJUNGPUR
NURSING MAJOR
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Dewi Yuliana

**PERIOPERATIVE NURSING CARE OF RIGHT KIDNEY STONES
WITH NEPHROLITOTOMY MEASURES IN RSUD DR. H. ABDUL
MOELOK, LAMPUNG PROVINCE, 2022.**

(xiv + 85 pages, 4 pictures, 12 tables, and 4 attachments)

ABSTRACT

Right kidney stone (nephrolithiasis) is the formation of stones (calculus) anywhere in the urinary system, but stones generally form in the kidneys. The prevalence of kidney stones is 6 per 1000 population or 1,499,400 Indonesians suffer from kidney stones. Most cases of kidney stone disease are experienced by people aged 30-60 years. As many as 10% of women and 15% of men have experienced this condition during their lifetime (Kemenkes RI, 2018). Based on data on kidney stone patients at the Abdul Moeloek Regional General Hospital, Lampung Province, it was found that in 2020 there were 416 people and in 2021 as many as 422 people. This data shows an increase in the incidence of kidney stones at the Abdul Moeloek Regional General Hospital, Lampung Province.

The purpose of writing this report is to describe the implementation of perioperative nursing care in cases of nephrolithiasis with nephrolithotomy. The method used in collecting data at the assessment stage, by conducting interviews, observations, physical examinations and supporting examinations. The subjects in this report are nephrolithiasis patients with nephrolithotomy surgery. From the results of the study, it was found that preoperative nursing problems: acute pain associated with physiological injuring agents, intraoperative: risk of injury associated with changes in sensation and postoperative: acute pain associated with physical injuring agents and risk of hypothermia related to the effects of pharmacological agents. The nursing plan is determined based on the formulated nursing diagnosis. The implementation of actions is carried out according to nursing interventions that are determined independently or in collaboration with the operating team so that the objectives of the action plan are achieved. Evaluation of preoperative stage: pain decreases, intraoperative stage: risk of injury does not occur. In the postoperative stage, the risk of hypothermia does not occur and pain decreases.

Suggestions, are expected to be able to carry out nursing care procedures in accordance with applicable standards in accordance with the stages of assessment, formulation of nursing diagnoses, making nursing interventions, implementing and evaluating both preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative.

Keywords : Kidney Stones, Nephrolithotomy

Reference list : 38 (2005-2019)