

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG
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**Asuhan Keperawatan Perioperatif Pada Pasien Trauma Tumpul Abdomen
Dengan Tindakan Laparotomi Di Ruang OK Rumah Sakit Mardi Waluyo
Metro Tahun 2019**

Xv + 66 halaman, 11 tabel dan lampiran

ABSTRAK

Trauma abdomen adalah cedera pada abdomen dapat terjadi dengan atau tanpa tembusnya dinding perut. Menurut *World Health Organization* trauma merupakan masalah kesehatan yang semakin signifikan di seluruh dunia. Setiap hari 16.000 orang meninggal karena luka-luka. Trauma abdomen merupakan penyebab kematian yang cukup sering ditemukan sekitar 7-10 % pasien trauma. Di Indonesia penyebab cedera secara umum yang terbanyak adalah jatuh (40,9 %) dan kecelakaan sepeda motor (40,6 %), selanjutnya penyebab cedera karena terkena benda tajam atau tumpul (7,3%). Pada penanganan/penatalaksanaan trauma abdomen lebih bersifat kedaruratan dan harus dilakukan tindakan pembedahan laparotomi. Prosedur pembedahan laparotomi adalah insisi pada dinding abdomen pada bedah digestif dan obgyn. Pasien trauma tumpul abdomen dengan laparotomi memiliki beberapa masalah keperawatan yang ditemukan yaitu nyeri dan resiko perdarahan .

Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian dirumuskan beberapa diagnosa keperawatan sebagai berikut: pre operasi: nyeri akut dan resiko perdarahan intra operasi: resiko perdarahan, dan post operasi: hipotermi dan nyeri akut. Rencana keperawatan yang ditetapkan berdasarkan diagnosa keperawatan yang dirumuskan. Implementasi tindakan dikerjakan sesuai intervensi keperawatan yang ditetapkan pada Ny. Y secara mandiri maupun kolaboratif dalam tim operasi sehingga tujuan rencana tindakan tercapai. Evaluasi dari setiap diagnosa keperawatan didapatkan sebagai berikut, tahap pre operasi masalah nyeri akut dan resiko perdarahan dilanjutkan di intra operasi. Tahap intra operasi masalah risiko perdarahan dilakukan tranfusi darah di ruang rawat. Tahap post operasi masalah hipotermi teratasi dan masalah nyeri akut dilanjutkan intervensi di ruang rawat. Diharapkan perawat untuk lebih teliti dalam melakukan pengkajian, merumuskan masalah, serta menentukan intervensi pada pasien kasus perioperatif, terutama yang akan dilakukan tindakan pembedahan khususnya laparotomi.

Kata Kunci : Laparotomi, Trauma Abdomen, Asuhan Keperawatan Perioperatif
Referensi : 23 (2001-2018)

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Perioperative Nursing Care for Abdomen Traumatized Patients with Laparotomy in the OK Room Mardi Waluyo Metro Hospital in 2019

Xv + 66 pages, 11 tables and attachments

ABSTRACT

Abdominal trauma is an injury to the abdomen that can occur with or without penetrating the abdominal wall. According to the World Health Organization trauma is an increasingly significant health problem throughout the world. Every day 16,000 people die from injuries. Abdominal trauma is a fairly common cause of death in around 7-10% of trauma patients. In Indonesia, the most common causes of injury were falls (40.9%) and motorbike accidents (40.6%), then the cause of injuries due to sharp or blunt objects (7.3%). In the handling / management of abdominal trauma is more emergency and must be performed Laparotomy surgery. Laparotomy surgical procedure is an incision in the abdominal wall in digestive surgery and obgyn. Blunt abdominal trauma patients with laparotomy have found several nursing problems, namely pain and risk of bleeding.

Based on the results of the assessment, several nursing diagnoses were formulated as follows: preoperative: acute pain and risk of intraoperative bleeding: risk of bleeding, and postoperatively: hypothermia and acute pain. The nursing plan is determined based on the nursing diagnoses that are formulated. The implementation of the action was carried out in accordance with the nursing orders determined by Ny. Y independently and collaboratively in the operations team so that the objectives of the action plan are achieved. Evaluation of each nursing diagnosis is obtained as follows, the pre-operative stage of the problem of acute pain and the risk of bleeding continue in the intra operation. Intraoperative stage of the problem of bleeding risk blood transfusion in the ward. The postoperative stage of the hypothermia problem is resolved and the problem of acute pain is continued by intervention in the ward. It is expected that nurses to be more careful in conducting studies, formulating problems, and determining interventions in patients with perioperative cases, especially those that will be surgically performed especially in laparotomy.

Keywords: Laparotomy, Abdomen Trauma, Perioperative Nursing Care
Reference: 23 (2001-2018)