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Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien dengan Gangguan Oksigenasi pada Kasus
Asma Bronkial terhadap Ny. S di Ruang Paru RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu
Kotabumi Lampung Utara Tanggal 10-13 Oktober 2022

RINGKASAN

Asma bronkial merupakan penyakit inflamasi kronik saluran napas. Penderita akan mengalami kesulitan bernapas yang disertai batuk, hingga dapat menyebabkan berhentinya napas serta kematian. Sebanyak 339 juta orang di dunia mengalami asma dengan prevalensi yang terus meningkat. Kasus asma di Indonesia menyentuh angka 1.017.290 jiwa dengan prevalensi 2,4% disemua usia. Rumusan masalah pada laporan ini bagaimana asuhan keperawatan Ny. S pada penyakit asma bronkial dengan gangguan oksigenasi.

Tujuan penulisan Laporan Tugas Akhir memberikan gambaran tentang asuhan keperawatan asma bronkial pada Ny. S usia 59 tahun dengan gangguan oksigenasi di Ruang Paru RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara pada tanggal 10-13 Oktober 2022.

Hasil pengkajian didapatkan data: sesak napas sejak 1 hari yang lalu disertai batuk, sesak saat beraktivitas dan tanpa beraktivitas, mengeluh sulit tidur, ada suara tambahan *wheezing*, pernapasan 28 x/menit. Diagnosa keperawatan berdasarkan pengkajian mengacu pada SDKI meliputi: pola napas tidak efektif, intoleransi aktivitas, gangguan pola tidur, nyeri akut, defisit perawatan diri: *toileting*. Perencanaan keperawatan meliputi luaran: Pola napas membaik, toleransi aktivitas meningkat dan pola tidur membaik. Intervensi: manajemen jalan napas, manajemen energi, dukungan tidur. Implementasi yang dilakukan memonitor pola napas, memonitor bunyi napas tambahan, memposisikan *semi-fowler* atau *fowler*, memberikan minum hangat, memberikan oksigen, mengajarkan teknik batuk efektif, kolaborasi pemberian bronkodilator, ekspektoran dan mukolitik jika perlu. Evaluasi selama tiga hari menunjukkan masalah keperawatan teratasi: pola napas membaik, toleransi aktivitas meningkat dan pola tidur membaik.

Simpulan Laporan Tugas Akhir ini adalah teori keperawatan asma bronkial sesuai dengan keadaan pasien. Saran dari laporan ini diharapkan pihak rumah sakit dapat memberikan pelayanan cepat tanggap dan asuhan keperawatan yang berkualitas.

Kata kunci : asuhan keperawatan, asma bronkial, oksigenasi

Daftar Bacaan : 16 (2013-2021)

TANJUNGPURING HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF
KOTABUMI NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
Final Project Report, October 10-13 2022

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Nursing Care of Patients with Oxygenation Disorder in Bronchial Asthma Cases Against Mrs. S In the Lung Room, RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi North Lampung, November 10th until 13th, 2022.

ABSTRACT

Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways. Patients will experience difficulty breathing accompanied by coughing, which can cause cessation of breathing and death. As many as 339 million people in the world have asthma with an increasing prevalence. Asthma cases in Indonesia touched 1,017,290 people with a prevalence of 2.4% at all ages. The formulation of the problem in this report is how the nursing care of Mrs. S in bronchial asthma with impaired oxygenation.

The purpose of writing the final project report is to provide an overview of nursing care for bronchial asthma in Mrs. S with impaired oxygenation in the Lung Room of RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi, North Lampung on November 10th until 13th, 2021.

The results of the study obtained data: shortness of breath since 1 days ago accompanied by coughing, shortness of breath during activities and without activities, complaining of difficulty sleeping, the sound of additional breath wheezing, breathing 28 x / min. Nursing diagnoses based on assessments referring to the IDHS include: ineffective breathing patterns, activity intolerance, disturbed sleep patterns, acute pain, self-care deficits: toileting. Nursing planning includes outcomes: improved breathing, increased activity tolerance and improved sleep patterns. Interventions: airway management, energy management, sleep support. The implementation is monitoring breathing patterns, monitoring additional breath sounds, positioning semi-fowler or fowler, giving warm drinks, giving oxygen, teaching effective coughing techniques, collaboration in giving bronchodilators, expectorants and mucolytics if necessary. Evaluation for three days showed nursing problems were resolved: breathing patterns improved, activity tolerance increased and sleep patterns improved.

The conclusion of this final report is the theory of bronchial asthma nursing according to the patient's condition. Suggestions from this report are expected by the hospital to further improve the quality of services, such as responsive services and providing quality nursing care.

Keywords : nursing care, bronchial asthma, oxygen

Reading List : 16 (2013-2021)