

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
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PRODI D III KEPERAWATAN TANJUNGPUR**

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Ni Putu Galuh Redia Husadi

xiv + 82 Halaman + 14 Tabel + 2 Gambar + Lampiran

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN GANGGUAN KEBUTUHAN
OKSIGENASI PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU
DI RUANG PARU RSUD DR. A DADI TJOKRODIPO
BANDAR LAMPUNG
TAHUN 2024**

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *mycobacterium tuberculosis*, yakni kuman *aerob* yang hidup di paru atau di berbagai organ tubuh yang lainnya yang mempunyai tekanan parsial oksigen yang tinggi yaitu terdapat 10, 4 juta kasus tuberkulosis pada 2016. Prevalensi angka kejadian tuberkulosis paru cukup tinggi mulai dari luar sampai dalam negeri. Data yang diperoleh di RSUD Dr. A Dadi Tjokrodipo Kota Bandar Lampung pada 2 Januari 2024, didapatkan informasi bahwa jumlah penderita tuberkulosis setiap bulannya mencapai 50 penderita. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan yang berfokus pada dua subjek dengan masalah bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif. Tujuan asuhan ini melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien tuberkulosis dengan masalah gangguan kebutuhan oksigenasi. Metode penulisan dengan penerapan asuhan keperawatan meliputi pengkajian, perumusan diagnosis, intervensi, implementasi dan evaluasi dilaksanakan tanggal 02-06 Januari diruang Paru RSUD Dr. A Dadi Tjokrodipo. Didapatkan hasil pengkajian pasien sesak napas disertai dengan dahak berwarna putih kental, Pasien mengatakan sulit tidur dikarenakan terkadang saat malam hari sesak nafasnya meningkat, badannya terasa lemas karena kurang tidur. kesadaran composmentis, GCS : E=4 V=5 M=6, TD : 120/80 MmHg, N : 88 x/m, RR : 30 x/m, SpO₂ : 93%, S : 36,2⁰c, terdapat suara napas ronchi kering. Implementasi yang telah dilakukan meliputi mengidentifikasi batuk, memonitor pola napas, memberikan O₂ sebanyak 5L, memberikan n-acetylcysteine dari hasil asuhan keperawatan didapatkan hasil sesak napas meningkat ketika melakukan aktivitas berlebih, RR 30x/m, suara napas ronchi dan wheezing. Masalah keperawatan ini diperoleh bahwa tujuan tercapai dengan hasil bahwa produksi sputum menurun, *wheezing* menurun, dispnea menurun, ortopnea menurun, sianosis menurun, frekuensi napas membaik, pola napas membaik. Diharapkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien tuberkulosis ini dapat menjadi acuan meningkatkan penanganan asuhan keperawatan sesuai standar prosedur.

Kata Kunci : Oksigenasi, Tuberkulosis

Daftar Pustaka : 22 (2013-2022)

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Ni Putu Galuh Redia Husadi

xiv + 82 Pages + 14 Table + 2 Pictures + Attachments

**NURSING CARE FOR DISORDER NEEDS OXYGENATION
IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS
IN THE LUNG ROOM OF DR. RSUD. A DADI TJOKRODIPO
LAMPUNG 2024**

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, namely aerobic bacteria that live in the lungs or in various other body organs which have a high partial pressure of oxygen, namely there were 10.4 million cases of tuberculosis in 2016. The prevalence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis is quite high starting from from abroad to within the country. Data obtained at RSUD Dr. A Dadi Tjokrodipo, Bandar Lampung City, on January 2 2024, received information that the number of tuberculosis sufferers reached 50 every month. The author used a nursing care approach that focused on two subjects with ineffective airway clearance problems. The aim of this care is to carry out nursing care for tuberculosis patients with problems with impaired oxygenation needs. The writing method with the application of nursing care includes assessment, formulation of diagnosis, intervention, implementation and evaluation carried out on January 2-6 in the Lung Room at Dr. RSUD. A Dadi Tjokrodipo. The results of the study showed that the patient had shortness of breath accompanied by thick white phlegm. The patient said he had difficulty sleeping because sometimes his shortness of breath increased at night, his body felt weak due to lack of sleep. composmentis consciousness, GCS : E=4 V=5 M=6, BP : 120/80 MmHg, N : 88 x/m, RR : 30 x/m, Spo2 : 93%, S : 36.20c, there are breath sounds dry crackles. The implementation that has been carried out includes identifying coughs, monitoring breathing patterns, giving 5L O2, giving n-acetylcysteine. From the results of nursing care, the results showed that shortness of breath increased when doing excessive activity, RR 30x/m, rhonchi and wheezing breath sounds. This nursing problem shows that the goal is achieved with the result that sputum production decreases, wheezing decreases, dyspnea decreases, orthopnea decreases, cyanosis decreases, respiratory frequency improves, breathing patterns improve. It is hoped that nursing care for tuberculosis patients can become a reference for improving nursing care according to standard procedures.

Keyword : Oxygenation, Tuberculosis

Disease Bibliography : (2014 -2023)