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PENERAPAN TERAPI INHALASI PEMBERIAN *NEBULIZER* PADA TN.M
DENGAN TUBERKULOSIS (TB) PARU YANG MENGALAMI MASALAH
KEPERAWATAN BERSIHAN JALAN NAPAS TIDAK EFEKTIF DI RUANG
FRESIA LANTAI 3 RUMAH SAKIT UMUM HANDAYANI KOTABUMI
LAMPUNG UTARA

xvii + 73 halaman + 9 tabel + 2 gambar + 5 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* yang menyerang berbagai organ, terutama paru-paru. Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai tanda dan gejala yang dialami pasien Tuberkulosis Paru terutama dalam mengatasi bersihan jalan napas pasien. Metode dalam penelitian ini menggunakan tindakan keperawatan yaitu terapi inhalasi *nebulizer* terhadap 1 orang pasien berinisial Tn.M dengan Tuberkulosis Paru yang mengalami masalah keperawatan bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif. di Rumah Sakit Handayani Kotabumi Lampung Utara yang dilaporkan dalam bentuk studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setelah diberikan terapi inhalasi *nebulizer* dilakukan perawatan selama 3 hari masalah keperawatan bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif teratasi yaitu jalan napas subjek penelitian kembali normal ditandai dengan subjek penelitian dapat bernafas dengan lega, Frekuensi Napas membaik 20x/menit, Saturasi Oksigen 98% dan subjek penelitian mampu batuk untuk mengeluarkan dahak. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini bahwa terapi inhalasi *nebulizer* dapat menurunkan tanda dan gejala dari Tuberkulosis Paru serta mengatasi bersihan jalan napas.

Kata kunci : Terapi inhalasi *nebulizer*, Tuberkulosis
Paru, Bersihan Jalan Napas Tidak Efektif
Daftar bacaan : 20 (2015 – 2024)

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*IMPLEMENTATION OF NEBULIZER INHALATION THERAPY ON TN.M WITH
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (TB) WHO EXPERIENCED INEFFECTIVE
BREATHWAY CLEANING PROBLEMS IN THE FRESIA ROOM, 3rd FLOOR,
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xvii + 73 pages + 9 table + 2 picture + 5 appendices

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the Mycobacterium Tuberculosis bacteria which attacks various organs, especially the lungs. This study aims to assess the signs and symptoms experienced by Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients, especially in dealing with the patient's airway clearance. The method in this research used nursing action, namely nebulizer inhalation therapy for 1 patient with the initials Mr. M with pulmonary tuberculosis who experienced ineffective airway clearance nursing problems. at Handayani Hospital, Kotabumi, North Lampung, which was reported in the form of a case study. The results of the study showed that after being given nebulizer inhalation therapy, treatment was carried out for 3 days. The nursing problem of ineffective airway clearance was resolved, namely the client's airway returned to normal, indicated by the client being able to breathe freely, respiratory frequency improved to 20x/minute, oxygen saturation was 98% and the client was able to cough to expel phlegm. The conclusion of this study is that nebulizer inhalation therapy can reduce signs and symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis and improve airway clearance.

*Keywords : Nebulizer inhalation therapy, Tuberculosis
Lungs, Ineffective Airway Clearance*

Reference : 20 (2015 – 2024)