

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUN
JURUSAN KEPERAWATAN
PROGRAM STUDI PROFESI NERS**

**LAPORAN AKHIR PROFESI NERS, Juli 2021
Ayu Pratika Wati**

Asuhan Keperawatan Perioperatif Pada Pasien Hernia Inguinalis Lateral dengan Tindakan Herniotomy di Ruang Operasi RSUD Dr.H.Bob Bazar,SKM Kalianda Tahun 2021

xv + 70 halaman, 18 tabel, 6 gambar, dan 3 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Hernia merupakan penonjolan isi suatu rongga melalui bagian lemah dari dinding rongga bersangkutan. Hernia inguinalis merupakan hernia yang paling umum terjadi dan muncul sebagai tonjolan di selangkangan atau skrotum. Orang awam biasa menyebutnya “turun bero” atau “hernia”. Menurut World Health Organization (WHO), mendapatkan data penderita hernia mencapai 19.173.279 orang. Pada tahun 2011, Negara Uni Emirat Arab menjadi negara dengan jumlah penderita hernia terbesar di dunia sekitar 3.950 orang. Penyebaran hernia paling banyak berada di negara berkembang seperti negara-negara di Afrika dan Asia Tenggara termasuk Indonesia. Salah satu penanganan yang dilakukan pada pasien hernia inguinalis adalah herniotomy.

Tugas akhir ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan perioperatif dengan tindakan herniotomi atas indikasi Hernia Inguinalis Lateral di ruang operasi RSUD Bob Bazar, SKM Kalianda pada tanggal 08 Juli 2021. Metode yang digunakan pada laporan tugas akhir ini ialah pengambilan data melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi.

Hasil dari permasalahan yang ditemukan adalah pasien dengan diagnosa keperawatan nyeri akut dan ansietas pada fase pre operatif, resiko cedera pada fase intra operatif, dan resiko hipotermia perioperatif pada fase post operatif. Setelah diberikan tindakan keperawatan dan dievaluasi pada tahap pre operatif masalah nyeri akut dan ansietas teratasi. Tahap intra operasi resiko cedera teratasi dengan tidak terjadinya cedera. Tahap post operasi resiko hipotermia perioperatif teratasi. Diharapkan perawat dapat mempertahankan asuhan keperawatan perioperatif yang sudah sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku baik dalam tahapan pengkajian, perumusan diagnosa keperawatan, pembuatan intervensi keperawatan, pelaksanaan implementasi dan evaluasi di fase preoperasi, intra operasi, maupun post operasi.

Kata Kunci: Herniotomi, Hernia Inguinalis Lateral, Asuhan Keperawatan Perioperatif

Referensi: 30 sumber (2011-2020)

**HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF TANJUNGPUR
NURSING MAJOR
ADVANCED NERS PROFESSIONAL**

FINAL PROFESSIONAL REPORT NERS, July 2021

Ayu Pratika Wati

**Perioperative Nursing Care Of Patient With Lateral Inguinal Hernia With
Herniotomy In The Operating Room Of Dr. H. Bob Bazar, SKM Kalianda
Hospital In 2021**

xv + 70 pages, 18 tables, 6 pictures, and 3 attachments

ABSTRACT

Hernia is a protrusion of the contents of a cavity through a weak part of the wall of the cavity concerned. Inguinal hernias are the most common hernias and appear as a bulge in the groin or scrotum. Ordinary people used to call it "the bowel down" or "hernia". According to the World Health Organization (WHO), getting data on hernia sufferers reached 19,173,279 people. In 2011, the United Arab Emirates became the country with the largest number of hernia sufferers in the world, around 3,950 people. The distribution of hernias is mostly in developing countries such as countries in Africa and Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. One of the managements performed on hernia patients is herniotomy.

The purpose of this final project is to describe the implementation of perioperative nursing care with herniotomy for the indication of Lateral Inguinal Hernia in the operating room of Dr. H. Bob Bazar, SKM Kalianda Hospital at July 08, 2021. The method used in this final report is data collection through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and documentation studies.

The results of the problems found were patients with nursing diagnoses of acute pain and anxiety in the preoperative phase, the risk of injury in the intraoperative phase, and the risk of perioperative hypothermia in the postoperative phase. After being given nursing actions and evaluated at the preoperative stage, the problems of acute pain and anxiety were resolved. In the intraoperative stage, the risk of injury is resolved with no injury. In the postoperative stage, the risk of perioperative hypothermia is resolved. It is expected that nurses can maintain perioperative nursing care that is in accordance with applicable standards both in the assessment phase, formulation of nursing diagnoses, making nursing interventions, implementation and evaluation in the preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative phases.

Keywords: Herniotomy, Hernia Inguinalis, Perioperative Nursing Care

Reference: 30 source (2011-2020)