

STUDI KASUS : ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA KLIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU (TB PARU) DENGAN BERSIHAN JALAN NAFAS TIDAK EFEKTIF

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Abstrak

Tuberkulosis (TB Paru) ialah penyakit berjangkit yang disebabkan akibat kuman *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* yang terutama menyerang paru-paru namun bisa menyerang organ lain. Gejala utama penderita tuberkulosis paru yaitu batuk bersputum minimum 2 minggu. Batuk bisa disertai dengan indikasi lain, semacam sputum berbau darah, batuk darah, tidak enak badan, lesu, tersesak napas, depresiasi berat tubuh, kehilangan keinginan makan dan keringat malam tanpa kegiatan fisik. Penelitian yang digunakan yakni studi kasus dan tipe penelitian ini digunakan pada bentuk studi kasus. Studi kasus ini merupakan studi kasus terkait keperawatan medikal bedah yang memfokuskan pada kasus Tuberkulosis (TB Paru) di Ruang Catelya Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 1 Cipayung, metode yang dipakai yaitu sistem keperawatan yang mencakup pengkajian keperawatan, diagnosa keperawatan, intervensi keperawatan, implementasi dan evaluasi keperawatan. Masalah yang muncul pada kasus adalah a. Bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan hipersekresi jalan napas/secret yang tertahan (SDKI, D.0149, halaman 18), Defisit Nutrisi berhubungan dengan Peningkatan Kebutuhan Metabolisme (SDKI, D.0019, halaman 56) dan Defisit pengetahuan berhubungan dengan kurang terpapar informasi (SDKI, D. 0111, halaman 246). Setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan selama 3x24 jam hasil evaluasi semua diagnosa keperawatan teratasi sesuai dengan tujuan kriteria hasil yang ditetapkan. Penerapan asuhan keperawatan pada klien tuberkulosis paru mencapai hasil yang diharapkan karena adanya kerjasama yang baik antar klien dan perawat.

Kata kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Dewasa, Tuberculosis Paru

CASE STUDY : NURSING CARE IN CLIENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY TB) WITH INEFFECTIVE AIRWAY CLEARANCE

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (pulmonary TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which mainly attacks the lungs but can attack other organs. The main symptom of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis is cough with sputum for a minimum of 2 weeks. Cough can be accompanied by other indications, such as sputum mixed with blood, coughing up blood, feeling unwell, lethargic, short of breath, depreciating body weight, loss of desire to eat and night sweats without physical activity. The research design used was a case study and this type of research was used in the form case study. This case study is a case study related to medical surgical nursing which focuses on Tuberculosis (Pulmonary TB) cases in the Catelya Room of the Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 1 Cipayung Social Institution, the method used is the nursing system which includes nursing assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing intervention, implementation and nursing evaluation. The problems that arise in the case are a. Ineffective airway clearance is related to airway hypersecretion/retained secretions (IDHS, D.0149, page 18), Nutrition Deficits are related to Increased Metabolic Requirements (SDKI, D.0019, page 56) and Knowledge deficits are related to less exposure to information (SDKI, D. 0111, page 246). after carrying out nursing actions for 3x24 hours the evaluation results of all nursing diagnoses are resolved in accordance with the objectives of the established outcome criteria. The application of nursing care to pulmonary tuberculosis clients achieves the expected results due to good cooperation between clients and nurses

Keywords : Adults, Nursing Care, Pulmonary Tuberculosis