

STUDI KASUS : PENERAPAN PERAWATAN LUKA METODE *MOIST WOUND HEALING* PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DENGAN MASALAH GANGGUAN INTEGRITAS JARINGAN DI RSUD TARAKAN

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: DM merupakan penyakit tidak menular yang disebabkan oleh rusaknya pankreas atau berkurangnya produksi insulin, sehingga mengakibatkan hiperglikemia. Kondisi hiperglikemia dalam jangka panjang dapat menimbulkan berbagai komplikasi serius, termasuk ulkus diabetikum. **Tujuan:** Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keefektifan dari implementasi perawatan luka metode *moist wound healing* dalam pemberian asuhan keperawatan komprehensif pada pasien DM tipe 2. **Metode:** Desain studi kasus ini bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan *single case study* menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria pasien ulkus diabetikum grade 3, bersedia menjadi subjek penelitian, dan mampu berkomunikasi. Informasi diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan analisis dokumen. **Hasil:** Data pengkajian didapatkan ulkus diabetikum pedis sinistra, eksudat berjumlah sedang, bau minimal, GDS 295 g/dL, Hb 6,8 g/dL, dan nyeri pada luka. Implementasi utama difokuskan pada penerapan perawatan luka metode *moist wound healing* dengan menggunakan larutan Prontosan yang dilakukan selama 3x24 jam. Hasil evaluasi terhadap masalah gangguan integritas jaringan menunjukkan adanya penurunan skor *Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool* selama 3 hari berturut-turut, yakni 36, 35, dan 29. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat pengaruh pemberian larutan Prontosan terhadap proses penyembuhan ulkus diabetikum grade 3.

Kata Kunci : *Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool*, Gangguan Integritas Jaringan, *Moist Wound Healing*, Prontosan, Ulkus Diabetikum

**CASE STUDY : APPLYING THE MOIST WOUND HEALING
METHOD TO TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS
WITH PROBLEM-IMPAIRED TISSUE INTEGRITY
AT TARAKAN HOSPITAL**

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Abstract

Background: DM is a non-communicable disease caused by damage to the pancreas or reduced insulin production, resulting in hyperglycemia. Long-term hyperglycemia conditions can cause various serious complications, including diabetic ulcers. **Objective:** This study aims to identify the effectiveness of the implementation of the moist wound healing method in providing comprehensive nursing care to type 2 DM patients. **Method:** This case study design is descriptive with a single case study approach using the purposive sampling technique with the criteria of diabetic ulcer patient grade 3, willingness to be a research subject, and ability to communicate. Information was obtained through interviews, observation, and document analysis. **Results:** The assessment data showed a left diabetic pedis ulcer, mild exudate, minimal odor, GDS 295 g/dL, Hb 6.8 g/dL, and pain in the lesion. The main implementation is focused on applying wound care using the moist wound healing method using Prontosan solution, which is carried out for 3x24 hours. The results of the evaluation of the problem of impaired tissue integrity showed a decrease in the Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool score for 3 consecutive days, namely 36, 35, and 29. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of administering Prontosan solution on the healing process of grade 3 diabetic ulcers.

Keywords : Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool, Diabetic Ulcers, Impaired Tissue Integrity, Moist Wound Healing, Prontosan