

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA AN.U DENGAN MASALAH ASMA BRONKHIAL DI RSUD TARAKAN JAKARTA

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: *Asma bronkhial* adalah penyakit peradangan kronis pada saluran pernapasan yang ditandai dengan penyempitan saluran bronkus. Penderita *Asma Bronkhial* meningkat seiring bertambahnya usia. Beberapa gejala yang termasuk dalam *Asma Bronkhial* diantaranya kesulitan bernafas, sesak nafas, batuk, dan kadang-kadang mengi. **Metode:** Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode studi kasus asuhan keperawatan pada Anak U dengan asma bronkhial di RSUD Tarakan Jakarta pada tanggal 22-24 Februari 2024. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik serta pendokumentasian. **Hasil:** Diagnosis keperawatan utama ditegakkan masalah bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan spasme jalan napas ditandai dengan sputum berlebih. Intervensi keperawatan yang dilakukan adalah monitor frekuensi dan kedalaman nafas, monitor tanda dan gejala hipoksia, monitor bunyi nafas tambahan, monitor sputum, berikan posisi semi fowler, kolaborasi pemberian bronkodilator, kolaborasi pemberian obat tambahan. Implementasi keperawatan sesuai dengan intervensi keperawatan yang telah dibuat serta melakukan evaluasi keperawatan. Dalam 3x24 jam masalah bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif dapat teratasi. **Kesimpulan:** Perawatan yang telah diberikan kepada An.U berdasarkan asuhan keperawatan dapat teratasi dengan pembuktian kriteria hasil yang telah tercapai yaitu produksi sputum menurun, dispnea menurun, dan frekuensi nafas membaik.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Asma Bronkhial

NURSING CARE FOR AN.U WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA PROBLEMS AT TARAKAN HOSPITAL, JAKARTA

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Abstract

Background: *Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract characterized by narrowing of the bronchial tubes. Bronchial Asthma sufferers increase with age. Some of the symptoms included in Bronchial Asthma include difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, coughing, and sometimes wheezing.* **Method:** *This research was conducted using the case study method of nursing care for Child U with bronchial asthma at the Tarakan District Hospital, Jakarta on 22-24 February 2024. Data was collected through interviews, observation, physical examination and documentation.* **Result:** *The diagnosis of primary leak was made because the problem of ineffective airway clearance was related to airway spasms characterized by excess phlegm. The treatment interventions carried out are monitoring the frequency and depth of breathing, monitoring signs and symptoms of hypoxia, monitoring additional respiratory sounds, monitoring sputum, providing semi-Fowler's position, collaborating with bronchodilator administration, collaborating with additional medication. Implementation of surgery in accordance with the surgical intervention that has been carried out as well as carrying out surgical evaluation. Within 3x24 hours the problem of ineffective airway clearance can be resolved.* **Conclusion:** *The care given to An.U based on nursing care can be superior by proving the criteria for results that have been achieved, namely decreased sputum production, decreased dyspnea, and improved respiratory frequency.*

Keywords: *Nursing Care, Bronchial Asthma*