

PENATALAKSANAAN FISIOTERAPI PADA KASUS PNEUMONIA DAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pneumonia dan Tuberkulosis merupakan dua penyakit paru yang dapat menyebabkan cedera paru-paru dan tuberkel serta memiliki pengaruh besar terhadap kesehatan dunia. Pneumonia biasanya disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri, virus, atau jamur. Sedangkan Tuberkulosis disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Dalam hal ini fisioterapi memiliki peran penting terhadap penanganan kasus *pneumonia et causa tuberkulosis* yang terintegrasi membantu meredakan gejala, meningkatkan fungsi pernapasan, dan mempercepat proses pemulihan. **Isi:** Pemeriksaan sesak nafas dengan mMRC setelah melakukan *breathing control* menunjukkan penurunan sesak napas dari 3 menjadi 1. Pemeriksaan gangguan postur tubuh melalui inspeksi menunjukkan tidak ada perubahan. Pemeriksaan pengembangan ekspansi *thorax* dengan *midline* didapatkan hasil dari bagian *upper 2 cm, middle 2 cm, lower 3cm* menjadi *upper 3 cm, middle 4 cm, lower 5 cm*. Pada pemeriksaan kemampuan aktivitas fungsional menunjukkan hasil dari ketergantungan moderat 62 menjadi ketergantungan ringan 95. Serta pengujian VO2 Maks melalui *sixminute walking* didapatkan peningkatan kapasitas berjalan dari 25 meter menjadi 160 meter. **Kesimpulan:** Evaluasi fisioterapi meliputi modalitas, *posture correction, breathing control, pulsed lip breathing*, dan ACBT mampu menurunkan sesak napas serta meningkatkan pengembangan sangkar *thorax* dan kapasitas berjalan pasien.

Kata kunci: ACBT; *Breathing control*; Pneumonia; *Posture Correction*; *Pursed Lip Breathing*; Tuberkulosis Paru

PHYSIOTHERAPY MANAGEMENT IN CASES OF PNEUMONIA AND PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Abstract

Background: Pneumonia and Tuberculosis are two lung diseases that can cause lung injury and nodules and have a significant impact on global health. Pneumonia is usually caused by bacterial, viral, or fungal infections. Tuberculosis, on the other hand, is caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. In this case, physiotherapy plays an important role in the management of integrated pneumonia et causa tuberculosis cases, helping to alleviate symptoms, improve respiratory function, and speed up the recovery process. **Content:** Examination of shortness of breath with mMRC after breathing control shows a decrease in shortness of breath from 3 to 1. Examination of body posture disorders through inspection shows no changes. Examination of thorax expansion development with midline reveals results from upper 2 cm, middle 2 cm, lower 3 cm to upper 3 cm, middle 4 cm, lower 5 cm. The examination of functional activity ability shows a result of moderate dependence 62 to mild dependence 95. Furthermore, VO₂ Max testing through six-minute walking shows an increase in walking capacity from 25 meters to 160 meters. **Summary:** Physiotherapy evaluation including modalities, posture correction, breathing control, pulsed lip breathing, and ACBT can reduce shortness of breath and improve thorax cage development and patient walking capacity.

Keywords: ACBT; Breathing control; Pneumonia; Posture Correction; Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Pursed Lip Breathing