

ABSTRAK

Asuhan Keperawatan Pada pasien Tn. D.S Dengan Diagnosa Medis Pneumonia Diruangan Penyakit Dalam (RPD III) RSUD Ende

Antonio Florence Ngama¹

Aris Wawomeo²

Pneumonia merupakan infeksi pernapasan akut yang mempunyai efek buruk terhadap kesehatan pada organ paru-paru yang disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, dan jamur. Berdasarkan data *World Health Organization* (WHO), pneumonia adalah penyebab infeksi tunggal terbesar yang menyebabkan kematian di seluruh dunia. Pada tahun 2020 terjadi peningkatan kematian yang disebabkan oleh pneumonia mencapai 450 juta pertahun, hal ini disebabkan karena munculnya wabah COVID-19. Data kasus pneumonia di Indonesia berdasarkan profil kesehatan Indonesia pada tahun 2021 sebanyak 163.163 kasus pneumonia dan pada provinsi NTT khususnya di RSUD Ende berdasarkan laporan data pada tahun 2024 sebanyak 193 kasus.

Tujuan studi kasus agar dapat menerapkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien dengan diagnosa medis Pneumonia ruangan penyakit dalam III DRSUD Ende.

Metode yang digunakan dalam karya tulis ilmiah ini adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan yang meliputi pengkajian, diagnosa, perencanaan, implementasi, dan evaluasi keperawatan.

Hasil studi kasus pada pengkajian Tn. D.S. ditemukan pasien mengeluh sesak napas disertai nyeri dada, batuk berdahak, perut terasa keras, tidak terdengar bisisng usus, aktifitas pasien dibantu keluarga, pasien mengalami sulit tidur karena sesak napas dan batuk, adanya retraksi dinding dada, penurunan fokal fremitus, nampak lemah, terdengar bunyi napas ronchi. Masalah keperawatan pada Tn. D.S. yaitu Bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan hipersekresi jalan napas, Pola napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan hambatan upaya napas, Konstipasi berhubungan kurang asupan serat, Intoleransi aktivitas berhubungan dengan kelemahan, Gangguan pola tidur berhubungan dengan kurang kontrol tidur. Setelah dilakukan perawatan dan pengobatan selama 3x24 jam terhadap pasien Tn. D.S. diperoleh hasil bahwa bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif sebagian teratasi, pola napas tidak efektif sebagian teratasi, konstipasi teratasi, intoleransi aktivitas teratasi, gangguan pola tidur teratasi

Setelah melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan selama tiga hari dapat disimpulkan bahwa masalah keperawatan intoleransi aktifitas, konstipasi dan gangguan pola tidur teratasi. Sedangkan masalah bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif dan pola napas tidak efektif sebagian teratasi, dan disarankan kepada pasien dan keluarga agar mengikuti semua anjuran dari dokter dan perawat dengan tujuan untuk mempercepat proses penyembuhan pada pasien

Kata kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Tuberculosis Paru

Kepustakaan :

Keterangan : ¹Mahasiswa Prodi DIII Keperawatan Ende

²Dosen Prodi DIII Keperawatan Ende

ABSTRACT

Nursing Care for Patient Mr. D.S. with a Medical Diagnosis of Pneumonia in the Internal Medicine Ward (RPD III) of Ende Regional Hospital

**Antonio Florence Ngama¹
Aris Wawomeo²**

Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection that has adverse effects on the health of the lungs. It is caused by bacteria, viruses, and herbal remedies. According to World Health Organization (WHO) data, pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death worldwide. In 2020, pneumonia deaths increased to 450 million per year due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Data on pneumonia cases in Indonesia, based on the Indonesian health profile in 2021, showed 163,163 cases of pneumonia, and in the province of East Nusa Tenggara, specifically at Ende Regional Hospital, according to data reported in 2024, there were 193 cases

The purpose of this case study is to demonstrate the application of nursing care to a patient with a medical diagnosis of pneumonia in the Internal Medicine Ward III of Ende Regional Hospital.

The method used in this scientific paper is a case study with a nursing care approach that includes assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation of nursing.

The results of the case study on the assessment of Mr. D.S. found the patient complained of shortness of breath accompanied by chest pain, cough with phlegm, abdominal hardness, no bowel sounds heard, the patient's activities were assisted by family, the patient had difficulty sleeping due to shortness of breath and cough, chest wall retraction, decreased focal fremitus, appeared weak, and rhonchi breath sounds were heard. The nursing problems in Mr. D.S. are: Ineffective airway clearance related to airway hypersecretion, Ineffective breathing pattern related to respiratory effort obstruction, Constipation related to insufficient fiber intake, Activity intolerance related to weakness, Sleep pattern disturbance related to lack of sleep control. After 3x24 hours of care and treatment for patient Mr. D.S. The results showed that ineffective airway clearance was partially resolved, ineffective breathing patterns were partially resolved, constipation was resolved, activity intolerance was resolved, and sleep pattern disturbances were resolved.

After implementing nursing care for three days, it can be concluded that the nursing problems of activity intolerance, constipation, and sleep pattern disturbances were resolved. Meanwhile, ineffective airway clearance and ineffective breathing patterns were partially resolved. The patient and family are advised to follow all recommendations from the doctor and nurse to accelerate the patient's healing process.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Bibliography:

Note: ¹Student of the Diploma III Nursing Study Program, Ende

²Lecturer of the Diploma III Nursing Study Program, Ende