

ABSTRAK

Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Pasien Ny. M.T dengan Tuberkulosis Paru Di Ruang Perawatan Khusus (RPK) RSUD Ende

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Tuberkulosis (TBC) adalah penyakit menular yang biasanya menyerang paru-paru dan disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*, (WHO, 2021). Bakteri TBC yang menyerang paru-paru menyebabkan gangguan pernapasan seperti batuk kronis dan sesak napas. Pasien yang terinfeksi TBC akan memproduksi sputum yang mengandung sejumlah basil kuman TBC. Ketika mereka batuk, bersin, dan berbicara.

Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk melakukan asuhan keperawatan pada Ny. M.T dengan Tuberkulosis Paru dan menganalisis kesenjangan antara teori dan kasus nyata. Metode yang digunakan dalam karya tulis ilmiah ini adalah metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan yang meliputi pengkajian, diagnosa keperawatan, intervensi keperawatan, implementasi, dan evaluasi keperawatan.

Hasil studi kasus pada Ny. M.T ditemukan pasien mengeluh batuk, demam dan menggigil pada malam hari, sulit mengeluarkan dahak, sesak napas, pusing, lemah, nyeri dada, batuk bercampur darah, selera makan menurun, berat badan menurun cepat lelah selama kurang lebih 4 bulan yang lalu. CRT>3 detik, HGB : 3,3 mg/dL, BTA (+). Intervensi keperawatan dilakukan berdasarkan masalah keperawatan. Implementasi dilakukan selama 3 hari dan hasil evaluasi yaitu: Masalah bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif sebagian teratasi, masalah defisit nutrisi sebagian teratasi, masalah perfusi perifer sebagian teratasi, masalah gangguan pertukaran gas teratasi, masalah intoleransi aktifitas teratasi, masalah gangguan pola tidur sebagian teratasi dan masalah risiko penularan infeksi teratasi.

Setiap penderita Tuberkulosis Paru berbeda-beda tanda dan gejalanya tergantung dari lamanya seseorang menderita dan lamanya pengobatan yang dialami pasien. Oleh sebab itu diharapkan untuk tetap menjaga kesehatan dan selalu patuh dalam minum obat.

Kepustakaan : 23 Buah (2000 - 2023)

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Tuberkulosis Paru

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ABSTRACT

Nursing Care for Patient Mrs. M.T with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Special Care Room (RPK) of Ende Regional Hospital

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Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that usually attacks the lungs and is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*, (WHO, 2021). TB bacteria that attack the lungs cause respiratory problems such as chronic coughing and shortness of breath. Patients infected with TB will produce droplets containing a number of TB bacilli when they cough, sneeze, and talk.

This case study aims to provide nursing care to Mrs. M.T with Pulmonary Tuberculosis and analyze the gap between theory and real cases. The method used in this scientific paper is a case study method with a nursing care approach that includes assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing intervention, implementation, and nursing evaluation.

The results of the case study on Mrs. M.T found that the patient complained of coughing, fever and chills at night, difficulty in expelling phlegm, shortness of breath, dizziness, weakness, chest pain, coughing up blood, decreased appetite, weight loss, fatigue for approximately 4 months ago. CRT>3 seconds, HGB: 3.3 mg/dL, BTA (+). Nursing interventions were carried out based on nursing problems. The implementation was carried out for 3 days and the evaluation results were: The problem of ineffective airway clearance was partially resolved, the problem of nutritional deficit was partially resolved, the problem of peripheral perfusion was partially resolved, the problem of gas exchange disorders was resolved, the problem of activity intolerance was resolved, the problem of sleep pattern disorders was partially resolved and the problem of the risk of infection transmission was resolved.

Each patient with Pulmonary Tuberculosis has different signs and symptoms depending on how long a person has suffered and how long the patient has had treatment. Therefore, it is expected to maintain health and always be obedient in taking medication.

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Keywords: Nursing Care, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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