

ABSTRAK

Asuhan keperawatan pada pasien Tn. I.A Dengan Diagnosa Medis Tuberculosis Paru Di Ruang Perawatan Penyakit Khusus (RPK) RSUD Ende

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Tuberculosis (TBC) merupakan penyakit menular yang merupakan penyebab utama gangguan Kesehatan dan salah satu penyebab utama kematian di seluruh dunia. Angka kejadian penyakit Tuberculosis paru di Indonesia pada tahun 2020 sebesar 301 per 100.000 penduduk.

Tujuan studi kasus agar dapat menerapkan asuhan keperawatan pada Tn I.A dengan Diagnosa Medis Tuberculosis Paru di Ruang Perawatan Khusus di RSUD Ende.

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 pengkajian Tn K. R ditemukan data bahwa pasien mengatakan, batuk lendir bercampur darah, lemah, mual bunyi paru ronchi, pernapasan cuping hidung, Nadi : 97×/m, suhu : 36,0⁰C, RR : 28×/m, TD : 90/70mmHg, SPO2 : 98%, pemeriksaan TCM dengan menggunakan sputum atau dahak ditemukan bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan Hipersekresi Jalan Napas, defisit nutrisi berhubungan dengan peningkatan kebutuhan metabolisme Intoleransi aktivitas berhubungan dengan kelemahan, penyebaran infeksi berhubungan dengan peningkatan paparan organisme patogen lingkungan. Setelah dilakukan perawatan dan pengobatan 3×24 jam terhadap pasien Tn I. A diperoleh hasil bahwa masalah bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif teratasi sebagian, masalah defisit nutrisi teratasi sebagian, masalah intoleransi aktivitas teratasi sebagian, masalah resiko penyebaran infeksi teratasi tidak terjadi.

Setiap penderita TB Paru berbeda-beda tanda dan gejalanya tergantung dari lamanya seseorang menderita sehingga gejalanya belum terlalu parah maka disarankan pada penderita TB Paru harus tetap menjaga pola kesehatannya dan patuh dalam pengobatan.

Kepustakaan : 21 Buah

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Tuberculosis Paru

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ABSTRACT

Nursing Care for Mr. I.A with Medical Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Special Care Ward (RPK) at Ende Regional General Hospital

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Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that is a major cause of health problems and one of the leading causes of death worldwide. The incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia in 2025 was 889,000 per 100,000 population.

The purpose of this case study is to implement nursing care for Mr. I.A with a medical diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Special Care Ward at Ende Regional General Hospital.

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

The results of the case study: During the assessment of Mr. K.R, data were found such as productive cough with blood-tinged sputum, weakness, nausea, rhonchi lung sounds, nasal flaring, pulse: 97×/min, temperature: 36.0 °C, respiratory rate: 28×/min, blood pressure: 90/70 mmHg, SpO₂: 98%. Examination with the GeneXpert (TCM) test using sputum samples revealed the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The nursing diagnoses raised were: ineffective airway clearance related to airway hypersecretion, nutritional deficit related to increased metabolic demands, activity intolerance related to weakness, and risk of infection related to increased exposure to environmental pathogenic organisms. After three days (3×24 hours) of nursing care and treatment, the problems were partially resolved: ineffective airway clearance was partially resolved, nutritional deficit was partially resolved, activity intolerance was partially resolved, and the risk of infection did not occur.

Each pulmonary TB patient presents with different signs and symptoms depending on the duration of illness. If the disease is not yet severe, symptoms may be less pronounced. Therefore, pulmonary TB patients are advised to maintain a healthy lifestyle and adhere strictly to treatment.

References: 21

Keywords: Nursing Care, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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