

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Profesi Ners
Judul : Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Pasien Dengan Pneumonia Di Lantai 4 Perawatan Umum Rumah Sakit Kepresidenan RSPAD Gatot Soebroto.

Pneumonia seringkali ditandai dengan gejala batuk dan atau kesulitan bernapas seperti napas cepat, dan tarikan dinding dada. Berdasarkan diagnosis tenaga kesehatan jumlah orang yang mengalami gangguan penyakit ini pada 2018 yaitu sekitar 2 persen, sedangkan pada tahun 2013 adalah 1,8 persen. Tujuan studi khusus ini untuk mengidentifikasi asuhan keperawatan pada masing-masing pasien dengan penyakit pneumonia di ruang Perawatan Umum lantai 4 RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif (dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan) dan metode kepustakaan (dengan telusur literatur). Hasil penelitian didapatkan diagnosa keperawatan bersihan jalan nafas tidak efektif yaitu dari 2 klien intervensi masih dilanjutkan karena tujuan belum tercapai, Diagnosa keperawatan pola nafas tidak efektif masih belum tercapai, Diagnosa keperawatan gangguan pertukaran gas intervensi masih dilanjutkan karena belum tercapai, Diagnosa keperawatan resiko tinggi infeksi belum tercapai. Hasil studi kasus hampir semua pasien Pneumonia berumur >50 tahun, hampir seluruh penyebab yang terjadi pada klien yaitu dari bakteri streptococcus Pneumoni. Diharapkan tenaga medis mampu memberikan bimbingan atau penyuluhan kesehatan tentang pentingnya tanda gejala pneumonia dan cara klien mengendalikan batuk berlebih atau sesak nafas.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Pneumonia, Diagnosis

ABSTRACT

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Pneumonia is often characterized by symptoms of coughing and / or difficulty breathing such as rapid breathing, and pulling of the chest wall. Based on the diagnosis of health workers the number of people experiencing this disease disorder in 2018 is around 2 percent, while in 2013 it was 1.8 percent. The purpose of this special study is to identify nursing care in each patient with pneumonia in the General Care Room, 4th floor Gatot Soebroto Hospital, Jakarta. In this study the authors used a descriptive method (with a nursing process approach) and a literature method (with a literature search). The result of the research is that the nursing diagnosis of the airway cleansing is not effective, that is, from 2 clients the intervention is still continuing because the goal has not been reached, Nursing diagnosis of ineffective breath patterns has still not been reached, The nursing diagnosis of the intervening gas exchange disorder is continuing because it has not been reached, A nursing diagnosis of a high risk of infection has not been reached. The results of the case studies of almost all pneumonia patients aged > 50 years, almost all causes that occur in the client namely from the bacterium *Streptococcus Pneumonia*. It is hoped that medical personnel will be able to provide guidance or health education about the importance of signs of pneumonia and how clients can control excessive coughing or shortness of breath.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Pneumonia, Diagnose