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Judul : Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien Yang Mengalami CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) On Hemodialisis dengan Gangguan Pertukaran Gas

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) merupakan suatu keadaan saat ginjal mengalami percepatan kehilangan fungsi ekskresi, hormonal dan metabolik yang sifatnya tidak bisa dikembalikan. Fungsi ekskresi ginjal adalah melakukan pengeluaran produk akhir metabolisme yang tidak diperlukan oleh tubuh. **Tujuan :** Dilakukannya penulisan dan penelitian ini agar mampu melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien yang mengalami CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) dengan gangguan pertukaran gas. **Metode :** Digunakan dalam penelitian ini secara kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data didapat dengan wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan pada dua partisipan. **Hasil :** Penelitian didapatkan dari diagnosa prioritas yang muncul yaitu gangguan pertukaran gas. Setelah dilakukan asuhan keperawatan monitor frekuensi napas, monitor irama napas, monitor AGD, monitor saturasi oksigen. **Kesimpulan :** Dengan dilakukan tindakan keperawatan secara komprehensif masalah dapat teratasi. Perawat dapat memonitor frekuensi napas, irama napas, dan monitor saturasi oksigen agar selalu terpantau.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*), Gangguan Pertukaran Gas
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On Hemodialysis with Gas Exchange

ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a condition where the kidneys experience accelerated loss of excretory, hormonal and metabolic functions which cannot be reversed. The excretory function of the kidneys is to remove metabolic end products that are not needed by the body. Objective: This writing and research was carried out in order to be able to carry out nursing care for patients experiencing CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) with gas exchange disorders. Method: Used in this research qualitatively with a case study design. Data was obtained by interviews, observation, physical examination, and from two participants. Results: Research was obtained from the priority diagnosis that emerged, namely gas exchange disorders. After monitoring the respiratory frequency, monitoring the breathing rhythm, monitoring the oxygen saturation. Conclusion: By carrying out comprehensive nursing actions the problem can be resolved. Nurses can monitor respiratory frequency, breathing rhythm, and monitor oxygen saturation so that they are always monitored.

Keywords : Nursing Care, CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease), Gas Exchange Disorders
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