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Judul : Asuhan Keperawatan pada Pasien Yang Mengalami Pneumonia Dengan Gangguan Pertukaran Gas Di RSUD Budhi Asih

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pneumonia adalah infeksi pernapasan paru bagian bawah yang menyerang jaringan bronkilolus dan alveolus serta mengakibatkan gangguan sirkulasi pertukaran gas. Gangguan ini menyebabkan penurunan oksigenasi tubuh dan dapat mengakibatkan komplikasi serius seperti gagal napas. Tujuan: untuk menggambarkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien pneumonia dengan gangguan pertukaran gas di RSUD Budhi Asih Jakarta Timur. Metode penelitian: yang digunakan adalah studi kasus deskriptif terhadap dua pasien dewasa dengan diagnosis medis pneumonia dan gangguan pertukaran gas sebagai masalah keperawatan utama. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi. Asuhan keperawatan dilakukan melalui lima tahap proses keperawatan, yaitu pengkajian, diagnosis, perencanaan, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Intervensi yang diberikan meliputi pemberian terapi oksigen, fisioterapi dada, manajemen jalan napas, serta edukasi kepada pasien dan keluarga. - Kesimpulan: Diharapkan hasil karya tulis ini dapat menjadi rekomendasi serta saran dalam meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan keperawatan di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci: Pneumonia, gangguan pertukaran gas, asuhan keperawatan
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ABSTRAC

Background: Pneumonia is a lower respiratory tract infection that affects lung tissue, especially the bronchiolar and alveolar that often lead to disturbances in gas exchange. This disruption leads to a decrease in body oxygenation and can result in serious complications, such as respiratory failure. Objective: To describe the nursing care for pneumonia patients with gas exchange disturbances at RSUD Budhi Asih, East Jakarta. Research Method: A descriptive case study was conducted on two adult patients diagnosed with pneumonia and gas exchange disturbances as the primary nursing problem. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and document studies. Nursing care was carried out through the five stages of the nursing process: assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. The interventions included oxygen therapy, chest physiotherapy, airway management, and education for both patients and their families. Conclusion: It is hoped that the results of this study can serve as a reference to improve the quality of nursing services at hospitals.

Keywords: Pneumonia, impaired gas exchange nursing care

References: XVI (2017-2014)

