

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DENGAN PERMASALAHAN BERSIHAN JALAN NAPAS TIDAK EFEKTIF DI RUANG TERATAI RSUD BANGIL

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Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Penularan penyakit tuberkulosis berasal dari percikan dahak penderita dengan BTA positif yang terkontaminasi di udara dan dihirup oleh individu sehat. Penyakit Tuberkulosis hingga kini masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan yang menjadi ancaman serius bagi masyarakat di seluruh dunia. Pengendalian penyakit Tuberkulosis diperburuk dengan kurangnya pengetahuan tentang gejala serta penularan penyakit yang dapat meningkatkan resiko tertularnya penyakit Tuberkulosis. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian, klien 1 mengatakan tenggorokan sakit saat batuk hingga nafas terasa sesak. Pasien mengatakan batuk berdahak sejak 1 bulan yang lalu namun tidak diobati. Sedangkan klien 2 mengatakan batuk berdahak tidak kunjung sembuh sejak 3 minggu yang lalu namun semakin memberat saat ini karena disertai dengan sesak nafas dan badan terasa lemas, sehingga didapatkan pada klien 1 dan klien 2 menggunakan diagnosa keperawatan bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan infeksi saluran nafas. Berdasarkan hasil perencanaan keperawatan, pada klien 1 dan klien 2 menggunakan acuan SDKI sehingga didapatkan diagnosa keperawatan bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif, SLKI yaitu bersihan jalan napas dan SIKI yaitu manajemen jalan napas. Berdasarkan hasil implementasi keperawatan, klien 1 dan klien 2 tampak kooperatif dan tindakan keperawatan dapat dilaksanakan. Berdasarkan evaluasi keperawatan, pada klien 1 dan klien 2 didapatkan permasalahan teratasi sebagian, sehingga intervensi dilanjutkan hingga permasalahan teratasi.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis Paru, Bersihan Jalan Napas Tidak Efektif

NURSING CARE IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS WITH INEFFECTIVE AIRWAY CLEARANCE PROBLEMS IN TERATAI ROOM AT BANGIL HOSPITAL

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Tuberculosis was an infectious disease caused by infection with the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberculosis transmission comes from the sprinkling of sputum of patients with positive smear that is contaminated in the air and inhaled by healthy individuals. Tuberculosis is still a health problem that poses a serious threat to people around the world. Tuberculosis disease control is exacerbated by a lack of knowledge about the symptoms and transmission of diseases that can increase the risk of contracting Tuberculosis. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. Based on the results of the assessment, client 1 said that his throat hurts when he coughs until he feels short of breath. The patient said that he had coughed up phlegm since 1 month ago but was not treated. While client 2 said that the cough with phlegm had not gone away since 3 weeks ago but is getting worse now because it is accompanied by shortness of breath and the body feels weak, so that it is obtained in client 1 and client 2 using nursing diagnoses ineffective airway clearance related to respiratory tract infections. Based on the results of nursing planning, on client 1 and client 2 using the IDHS reference so that a nursing diagnosis of ineffective airway clearance was obtained, SLKI was airway clearance and SIKI was airway management. Based on the results of nursing implementation, client 1 and client 2 seemed cooperative and nursing actions could be implemented. Based on the nursing evaluation, on client 1 and client 2 it was found that the problem was partially resolved, so that the intervention was continued until the problem was resolved.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ineffective Airway Clearance