

ABSTRAK

Nama : Maya ayu wandari
Program studi : Profesi Ners
Judul : Analisis asuhan keperawatan pada pasien *acute lung oedema* dengan bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif melalui manajemen jalan napas di ruang ICU RSUD bangil pasuruan.
Pembimbing : Rudy Hariyanto, S.Kep. Ns., M.Kep

Edema paru terjadi secara akut dan luas dalam waktu yang singkat, ditandai dengan gejala diantaranya sesak napas berat, terjadinya hipoksia yang diakibatkan oleh adanya akumulasi dari penumpukan cairan di dalam paru sehingga terjadi gangguan bersihan jalan napas dan pengembangan paru yang berakibat fatal.

Angka kejadian penyakit *acute lung oedem* di Indonesia adalah sekitar 14 diantara 100.000 orang/tahun. Angka kematian melebihi 40%. Tanpa pengobatan yang tepat, 90% kasus berakhir dengan kematian. Bila pengobatan yang diberikan sesuai, 50% penderita akan selamat .

Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dan observasi dengan 2 pasien yang dirawat di ruang ICU dengan diagnosa medis *Acute lung oedema*, didapatkan 1 pasien mengeluh sesak napas, muntah-muntah, demam, batuk grok-grok. Dan satu pasien lainnya mengatakan sesak napas, gelisah, batuk berdahak.

Penghisapan lendir selama 15 detik diamati saturasi oksigennya, ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan saturasi oksigen karena dapat meningkatkan ekspansi paru-paru sehingga oksigen lebih mudah masuk ke paru-paru dan pola pernapasan optimal.

Hasil analisa keperawatan selama 3hari setelah dilakukan penghisapan lendir sesak napas menjadi berkurang

Kata kunci: *Acute lung oedema*, gangguan bersihan jalan napas, manajemen pola nafas

ABSTRACT

Name : Maya ayu wandari
Study program : Nurse Profession
Title : Analysis of nursing care in acute lung edema patients with ineffective airway clearance through airway management in the ICU room at Bangil Pasuruan Hospital.
Advisor : Rudy Hariyanto, S.Kep. Ns., M.Kep

Pulmonary edema occurs acutely and widely over a short period of time, characterized by symptoms including severe shortness of breath, hypoxia caused by fluid buildup in the lungs resulting in disruption of airway clearance and lung expansion which can be fatal.

The incidence of acute pulmonary edema in Indonesia is around 14 in 100,000 people/year. The mortality rate exceeds 40%. Without proper treatment, 90% of cases end in death. If the treatment given is appropriate, 50% of sufferers will survive.

Based on the results of interviews and observations with 2 patients who were treated in the ICU with a medical diagnosis of acute lung edema, it was found that 1 patient complained of shortness of breath, vomiting, fever, grok-grok cough. And another patient said he had shortness of breath, anxiety, cough with phlegm. Sucking mucus for 15 seconds is observed for oxygen saturation. This aims to increase oxygen saturation because it can increase lung expansion so that oxygen enters the lungs more easily and the breathing pattern is optimal.

The results of the nursing analysis for 3 days after the mucus suction were carried out, shortness of breath decreased

Keywords: *Acute lung edema, impaired airway clearance, management of breathing pattern*