

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Tuberkulosis paru merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Penyakit ini menular langsung melalui droplet orang yang telah terinfeksi kuman basil tuberkulosis. Penderita TB paru perlu diberikan tatalaksana lebih lanjut agar tidak mengalami komplikasi lanjut akibat TB paru. Penatalaksanaan medis berupa Obat Anti Tuberculosis dan penatalaksanaan keperawatan yaitu asuhan keperawatan pada pasien dengan TB paru.

Metode: Rancangan karya tulis ilmiah ini menggunakan desain studi kasus dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan. Subyek penelitian yang digunakan adalah satu pasien dengan tuberkulosis paru.

Analisa: Analisa data yang digunakan adalah deskriptif dengan melihat keadaan umum pasien dari subjektif maupun objektif.

Hasil: Asuhan keperawatan yang diberikan selama 5 hari perawatan menunjukkan perbaikan keadaan umum sesuai dengan kriteria hasil yang diharapkan berdasarkan Standar Luaran Keperawatan Indonesia (SLKI).

Kesimpulan: Tn. A dengan gejala sesak, batuk produktif, penurunan berat badan, dan sulit tidur dapat membaik secara umum setelah diberikan asuhan keperawatan selama 5 hari perawatan.

Kata kunci: Asuhan keperawatan, jalan napas, tuberkulosis,

ABSTRACT

Background: Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by infection with the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. This disease is transmitted directly through droplets from people who have been infected with the tuberculosis bacillus. Pulmonary TB sufferers need to be given further treatment so that they do not experience further complications due to pulmonary TB. Medical management is in the form of anti-tuberculosis drugs and nursing management is nursing care for patients with pulmonary TB.

Method: The design of this scientific paper uses a case study design with a nursing process approach. The research subject used was one patient with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Analysis: The data analysis used is descriptive by looking at the general condition of the patient both subjectively and objectively.

Results: The nursing care provided during the 5 days of treatment showed an improvement in the general condition in accordance with the expected outcome criteria based on the Indonesian Nursing Outcome Standards (SLKI).

Conclusion: Mr. A with symptoms of shortness of breath, productive cough, weight loss, and difficulty sleeping generally improved after being given nursing care for 5 days of treatment.

Key words: Nursing care, airway, tuberculosis.