

## ABSTRAK

### ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN BERDASARKAN SDKI, SLKI, SIKI PADA PASIEN NEFROLITIASIS DI RUANG BOUGENVILE 1 RSUD Dr. SOEGIRI LAMONGAN

Penelitian Studi Kasus di RSUD Dr. SOEGIRI Lamongan

Oleh: Indah Widya Ningrum

**Pendahuluan:** Terjadinya nyeri dari penyakit batu ginjal karena infeksi yang dimulai dari kandung kemih, kemudian ke ginjal sehingga ginjal meradang dan mulai timbul nyeri. Nefrolitiasis adalah gangguan kaliks atau pelvis ginjal yang dapat menyebabkan kerusakan fungsi ginjal akibat penyumbatan pada saluran urin.

**Metode:** penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus. Partisipan adalah klien yang dirawat di Ruang Bougenvile 1 RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan, dengan diagnosa Nefrolitiasis, tanpa komplikasi medis, bersedia menjadi partisipan dan menandatangani *informed consent*. Data dikumpulkan dari hasil wawancara, observasi, dan pemeriksaan fisik. **Hasil:** penelitian di ruang Bougenvile 1 RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan, klien berusia 63 tahun. Diagnosa keperawatan berdasarkan SDKI adalah nyeri akut berhubungan dengan agen pencedera fisiologis, (D.0077). Kriteria hasil berdasarkan SLKI yaitu : Keluhan nyeri menurun, meringis menurun, gelisah menurun, kesulitan tidur menurun, frekuensi nadi membaik tekanan darah membaik, skala nyeri menurun, (L.08066). Intervensi berdasarkan SIKI yaitu: Identifikasi lokasi, karakteristik, durasi, frekuensi, kualitas, intensitas nyeri, identifikasi skala nyeri, fasilitasi istirahat dan tidur, jelaskan penyebab, periode, dan pemicu nyeri, ajarkan teknik nonfarmakologi untuk mengurangi rasa nyeri, kolaborasi pemberian analgetik, jika perlu, (1.08238). Implementasi dikembangkan dari hasil kajian intervensi yang dilakukan selama 3 hari terhadap klien. **Diskusi:** Setelah dilakukan implementasi selama 3 hari hasil evaluasi terakhir menunjukkan masalah teratasi sebagian, namun masih memerlukan implementasi lanjutan karena masalah belum teratasi sepenuhnya.

**Kata Kunci:** Asuhan Keperawatan, Nefrolitiasis, Nyeri Akut.

## ABSTRACT

### NURSING CARE BASED ON SDKI, SLKI, SIKI IN NEFROLITIASIS PATIENTS IN BOUGENVILE ROOM 1 RSUD Dr. SOEGIRI LAMONGAN

Case Study Research at RSUD Dr. SOEGIRI Lamongan

**By: Indah Widya Ningrum**

**Introduction:** The occurrence of pain from kidney stone disease due to an infection that starts from bladder, then to kidneys so that the kidneys become inflamed and pain begins. Nephrolithiasis is a renal or cervical disorder that can cause damage to kidney function due to a blockage in the urinary tract. **Method:** This research uses the case study method. Participants are clients who were treated in the Bougenville 1 room of RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan, with a diagnosis of Nephrolithiasis, without medical complication, was willing to become a participant and sign an informed consent. Data is collected from interviews, and physical examinations. **Result:** research in Bougenville 1 room RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan. a 63 years old client. Nursing diagnoses based on the SDKI are acute pain associated with physiological injury agents, (D.0077). Criteria based on SLKI result are: Complaints of decreased pain, grimacing decreased, decreased anxiety, decreased sleep difficulties, pulse frequency improved blood pressure improved, pain scale decreased, (L.08066). Interventions based on SIKI, namely: Identification of location, characteristics, duration, frequency, quality, intensity of pain, identification of pain scale, facilitation of rest and sleep, explain causes, periods and triggers of pain, teach nonpharmacological techniques to reduce pain, collaborative analgesic administration, if need, (1.08238). The Implementation was developed from the results of a 3-day intervention review of the client. **Discussiuon:** After 3 days of implementation the result of the final evaluation showed that the problem was partially resolved, but still needed further implementation because the problem had not been completely resolved.

**Keywords: Nursing Care, Nephrolithiasis, Acute Pain.**