

ABSTRAK

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN GANGGUAN PERTUKARAN GAS PADA BAYI RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SINDROM DI RUANG NICU RSUD DR SOEGIRI LAMONGAN

Penelitian Studi Kasus di RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan

Oleh : Siti Erica Emiliana

Pendahuluan. *respiratory distress sindrom* adalah perkembangan yang amatir pada sistem pernafasan atau tidak adekuatnya jumlah surfaktan dalam paru. Kejadian *respiratory distress sindrom* pada neonatal gangguan atau kelainan pernafasan 35,9%, prematuritas 32,4%, sepsis 12%, hipotermi 6,3%, kelainan darah atau ikterus 5,6%, post matur 2,8%. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menerapkan asuhan keperawatan gangguan pertukaran gas pada bayi *respiratory distress sindrom* di Ruang NICU RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan.

Metode. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian studi kasus, subjek penelitian yang digunakan adalah satu pasien dan keluarga dengan masalah keperawatan yaitu gangguan pertukaran gas pada bayi *respiratory distress sindrom* Di Ruang NICU RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara kepada keluarga dan pemeriksaan fisik, serta studi dokumentasi. Untuk selanjutnya diinterpretasikan oleh peneliti dibandingkan teori yang ada sebagai bahan untuk memberikan analisa secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan tahapan proses keperawatan.

Hasil dan diskusi. Hasil studi kasus menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan antara tinjauan kasus dan pustaka pada aspek pengkajian yaitu pemeriksaan fisik. Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul adalah gangguan pertukaran gas. Intervensi ditekankan pada pemantauan respirasi. Evaluasi akhir tercapai pada hari ke 3 yakni gangguan pertukaran gas teratasi.

Kata kunci: *respiratory distress sindrom*, gangguan pertukaran gas, asuhan keperawatan

ABSTRACT

**NURSING CARE INTERFERENCE IN GAS EXCHANGE IN BABY
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN NICU ROOM, DR SOEGIRI
LAMONGAN HOSPITAL**

Case Study Research at RSUD Dr. Soegiri Lamongan

By: Siti Erica Emiliana

Preliminary. respiratory distress syndrome is an immature development in the respiratory system or inadequate amount of surfactant in the lungs. Occurrence of respiratory distress syndrome in neonatal disorders or respiratory disorders 35.9%, prematurity 32.4%, sepsis 12%, hypothermia 6.3%, blood disorders or jaundice 5.6%, post-maturation 2.8%. The purpose of this study was to apply nursing care to gas exchange disorders in infants with respiratory distress syndrome in NICU Room Dr. Soegiri Lamongan.

Method. The research design used was case study research, the research subjects used were one patient and family with a nursing problem that is a gas exchange disorder in infants respiratory distress syndrome In the NICU Room Dr. Hospital. Soegiri Lamongan. Data obtained through observation, interviews with family and physical examination, and study documentation. Henceforth it is presented by researchers compared to existing theories as material to provide descriptive analysis using stages of the nursing process.

Results and discussion. The results of the case study show that there is a gap between the case review and the literature on the assessment aspect, namely physical examination. Nursing diagnosis that arises is gas exchange disorders. Interventions are emphasized on monitoring respiration. The final evaluation was reached on day 3 ie the gas exchange disturbance was resolved.

Keywords: *respiratory distress syndrome, gas exchange disorders, nursing care*