

INTI SARI

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN KRITIS GANGGUAN SISTEM KARDIOVASKULAR GAGAL JANTUNG KONGESTIF DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN UTAMA PENURUNAN CURAH JANTUNG PADA KLIEN TN.H DI RUANG ICU RUMAH SAKIT SUAKA INSAN BANJARMASIN

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Latar belakang: Gagal jantung kongestif adalah sindrom klinis dengan gejala seperti sesak napas, pembengkakan pergelangan kaki, dan kelelahan, serta tanda-tanda seperti peningkatan tekanan vena jugularis, ronki paru, dan edema perifer. Penurunan curah jantung akibat gagal jantung kongestif adalah kondisi di mana jumlah darah yang dipompa oleh jantung ke seluruh tubuh berkurang. Curah jantung adalah volume darah yang dikeluarkan oleh ventrikel kiri jantung per menit, dan merupakan hasil dari perkalian antara volume sekuncup (jumlah darah yang dipompa oleh ventrikel kiri setiap detak jantung) dan denyut jantung (jumlah detak jantung per menit).

Tujuan: Menggambarkan proses dan hasil asuhan keperawatan kritis untuk mengatasi masalah penurunan curah jantung dengan tindakan memposisikan semi fowler, pembatasan cairan dan edukasi.

Metode : Dalam karya ilmiah akhir ners ini menggunakan metode studi kasus

Hasil: Tindakan perawatan jantung dengan memposisikan semi fowler, pembatasan cairan dan edukasi mampu mengurangi tanda gejala walaupun masalah penurunan curah jantung belum teratasi

Kesimpulan: Setelah dilakukan tindakan perawatan jantung 2x24 jam, Didapatkan tanda gejala berkurang walau penurunan curah jantung pada pasien belum teratasi dengan tindakan perawatan jantung

Kata kunci: Gagal jantung, Penurunan curah jantung, Keperawatan kritis

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ABSTRACT

CRITICAL NURSING CARE FOR CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DISORDERS IN CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE WITH THE MAIN NURSING PROBLEM OF DECREASED CARDIAC OUTPUT IN MR. H IN THE ICU AT SUAKA INSAN HOSPITAL BANJARMASIN

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Background: Congestive heart failure is a clinical syndrome with symptoms such as shortness of breath, ankle swelling, and fatigue, as well as signs such as elevated jugular venous pressure, lung crackles, and peripheral edema. Decreased cardiac output due to congestive heart failure is a condition where the amount of blood pumped by the heart to the entire body is reduced. Cardiac output is the volume of blood ejected by the left ventricle per minute, which is the product of stroke volume (the amount of blood pumped by the left ventricle with each heartbeat) and heart rate (the number of heartbeats per minute).

Objective: To describe the process and outcomes of critical nursing care in addressing the problem of decreased cardiac output through semi-Fowler positioning, fluid restriction, and education.

Method: This final nursing scientific work uses a case study method.

Results: Cardiac care actions involving semi-Fowler positioning, fluid restriction, and education were able to reduce symptoms, although the problem of decreased cardiac output was not fully resolved.

Conclusion: After 2x24 hours of cardiac care, symptoms were reduced even though the decreased cardiac output in the patient had not been fully resolved through cardiac care interventions.

Keywords: Heart failure, Decreased cardiac output, Critical nursing care