

Laporan kegiatan praktik residensi keperawatan medikal bedah pada pasien gangguan sistem respirasi dengan kasus tuberkulosis paru menggunakan pendekatan model adaptasi Roy di RSUP Persahabatan =  
The Report of medical surgical nursing residency practice on patients with respiratory system disorder with lung tuberculosis cases using Roy's adaptation model at RSUP Persahabatan

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Abstrak

Pendekatan model adaptasi Roy menggunakan penanganan stimulus terhadap perubahan perilaku fisik, konsep diri, fungsi peran dan interdependensi membantu pasien berperilaku adaptif terhadap perubahan status kesehatan yang terjadi. Respon fisiologis yang khas dikaji pada pasien kelolaan yaitu berfokus pada fungsi respirasi. Pasien mengalami gangguan respirasi yang disebabkan oleh adanya infeksi kronik pada paru oleh Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Selain itu, pasien juga memiliki penyakit penyerta yaitu Diabetes Melitus tipe 2, dan komplikasi berupa piopneumotoraks. Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian menggunakan pendekatan model adaptasi Roy, didapatkan tiga masalah keperawatan diantaranya gangguan pertukaran gas, resiko ketidakseimbangan cairan dan elektrolit, dan resiko ketidakstabilan kadar glukosa darah. Selama 12 hari perawatan, pasien mengalami perkembangan perilaku inefektif menuju perilaku adaptif dari hari ke hari. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa model adaptasi Roy efektif diterapkan pada pasien dengan tuberkulosis karena dapat mengkaji pasien secara komprehensif hingga evaluasi perilaku adaptif dan inefektif selama perawatan di rumah sakit.

*Roy's adaptation model approach uses stimulus handling to changes in physical behavior, self-concept, role function and interdependence to help patients behave adaptively to changes in health status. The typical physiological response was examined in managed patients, focusing on the function of respiration. Patients experienced respiratory problems caused by chronic infection of the lungs by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. In addition, patients also had comorbidities of type 2 diabetes mellitus, and the complications was pyopneumothorax. Based on the results of the study using Roy's adaptation model approach, there were four nursing problems including gas exchange disorder, risk of fluid and electrolyte imbalance, and risk of instability in blood glucose levels. During the 12 days of nursing care, patients showed improvement from ineffective behavior towards adaptive behavior day by day. It can be concluded that Roy's adaptation model is effectively applied to patients with tuberculosis because it can comprehensively assess patients and can evaluate adaptive and ineffective behavior during hospital care.*