

# Analisis Praktik Residensi Keperawatan Medikal Bedah Pada Pasien Dengan Low Cardiac Output Syndrome Post Cabg Menggunakan The Dynamic Nurse-Patient Relationship Model Di Rumah Sakit Jantung Dan Pembuluh Darah Harapan Kita = Analysis of Surgical Nursing Medical Nursing Practices on Patients with Low Cardiac Output Syndrome after CABG Using The Dynamic Nurse-Patient Relationship Model in Jantung Dan Pembuluh Darah Harapan Kita Hospital

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20506408&lokasi=lokal>

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## Abstrak

<p style="text-align: justify;"><em>Consensus Statement of Standards for Interventional Cardiovascular Nursing Practice </em>menetapkan domain standar praktik intervensi keperawatan kardiovaskular meliputi mampu berfikir kritis dan menganalisis intervensi kardiovaskular dalam praktik keperawatan, terlibat dalam hubungan terapeutik dan hubungan profesional untuk meningkatkan pelayanan dan pengalaman dalam pemberian asuhan keperawatan. <em>The dynamic nurse- </em><em>patient</em><em> relationship model</em> telah digunakan sebagai teori dasar dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada praktik keperawatan, yang menekankan prinsip-prinsip dasar pemikiran kritis, pendekatan yang berpusat pada klien intervensi serta berorientasi pada tujuan, dan penggunaan rekomendasi intervensi keperawatan berbasis bukti. Penerapan <em>The dynamic nurse- </em><em>patient</em><em> relationship model </em>pada praktik residensi menetapkan penurunan curah jantung sebagai diagnosis keperawatan utama pada pasien kelolaan utama dan 30 pasien lainnya, dengan <em>cardiac care</em> sebagai pilihan intervensi keperawatan untuk mengoptimalkan fungsi jantung dan menurunkan beban kerja jantung. CAM-ICU sebagai instrumen diagnostik memiliki keandalan yang sempurna untuk menilai delirium pasca pembedahan jantung (sensitifitas 100% dan spesitifitas 100%), lain halnya BHIS sebagai instrumen untuk menilai risiko kejadian SSI pasca pembedahan jantung memiliki keandalan yang sedang ( sensitifitas 70% dan spesitifitas 67%), artinya BHIS perlu dikembangkan kembali dengan memperhatikan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian SSI.</p><p> </p><hr /><p style="text-align: justify;"><em>The Consensus Statement of Standards for Interventional Cardiovascular Nursing Practice </em><em>has </em><em>established the standard domain of interventional cardiovascular nursing practices </em><em>which includes the ability </em><em>to think critically and </em><em>to </em><em>analyze cardiovascular interventions in nursing practice, engaging in therapeutic relationships and professional relationships to improve service and experience in providing nursing care. The dynamic nurse-patient relationship model has been used as a </em><em>primary</em><em> </em><em>theory</em><em>, </em><em>providing </em><em>nursing care </em><em>approach into </em><em>nursing practice which emphasizes the basic principles of critical thinking, client-centered and intervention-oriented approaches, and the use of evidence-based nursing intervention recommendations. The dynamic nurse-patient relationship model in residency practice establishes a decrease in cardiac output as the main nursing diagnosis in primary management patients and 30 other patients, with cardiac care as the choice of nursing intervention to optimize cardiac function and reduce cardiac workload. CAM-ICU as a diagnostic instrument has perfect reliability to assess delirium after cardiac surgery (100% sensitivity and

100% specificity). BHIS as an instrument to assess the risk of SSI events after cardiac surgery has moderate reliability (70% sensitivity and 67% specificity), meaning that BHIS needs to be developed by taking into account the factors related to SSI events.

**Keywords:** ida jean orlando, delirium, CAM-ICU, surgical site infection, cardiac surgery, low cardiac output, respiratory muscle training.