

# Praktik keperawatan manajemen ventilator care (monitoring hemodinamik, monitoring ventilator, fisioterapi dada, suction) pada pasien gagal nafas di ICU = Nursing practice of ventilator care management (hemodynamic monitoring, ventilator monitoring, chest physiotherapy, suction) in respiratory failure patients in the ICU

Tiara Yasmina Huda, author

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## Abstrak

Kondisi gawat darurat merupakan suatu kondisi yang terjadi secara tiba-tiba dan butuh segera dilakukan penanganan untuk menghindari kematian dan mengurangi risiko kecacatan. Salah satu penyebab pasien masuk IGD yaitu mengalami kondisi gagal nafas yang membutuhkan tindakan pemasangan ventilator yang selanjutnya mendapatkan tatalaksana ventilator care di ICU. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan praktik keperawatan berbasis bukti yaitu manajemen ventilator care pada pasien gagal nafas yang terpasang ventilator di ICU. Manajemen ventilator care yang diterapkan yaitu monitoring hemodinamik, monitoring ventilator, fisioterapi dada, dan suction. Intervensi keperawatan yang diberikan yaitu sesuai dengan standar asuhan keperawatan dan EBP jurnal terkait. Hasil implementasi praktik keperawatan manajemen ventilator care pada Ny. A di IGD dan ICU RSUI, terlihat adanya beberapa poin hemodinamik yang selalu stabil seperti saturasi oksigen, RR, HR, namun untuk tekanan darah sistol/diastole data masih flutuatif. Beberapa komponen pada ventilator juga stabil, namun untuk tidal volume masih naik turun. Serta tindakan suction yang diikuti dengan fisioterapi dada yang secara rutin diberikan maksimal 3x/shift yang didapati sputum dapat efektif dikeluarkan dari paru-paru Ny. A. penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya manfaat yang baik terhadap kondisi Ny. A terlihat dari kestabilan hemodinamik dan ventilator selama perawatan di ICU. Penelitian lebih lanjut diharapkan mampu memberikan implementasi keperawatan ventilator care pada kondisi pasien selain gagal nafas yang terpadang ventilator di ICU.

.....An emergency condition is a condition that occurs suddenly and requires immediate treatment to avoid death and reduce the risk of disability. One of the causes of patients going to the emergency room is experiencing respiratory failure which requires a ventilator installation which will then receive ventilator care treatment in the ICU. This study aims to carry out evidence-based nursing practice, namely the management of ventilator care in patients with respiratory failure who are attached to a ventilator in the ICU. The management of ventilator care that is applied is hemodynamic monitoring, ventilator monitoring, chest physiotherapy, and suction. The nursing interventions provided are in accordance with nursing care standards and related journal EBP. The results of the implementation of ventilator care management nursing practices in Ny. A in the emergency room and ICU RSUI, it was seen that there were several points of hemodynamics that were always stable such as oxygen saturation, RR, HR, but for systolic/diastolic blood pressure the data was still fluctuating. Several components on the ventilator are also stable, but the tidal volume is still fluctuating. As well as suction action followed by chest physiotherapy which is routinely given a maximum of 3x/shift which was found to be effective in removing sputum from Mrs. A. This study shows that there are good benefits for Mrs. A can be seen from hemodynamic stability and ventilator during treatment in the ICU. Further research is expected to be able to provide implementation of ventilator care nursing in patients' conditions other than respiratory failure who are exposed to ventilators in the ICU.