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Program Studi : Diploma III Keperawatan
Judul Karya Tulis Ilmiah : Asuhan Keperawatan pada Pasien Tn.Y dengan *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) di Ruang Cempaka Rumah Sakit Mitra Keluarga Bekasi Barat
Halaman : xii + 85 halaman + 1 tabel + 5 lampiran
Pembimbing : R. Yeni Mauliawati

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Gagal jantung adalah suatu kondisi patologis ketika jantung tidak dapat memompa darah yang cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan metabolik tubuh (ditentukan sebagai konsumsi oksigen). Menurut data yang diperoleh dari *World Health Organization* (WHO) tahun 2016 menunjukkan pada tahun 2015 terdapat 23 juta atau sekitar 54% dari total kematian yang disebabkan oleh *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF). Dari data di atas apabila melihat *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) tidak ditangani dengan baik akan menyebabkan komplikasi dari *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) yang bisa saja terjadi. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan peran perawat dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan.

Tujuan Umum: Mampu memahami dan menerapkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien dengan *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) serta memperoleh pengalaman nyata dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien tersebut.

Metode Penulisan: Metode dalam penulisan makalah ilmiah ini menggunakan metode naratif deskriptif. Dalam metode naratif deskriptif yaitu dengan memberikan gambaran pemberian asuhan keperawatan pada pasien melalui pendekatan proses keperawatan.

Hasil: Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul pada pasien *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) resiko penurunan curah jantung, resiko tinggi gangguan pertukaran gas, kelebihan volume cairan berhubungan dengan retensi air, kurang pengetahuan. Diagnosa keperawatan prioritas pada pasien tersebut adalah penurunan curah jantung. Intervensi yang dibuat untuk diagnosa prioritas tersebut antara lain monitor tekanan darah, kaji kulit terhadap sianosis, monitor pengeluaran urine, auskultasi nadi apikal, catat bunyi jantung, palpasi nadi perifer, beri pispot dan anjurkan pasien BAK di pispot, beri istirahat dengan posisi semi rekumben, beri terapi O₂ nasal kanul 3Lpm, beri terapi obat-obatan sesuai instruksi dokter.

Kesimpulan dan saran: Asuhan keperawatan pada pasien *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) harus memperhatikan diagnosa keperawatan penurunan curah jantung agar kebutuhan oksigen di dalam tubuh tercukupi dan tidak terjadi komplikasi. Saran kepada perawat diharapkan dapat mengkaji secara fokus pada pasien dengan *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF) dan melakukan pengkajian secara mendalam terutama tentang gaya hidup pasien.

Kata kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, *Congestive Heart Failure* (CHF)

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Majors : Diploma III - Nursing
The Title of Scientific Paper : Nursing Care for Patients Tn. Y *Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)* in the Cempaka Room of Mitra Keluarga Bekasi Barat Hospital
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Supervisor : R. Yeni Mauliawati

ABSTRACT

Background Problem: Heart failure is a chronic pathological condition in which the heart doesn't pump blood as well as it should for fulfilling the body's metabolism needs (determined as oxygen consumption). According to data obtained from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2016, it showed that in 2015 there were 23 million people or approximately 54% of the total deaths caused by Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). From the data above, we can see that if Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) is not handled properly, it will cause complications of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) that can occur. Therefore, the role of the nurse is needed in providing nursing care.

General Objectives: Being able to understand and apply nursing care to patients with Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) and gain real experience in providing nursing care to these patients.

Writing Methods: The method which uses in writing this scientific paper is descriptive narrative method. In the descriptive narrative method, this paper provides a description of the provision of nursing care to patients through the nursing process approach.

Results: Nursing diagnosis that appeared in patients with Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) risk decreased cardiac output, high risk of interruption of gas exchange, excess fluid volume associated with water retention, lack of knowledge. The priority nursing diagnosis in these patients is a decrease in cardiac output. Interventions made for priority diagnoses include blood pressure monitors, skin cyanosis assessments, urine output monitoring, apical pulse auscultation, note of heart sounds, peripheral pulse palpation, potty laying and advising BAK patients at the chamber pot, resting in a semi-recumbent position, give 3Lpm nasal nasal O2 therapy, give medication according to doctor's instructions.

Conclusions and Suggestions: Nursing care in Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) patients must pay attention to the nursing diagnosis of decreased cardiac output so that the oxygen demand in the body is fulfilled and complications do not occur. Suggestions to nurses are expected to be able to focus on the patient with Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) and conduct in-depth in-depth studies of the patient's lifestyle.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)

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