

NURSING CARE FOR PATIENT DIABETIC ULCER IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a disease characterized by the appearance of hyperglycemia due to abnormal insulin secretion. Another study states that urbanization causes type two diabetes to increase by 5-10 times due to changes in rural-traditional behavior to urban.

Objective: Describe the implementation of diabetic ulcer nursing care at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul.

Methods: This research method is to use a descriptive case study with the focus of the study was 1 patient with diabetic ulcers.

Results: The results of the study found that the patient said that the left leg pain when walking since 3 days before entering the house, with a wound width of ± 4 cm with a depth of ± 0.5 cm, grade 1 type of wound, slightly wet wound, odorless, granulation tissue color red, absent necrotic tissue and small amount of pus. The diagnosas made were acute pain, nausea, impaired skin integrity and risk of imbalance in blood glucose levels. Interventions were carried out in accordance with theoretical reviews, namely pain management, nausea and vomiting management, wound care and hyperglycemia management. Implementation is carried out for 3 days. The evaluation found that there were 2 diagnosas that were resolved and 2 diagnosas that were partially resolved.

Conclusion: Nursing care with diabetes mellitus with diabetic ulcers is carried out through 5 stages of the nursing process and is carried out smoothly and according to the SOP. It is hoped that the nurses will prioritize sterile techniques.

Keywords : Diabetes mellitus, nursing care, diabetic ulcers

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ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PASIEN ULKUS DIABETIKUM DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Diabetes mellitus adalah penyakit yang ditandai dengan munculnya hiperglikemia karena kelainan sekresi insulin. Penelitian lain menyebutkan bahwa adanya urbanisasi menyebabkan diabetes tipe dua meningkat sebesar 5-10 kali lipat karena perubahan perilaku rural-tradisional menjadi urban.

Tujuan : Menggambarkan pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan ulkus diabetikum di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode : Metode penelitian ini adalah menggunakan studi kasus deskriptif dengan fokus penelitian adalah 1 pasien dengan ulkus diabetikum.

Hasil : Hasil pengkajian didapatkan pasien mengatakan nyeri tungkai kaki kiri jika berjalan sejak 3 hari sebelum masuk ke rumah, dengan kondisi lebar luka ± 4 cm dengan kedalaman $\pm 0,5$ cm, jenis luka grade 1, luka sedikit basah, tidak berbau, warna jaringan granulasi merah, jaringan nekrotik tidak ada dan jumlah pus sedikit. Diagnosa yang diangkat yaitu nyeri akut, mual, muntah, gangguan integritas kulit dan risiko ketidakseimbangan kadar glukosa darah. Intervensi yang dilakukan sesuai dengan tinjauan teori yaitu manajemen nyeri, manajemen mual dan muntah, perawatan luka dan manajemen hiperglikemia. Implementasi dilakukan selama 3 hari. Evaluasi didapatkan terdapat 2 diagnosa yang teratasi dan 2 diagnosa yang teratasi sebagian.

Kesimpulan: Asuhan keperawatan dengan diabetes melitus dengan ulkus diabetikum dilakukan melalui 5 tahap proses keperawatan dan dilaksanakan secara lancar dan sesuai SOP. Diharapkan perawat lebih memprioritaskan teknik steril perawatan luka

Kata Kunci : Diabetes mellitus, asuhan keperawatan, *ulkus diabetikum*

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