

**PENERAPAN TERAPI OKSIGEN DAN POSISI SEMI FOWLER
DALAM ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN GAWAT DARURAT
PADA KLIEN TB PARU DI IGD UOBK
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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis paru (TB paru) merupakan penyakit menular yang berdampak besar terhadap sistem pernapasan dan dapat menyebabkan gangguan oksigenasi, terutama pada klien dalam kondisi gawat darurat. Penerapan terapi oksigen menjadi bagian penting dalam asuhan keperawatan gawat darurat guna mencegah komplikasi lebih lanjut akibat hipoksemia. **Tujuan penelitian :** melakukan penerapan terapi oksigen dalam asuhan keperawatan gawat darurat pada klien TB paru di IGD UOBK RSUD dr. Slamet Garut. **Metode Penelitian :** ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif studi kasus dengan dua responden yang dirawat di Instalasi Gawat Darurat. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi. Asuhan keperawatan dilakukan berdasarkan tahapan pengkajian, diagnosis, perencanaan, implementasi, dan evaluasi sesuai standar SDKI, SLKI, dan SIKI. **Hasil:** Terapi oksigen membantu meningkatkan saturasi oksigen, menurunkan sesak napas, dan memperbaiki pola napas. Diagnosa utama yang ditemukan meliputi bersihan jalan napas tidak efektif dan pola napas tidak efektif **Kesimpulan :** terapi oksigen dan posisi semi fowler memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pemenuhan kebutuhan oksigenasi klien. Kedua klien menunjukkan perbaikan kondisi setelah diberikan intervensi berupa terapi oksigen dan posisi semi fowler , baik dengan nasal kanul maupun NRM, yang terbukti meningkatkan saturasi oksigen, menurunkan sesak napas, dan memperbaiki pola pernapasan. **saran :** Penelitian ini bermanfaat bagi penulis, institusi, klien, dan rumah sakit dalam meningkatkan kompetensi keperawatan gawat darurat, mendukung pembelajaran, mendorong kepatuhan klien serta keluarga, dan memperkuat protokol pencegahan infeksi.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, Gawat Darurat ,IGD, TB Paru, Terapi Oksigen

Reverensi : 8 buku (2015-2021), 2 internet website, 10 jurnal (2020-2022)

**IMPLEMENTATION OF OXYGEN THERAPY AND SEMI FOWLER
POSITION IN CARE EMERGENCY NURSING CARE FOR
PULMONARY TB PATIENTS IN THE EMERGRNCY
ROOM UOBK RSUD dr. SLAMET GARUT
YEAR 2025**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that significantly affects the respiratory system and can lead to oxygenation disorders, especially in emergency conditions. The application of oxygen therapy plays an important role in emergency nursing care to prevent further complications caused by hypoxemia. **Research purposes :** Implementing oxygen therapy in emergency nursing care for pulmonary TB patients in the Emergency Room of UOBK Dr. Slamet Garut Regional Hospital. **Research Methods:** This descriptive study uses a case study approach involving two respondents treated in the Emergency Department. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation review. Nursing care was carried out based on the stages of assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation, referring to SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI standards. **Results:** Oxygen therapy helped improve oxygen saturation, reduce shortness of breath, and stabilize breathing patterns. The main nursing diagnoses found were impaired gas exchange and ineffective airway clearance. **Conclusion :** Oxygen therapy and the semi-Fowler's position have a significant impact on fulfilling the clients' oxygenation needs. Both clients showed improvement after receiving interventions in the form of oxygen therapy and the semi-Fowler's position, either with a nasal cannula or a non-rebreathing mask (NRM), which proved effective in increasing oxygen saturation, reducing shortness of breath, and improving breathing patterns. **Suggestion:** This study benefits the researcher, educational institutions, clients, and hospitals by enhancing emergency nursing competencies, supporting learning, encouraging client and family compliance, and strengthening infection prevention protocols.

Keywords : Emergency, Emergency Room., Nursing Care, Oxygen Therapy, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

References: 8 books (2015–2021), 2 internet sources, 10 journals (2020–2022)