

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Asma bronkhial adalah gangguan pernapasan yang dapat menyerang anak-anak hingga orang dewasa. Menurut para ahli, Prevalensi asma akan terus meningkat. sekitar 100-150 juta penduduk didunia terserang asma dengan tambahan 180.000 setiap tahunnya. **Metode:** Desain penelitian dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara (hasil anamnese) berisi tentang identitas pasien, keluhan utama, riwayat penyakit sekarang dan dahulu), observasi dan pemeriksaan fisik . **Tujuan:** untuk mendapatkan gambaran asuhan keperawatan pada Tn.A dengan asma bronkhial di Ruang Paru RSUD Tgk. Chik Ditiro sigli. **Hasil:** Hasil pengkajian didapatkan data suara nafas ronchi, bunyi nafas mengi dan batuk, RR 27x/menit. Setelah dilakukan asuhan keperawatan selama 1x24 jam didapatkan hasil diagnosa pertama Pola nafas tidak efektif masalah teratasi sebagian, diagnosa Bersihan jalan nafas tidak efektif masalah teratasi sebagian, diagnosa gangguan pertukaran gas masalah teratasi. **Kesimpulan:** mendapatkan gambaran umum tentang asuhan keperawatan pada klien yang mengalami asma bronkhial secara garis besar didapatkan data dengan pengkajian, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik. Data yang didapatkan berdasarkan dengan kondisi klien pada saat pengkajian, dari pengkajian ditemukan penyebab dan tanda terkena asma bronkhial karena adanya faktor lingkungan. semua masalah keperawatan untuk mengatasi masalah-masalah keperawatan diatas dapat dilaksanakan secara optimal. **Saran** kepada rumah sakit Umum Daerah Tgk. Chik Ditiro agar dapat meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kepada pasien, sehingga pasien merasa terlayani dengan baik dan lama hari perawatan dapat diminimalisir

Kata kunci: Asma bronkhial, Asuhan keperawatan, pengkajian fisik.

ABSTRACT

Background: Bronchial asthma is a respiratory disorder that can attack children and adults. According to experts, the prevalence of asthma will continue to increase. Around 100-150 million people in the world suffer from asthma with an additional 180,000 each year. **Method:** Research design with a case study approach. Data collection was carried out by means of interviews (anamnese results) containing the patient's identity, main complaint, history of current and past illnesses), observation and physical examination. **Objective:** to obtain an overview of nursing care for Mr. A with bronchial asthma in the Lung Room at Tgk Regional Hospital. Chik Ditiro sigli. **Results:** The results of the study showed data on rhonchi breath sounds, wheezing and coughing breath sounds, RR 27x/minute. After providing nursing care for 1 x 24 hours, the results of the first diagnosis were obtained. Ineffective breathing patterns, the problem was partially resolved, the diagnosis of ineffective airway clearance, the problem was partially resolved, the diagnosis of gas exchange disorders, the problem was resolved. **Conclusion:** get a general picture of nursing care for clients who experience bronchial asthma. In general, data is obtained by assessment, observation, physical examination. The data obtained is based on the client's condition at the time of the assessment. From the assessment, the causes and signs of bronchial asthma were found due to environmental factors. All nursing problems to overcome the nursing problems above can be implemented optimally. **Advice** to Tgk Regional General Hospital. Chik Ditiro to improve the quality of service to patients, so that patients feel well served and the length of treatment days can be minimized

Key words: Bronchial asthma, nursing care, physical assessment.