

Abstrak

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Karakteristik Pengkajian Keperawatan pada Pasien dengan Masalah Perfusi Perifer Tidak Efektif di Ruang Bougenville RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso, 2026.

xv + 62 hal + 1 bagan + 7 tabel + 3 lampiran

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Anemia merupakan kondisi penurunan kadar hemoglobin yang menyebabkan berkurangnya kemampuan darah dalam mengangkut oksigen ke jaringan sehingga berisiko menimbulkan masalah keperawatan perfusi perifer tidak efektif. Pengkajian keperawatan yang komprehensif diperlukan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor penyebab, manifestasi klinis, dan karakteristik pasien sebagai dasar penegakan diagnosis keperawatan yang tepat. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kasus deskriptif pada tiga pasien anemia yang dirawat di Ruang Bougenville RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui anamnesis, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan penunjang, dan studi dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan Standar Diagnosis Keperawatan Indonesia (SDKI). **Hasil:** etiga pasien memiliki etiologi anemia yang berbeda, yaitu perdarahan saluran cerna dan penyakit ginjal kronis, namun menunjukkan karakteristik klinis yang serupa berupa kadar hemoglobin rendah, konjungtiva anemis, pengisian kapiler >3 detik, akral teraba dingin, warna kulit pucat, turgor kulit menurun, serta takikardia sebagai mekanisme kompensasi. Empat dari lima tanda mayor diagnosis perfusi perifer tidak efektif ditemukan pada seluruh pasien sehingga memenuhi kriteria penegakan diagnosis berdasarkan SDKI. **Kesimpulan:** Diagnosis keperawatan perfusi perifer tidak efektif layak ditegakkan pada ketiga pasien karena telah memenuhi 80% tanda mayor SDKI yang didukung oleh kadar hemoglobin rendah sebagai faktor penyebabnya. Integrasi temuan klinis, pemeriksaan fisik, dan hasil laboratorium memberikan dasar ilmiah yang kuat untuk menegakkan diagnosis keperawatan secara akurat.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, Pengkajian Keperawatan, Perfusi Perifer Tidak Efektif
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Abstract

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Characteristics of Nursing Assessment in Patients with Ineffective Peripheral Tissue Perfusion in the Bougenville Ward of RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso, 2026.

xv + 62 pages + 1 chart + 7 tables + 3 appendices

Abstract

Background: Anemia is a condition characterized by decreased hemoglobin levels, resulting in reduced oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood and increasing the risk of ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion. A comprehensive nursing assessment is essential to identify the underlying causes, clinical manifestations, and patient characteristics as the basis for establishing an accurate nursing diagnosis. **Methods:** This study employed a descriptive case study design involving three patients with anemia treated in the Bougenville Ward of Dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso Regional Hospital. Data were collected through history taking, observation, physical examination, laboratory investigations, and medical record review. Data were analyzed descriptively based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI). **Results:** Although the patients had different underlying causes of anemia, including gastrointestinal bleeding and chronic kidney disease, they demonstrated similar clinical characteristics, namely low hemoglobin levels, anemic conjunctiva, capillary refill time >3 seconds, cold extremities, pale skin, decreased skin turgor, and compensatory tachycardia. Four of the five major diagnostic indicators of ineffective peripheral perfusion were identified in all patients, fulfilling the SDKI diagnostic criteria. **Conclusion:** The nursing diagnosis of ineffective peripheral perfusion was appropriate for all three patients because 80% of the major diagnostic required by the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI) were identified and supported by low hemoglobin levels as the underlying etiology. The integration of clinical findings, physical examination, and laboratory results provided a strong scientific basis for establishing the diagnosis accurately.

Keyword: Anemia, Nursing Assessment, Ineffective Peripheral Tissue Perfusion. Bibliography 24 (2017 - 2025)