

ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
PROGRAM STUDI PROFESI NERS
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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Joan Franco Abrar Dzulfi Zaidhane, S. Kep

Analisis Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Pasien *Acute Coronary Syndrome* (ACS) Post Tindakan PPCI Dengan *Heart Failure* (HF) Di Ruang ICCU RSD dr. Soebandi Jember
XVI + 117 Hal + 16 Gambar + 15 Tabel + 1 Bagan + 6 Lampiran

Abstrak

Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) merupakan kegawatdaruratan kardiovaskular yang memerlukan penanganan segera melalui *Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention* (PPCI). Meskipun efektif mengembalikan perfusi miokard, sebagian pasien masih mengalami komplikasi berupa *Heart Failure* (HF) yang membutuhkan asuhan keperawatan komprehensif. Menganalisis penerapan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien ACS post PPCI dengan HF di ruang ICCU RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kasus pada tiga pasien ACS post PPCI dengan HF yang dirawat di ruang ICCU RSD dr. Soebandi Jember pada 9–14 Maret 2026. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan proses keperawatan yang meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis, intervensi, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Ketiga pasien memiliki diagnosis keperawatan utama penurunan curah jantung berhubungan dengan perubahan *afterload*. Intervensi Perawatan Jantung yang diberikan meliputi pemantauan hemodinamik, oksigenasi, EKG, keseimbangan cairan, terapi kolaboratif, dan edukasi. Pada hari ketiga, seluruh pasien menunjukkan perbaikan klinis berupa penurunan sesak napas dan nyeri dada, peningkatan saturasi oksigen, serta stabilisasi tanda vital, meskipun masalah keperawatan masih teratasi sebagian. Asuhan keperawatan yang sistematis, cepat, dan berkesinambungan berkontribusi terhadap stabilisasi hemodinamik serta perbaikan kondisi klinis pasien ACS post PPCI dengan HF. Pemantauan lanjutan tetap diperlukan, terutama pada pasien dengan disfungsi ventrikel berat, untuk mencegah komplikasi dan mengoptimalkan pemulihan.

Kata kunci: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Heart Failure, PPCI

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ABSTRACT

UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
BACHELOR OF NURSING PROGRAM
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

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Joan Franco Abrar Dzulfi Zaidhane, S. Kep

*Analysis of Nursing Care for a Patient with Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) Post-PPCI and Heart Failure (HF) in the ICCU at RSD dr. Soebandi Jember
XVI + 117 Pages + 16 Figures + 15 Tables + 1 Chart + 6 Appendices*

Abstract

Introduction: Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) is a cardiovascular emergency requiring immediate management via Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PPCI). Although effective in restoring myocardial perfusion, some patients still experience complications such as Heart Failure (HF), which necessitates comprehensive nursing care. **Objective:** To analyze the implementation of nursing care for a post-PPCI ACS patient with heart failure in the ICCU of Dr. Soebandi Regional General Hospital, Jember. **Method:** This study employed a case study design involving three patients with ACS (post-PPCI) and HF who were treated in the ICCU at Dr. Soebandi Regional General Hospital, Jember, from March 9 to 14, 2026. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and document reviews. Analysis was conducted using the nursing process, comprising assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation. **Results and Discussion:** All three patients presented with a primary nursing diagnosis of decreased cardiac output related to altered afterload. Cardiac care interventions included hemodynamic monitoring, oxygenation, ECG monitoring, fluid balance management, collaborative therapy, and patient education. By the third day, all patients showed clinical improvement—manifested as reduced shortness of breath and chest pain, increased oxygen saturation, and stabilized vital signs—although the nursing problem remained only partially resolved. Systematic, rapid, and continuous nursing care contributed to hemodynamic stabilization and clinical improvement in patients with ACS (post-PPCI) and heart failure. Continued monitoring remains essential, particularly for patients with severe ventricular dysfunction, to prevent complications and optimize recovery.

Key words: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Heart Failure, PPCI

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