

Abstrak
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Pengkajian Keperawatan Pada Bayi Neonatus Dengan *Respiratory Distress Syndrome* (RDS) Disertai Gangguan Pertukaran Gas di Ruang Perinatologi RSD dr. Soebandi
vii + 78 halaman + 4 Tabel + 7 lampiran

Abstrak

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) merupakan gangguan pernapasan pada neonatus akibat ketidakmatangan paru dan defisiensi surfaktan yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan oksigenasi dan manifestasi klinis yang mengarah pada gangguan pertukaran gas. Pengkajian keperawatan yang komprehensif diperlukan untuk mendeteksi kondisi pasien secara dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan hasil pengkajian keperawatan pada neonatus dengan *Respiratory Distress Syndrome* (RDS) disertai gangguan pertukaran gas di Ruang Perinatologi RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. Penelitian menggunakan desain studi kasus deskriptif dengan tiga klien neonatus yang mengalami RDS. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, studi dokumentasi, dan pemeriksaan penunjang. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan seluruh klien merupakan neonatus prematur dengan berat badan lahir rendah serta mengalami sesak napas, takipnea, retraksi dinding dada, sianosis, dan memerlukan terapi oksigen. Faktor risiko yang ditemukan meliputi prematuritas, persalinan sectio caesarea, preeklamsia, dan kelainan kongenital. Pengkajian body system menunjukkan keterlibatan multisistem, terutama pada sistem pernapasan dengan manifestasi klinis yang mengarah pada gangguan pertukaran gas. Kesimpulan Penelitian ini adalah neonatus dengan RDS memerlukan pengkajian keperawatan yang komprehensif untuk mendukung deteksi dini dan penatalaksanaan yang optimal.

Kata Kunci: Neonatus, *Respiratory Distress Syndrome*, Gangguan Pertukaran Gas, Pengkajian Keperawatan.

Daftar Pustaka: (2020–2026).

Abstract

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Nursing Assessment of Neonates with Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Impaired Gas Exchange in the Perinatology Ward of RSD dr. Soebandi Jember
viii + 78 pages + 4 tables + 7 attachments

Abstract

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) is a respiratory disorder in neonates caused by lung immaturity and surfactant deficiency, which can lead to impaired oxygenation and clinical manifestations indicating impaired gas exchange. Comprehensive nursing assessment is required to identify the patient's condition early. This study aimed to describe the nursing assessment findings in neonates with Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) accompanied by impaired gas exchange in the Perinatology Ward of RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. This study employed a descriptive case study design involving three neonates diagnosed with RDS. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, documentation studies, and supporting examinations. The results showed that all clients were premature neonates with low birth weight and presented with dyspnea, tachypnea, chest retractions, cyanosis, and required oxygen therapy. The identified risk factors included prematurity, cesarean section delivery, preeclampsia, and congenital anomalies. The body system assessment revealed multisystem involvement, particularly in the respiratory system, with clinical manifestations indicating impaired gas exchange. In conclusion, neonates with RDS require comprehensive nursing assessments to support early detection and optimal management.

Keywords: *Neonate, Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Impaired Gas Exchange, Nursing Assessment.*

References: *(2020–2026).*