

ABSTRAK

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Karya Ilmiah Akhir, Juli 2026

ANALISIS DIAGNOSIS KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN CA SERVIKS DI RSD dr. SOEBANDI JEMBER

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada perempuan. Pasien kanker serviks sering mengalami berbagai masalah fisik maupun psikologis, seperti nyeri, anemia, perdarahan, gangguan nutrisi, dan penurunan toleransi aktivitas. Penetapan diagnosis keperawatan yang tepat berdasarkan hasil pengkajian komprehensif sangat penting sebagai dasar dalam penyusunan rencana asuhan keperawatan yang efektif.

Tujuan: Menganalisis diagnosis keperawatan pada pasien kanker serviks berdasarkan hasil pengkajian keperawatan di RSD dr. Soebandi Jember.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kasus deskriptif terhadap tiga pasien dengan diagnosis medis kanker serviks yang menjalani perawatan di RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, studi dokumentasi, dan telaah hasil pemeriksaan penunjang. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dengan mengacu pada Standar Diagnosis Keperawatan Indonesia (SDKI).

Hasil: Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa diagnosis keperawatan yang ditemukan meliputi nyeri kronis, intoleransi aktivitas, defisit nutrisi, risiko syok, gangguan rasa nyaman, dan ansietas. Diagnosis yang paling sering muncul adalah nyeri kronis dan intoleransi aktivitas yang berkaitan dengan invasi sel kanker, perdarahan kronis, serta penurunan kadar hemoglobin. Penetapan diagnosis dilakukan berdasarkan data subjektif dan objektif yang diperoleh selama proses pengkajian.

Kesimpulan: Pengkajian yang komprehensif memungkinkan identifikasi masalah keperawatan secara tepat sehingga diagnosis keperawatan dapat ditegakkan sesuai kondisi klinis pasien. Ketepatan diagnosis menjadi dasar dalam penyusunan intervensi keperawatan yang efektif dan berorientasi pada kebutuhan pasien kanker serviks.

Kata Kunci: kanker serviks, diagnosis keperawatan, pengkajian keperawatan, studi kasus.

ABSTRACT
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Final Scientific Paper, June 2026

**ANALYSIS OF NURSING DIAGNOSES IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL
CANCER AT RSD dr. SOEBANDI JEMBER**

Background: Cervical cancer remains one of the leading causes of death among women. Patients commonly experience physical and psychological problems, including pain, anemia, bleeding, nutritional deficits, decreased activity tolerance, and anxiety. Accurate nursing diagnosis based on comprehensive assessment is essential for developing effective nursing care plans.

Objective: To analyze nursing diagnoses in patients with cervical cancer based on nursing assessment findings at RSD dr. Soebandi Jember.

Methods: This descriptive case study involved three patients diagnosed with cervical cancer who were hospitalized at RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, medical record reviews, and supporting diagnostic examinations. Data were analyzed descriptively using the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI).

Results: The identified nursing diagnoses included acute pain, activity intolerance, imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements, risk for shock, impaired comfort, and anxiety. Acute pain and activity intolerance were the most frequently identified diagnoses, associated with cancer invasion, chronic vaginal bleeding, and decreased hemoglobin levels. Nursing diagnoses were established based on comprehensive subjective and objective assessment findings.

Conclusion: Comprehensive nursing assessment enables accurate identification of patients' problems and appropriate nursing diagnoses. Accurate nursing diagnoses serve as the foundation for planning effective, patient-centered nursing interventions for individuals with cervical cancer.

Keywords: cervical cancer, nursing diagnosis, nursing assessment, case study.