

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN POSISI SEMI FOWLER TERHADAP PENURUNAN
POLA NAFAS PASIEN TB PARU DI RUANG RAWAT INAP DI MURNI TEGUH
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ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan salah satu penyakit mikobakterial paling taserang selama sejarah manusia selain lepra. *Center of Diseases Control and Prevention* melaporkan sekitar 2 miliar orang, atau sepertiga populasi dunia, terinfeksi bakteri yang menyebabkan tuberkulosis. Sebelumnya ada obat anti-TB pada akhir 1940-an, TB adalah penyebab utama kematian di Amerika Serikat. Terapi obat, bersama dengan perbaikan kesehatan masyarakat dan setandar hidup umum, menghasilkan penurunan yang signifikan pada insiden TB selama dekade berikutnya. Namun antara 1985 dan 1992, jumlah kasus TB meningkat 20%. Peningkatan ini dianggap karena munculnya epidemi *human immunodeficiency virus* (HIV), penyalahgunaan obat, datangnya imigran dari negara berkembang, dan penurunan infrastruktur pelayanan kesehatan negara. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *One Grup Pretest and Post test* yang bertujuan untuk melihat Pengaruh Pemberian Posisi Semifowler Terhadap Respiratory Rate Pada Pasien Tuberkulosis. terdapat 9 responden mengalami nafas normal, 4 responden mengalami Bradipnea, dan 1 responden mengalami Takhipnea. Nilai yang diperoleh dari data analysis nilai P-Value sebesar $0,011 < \text{nilai } \alpha 0,05$ sehingga H_0 dan H_a diterima, terdapat pengaruh pemberian posisi *semi fowler* terhadap penurunan pola nafas pada pasien tuberkulosis di rumah sakit murni teguh. Tujuan dari harapan peneliti yaitu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian posisi *semi fowler* terhadap Penurunan Pola Nafas pasien Tb Paru di Ruang Rawat Inap di Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital terhadap penurunan pola pernapasan penderita tuberkulosis. Responden adalah Sebelum *semi fowler*, 13 responden mengalami pernafasan Trakipnea $> 24x / \text{menit}$ (92.9%). Setelah pemberian *semi fowler*, di antara mayoritas responden terdapat 9 responden (64,3%) bernapas normal 16-24x / menit. Hasil analisis dan analisis data menunjukkan bahwa nilai P-Value $0,011 < \text{nilai } \alpha 0,05\%$ yang berdampak pada penurunan pola pernapasan penderita tuberkulosis di Rumah Sakit Murni Teguh Memorial.

Kata Kunci: Posisi *semi fowler*, *respiratory rate*, tuberkulosis

THE EFFECT OF GIVING SEMI FOWLER POSITION ON THE REDUCTION OF PATIENTS OF LUNG TB PATIENTS IN IN PATIENT ROOMS IN PURE TEGUH MEMORIAL IN 2020

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most common mycobacterial diseases in human history besides leprosy. The Center of Diseases Control and Prevention reports that about 2 billion people, or one-third of the world's population, are infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis. Previously there were anti-TB drugs in the late 1940s, TB was the leading cause of death in the United States. Drug therapy, together with improvements in public health and general living standards, resulted in a significant reduction in TB incidence over the next decade. However between 1985 and 1992, the number of TB cases increased by 20%. This increase is thought to be due to the emergence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic, drug abuse, the arrival of immigrants from developing countries, and the decline in the country's health service infrastructure. This study used the One Group Pretest and Post test design which aims to see the effect of the Semifowler Position on the Respiratory Rate of Tuberculosis Patients. There are 9 respondents experiencing normal breathing, 4 respondents experiencing bradipnea, and 1 respondent experiencing tachypnea. The value obtained from the data analysis, the value of P-Value is 0.011 <value sehingga 0.05 so that H₀ and H_a are accepted, there is an effect of giving a semi-fowler position on the decrease in breathing patterns in tuberculosis patients in a pure solid hospital. The aim of the researchers' hope is that this study aims to determine the effect of giving a semi-fowler position on the decrease in the respiratory pattern of pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the inpatient room at Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital on reducing the respiratory pattern of tuberculosis patients. Respondents were before semi-Fowler, 13 respondents experienced trachypnoea breathing > 24x / minute (92.9%). After giving semi-fowler, among the majority of respondents there were 9 respondents (64.3%) who breathed normally 16-24x / minute. The results of the analysis and data analysis showed that the P-Value 0.011 <value α 0.05% had an impact on reducing the respiratory pattern of tuberculosis patients at Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital.

Keywords: *Semi-Fowler position, respiratory rate, tuberculosis*