

ABSTRAK

Asma ialah penyakit inflamasi kronik saluran pernapasan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran diagnosa dan tatalaksana asma rawat inap di RSUD Royal Prima Medan tahun 2018. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode desain studi kasus, deskriptif – retrospektif, besar sampel 100 data rekam medis pasien diambil secara purposive sampling, yaitu rekam medis yang paling lengkap datanya dan dianalisa dengan deskriptif statistik. Pada hasil ditemukan umur termuda yaitu 9 tahun dan umur tertua 85 tahun, dengan jumlah laki – laki sebanyak 44 orang dan perempuan sebanyak 56 orang. Keluhan yang paling banyak ditemukan ialah sesak napas 74 orang dan tatalaksana kombinasi farmakologis terbanyak adalah Agonis Beta 2 + Kortikosteroid + Amonium Chloride dan Diphenidramine + Paracetamol + Antibiotik sebanyak (35%) dan terapi non farmakologi yang dilakukan adalah pemasangan oksigen dan Intravenous Fluid Drop. Kesimpulan yang didapatkan ialah distribusi terjadinya penyakit asma lebih tinggi pada perempuan (56%) dari pada laki – laki (44%) dan keluhan terbanyak ialah sesak napas (74%) dan tatalaksana kombinasi paling banyak digunakan ialah Agonis Beta 2 + Kortikosteroid + Amonium Chloride dan Diphenidramine + Paracetamol + Antibiotik sebanyak (35%) serta pemberian Oksigen dan IVFD (100%).

Kata-kata kunci: Asma, Diagnosa dan Tatalaksana, RSUD Royal Prima Medan

ABSTRACT

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the diagnosis and management of asthma in patients at RSU Royal Prima Medan in 2018. This research was conducted using a case study design method, descriptive - retrospective, sample size 100 data of medical records of patients taken by purposive sampling, namely medical records the most complete data and analyzed with descriptive statistics. The results show that the youngest is 9 years old and the oldest is 85 years old, with 44 men and 56 women. The most common complaints were breathlessness of 74 people and the most pharmacological combination treatments were Agonist Beta 2 + Corticosteroid + Ammonium Chloride and Diphenhydramine + Paracetamol + Antibiotics as many as (35%) and non-pharmacological treatments performed were oxygen and Intravenous Fluid Drop. The conclusion was that the distribution of asthma was higher in women (56%) than in men (44%) and the most common complaint was shortness of breath (74%) and the most widely used combination management was Beta 2 + Corticosteroid + Ammonium Chloride Agonists. and Diphenhydramine + Paracetamol + Antibiotics (35%) and administration of Oxygen and IVFD (100%).

Keywords: *Asthma, Diagnosis and Management, Royal Prima Hospital Medan*