



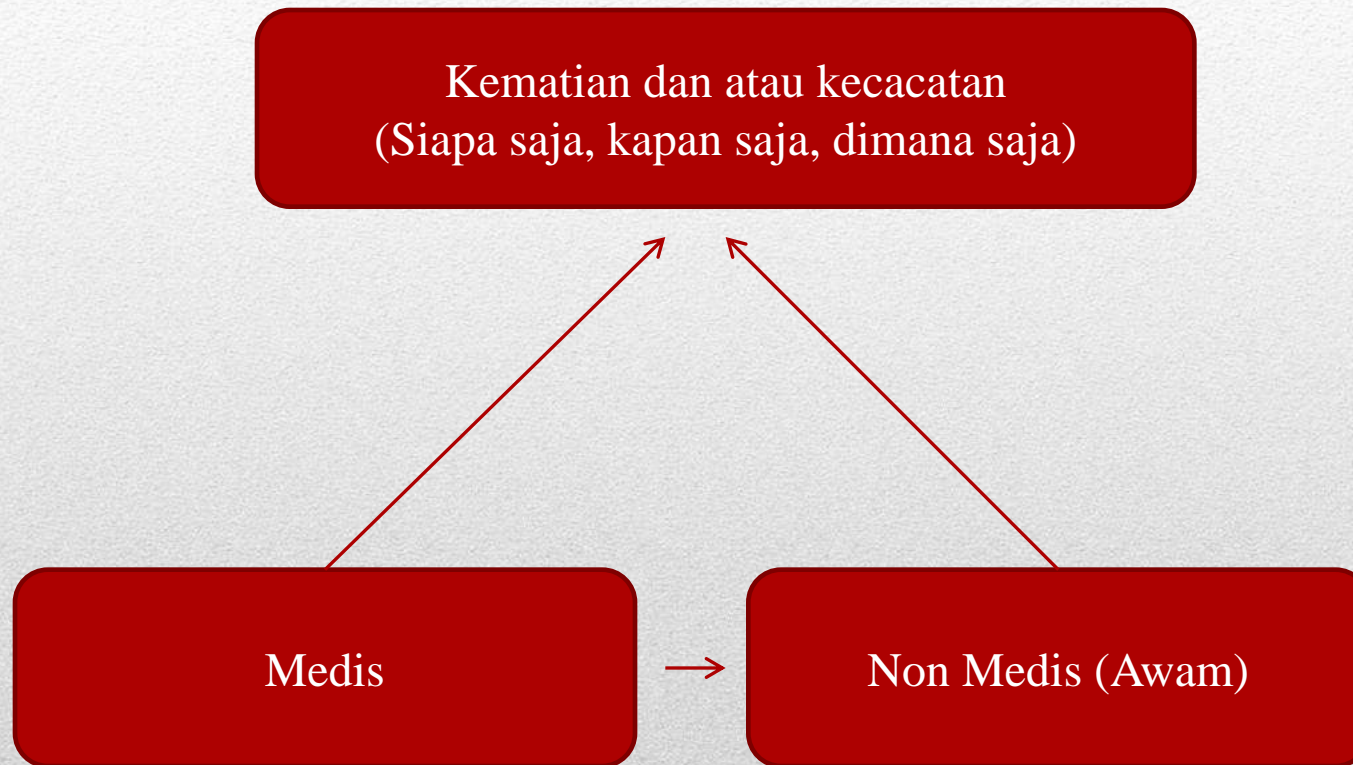
Emergency Nursing

Ns. I Made Suindrayasa, S.Kep., M.Kep

Tujuan pembelajaran :

- Konsep dasar keperawatan gawat darurat
 - Area pelayanan gawat darurat dan sarana pendukung
 - Tim dalam pelayanan pelayanan gawat darurat
 - Peran dan fungsi perawat dalam area keperawatan gawat darurat
 - Aspek legal etik dalam area keperawatan gawat darurat
 - Konsep triase
-

Konsep dasar



Emergency principle

- Live saving
- ABCDE management
- Madic diagnosis is not priority
- Time is key
- resusitasi dan stabilisasi



- Pasien gawat darurat
 - Pasien gawat tidak darurat
 - Pasien darurat tidak gawat
 - Pasien tidak gawat tidak darurat
-

Area Pelayanan Gawat Darurat Dan Sarana Pendukung

- IGD
 - Triase
 - Ambulance
 - P3K
 - BNPB/BPBD
-





















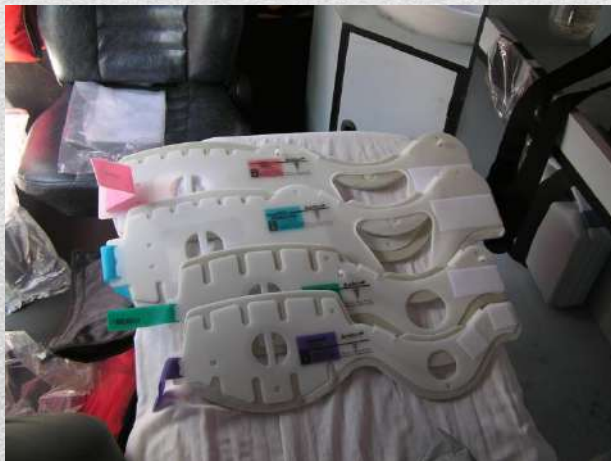


Transportasi













BENAR



SALAH

During transport

Tim Dalam Pelayanan Gawat Darurat

Tim Resusitasi



Sumber: Aehlert, B. 2012. ACLS Study Guide (4th ed). St Louis, Missouri: Elsevier Inc

Positions for 6-Person High-Performance Teams*

Resuscitation Triangle Roles



Compressor

- Assesses the patient
- Does 5 cycles of chest compressions
- Alternates with AED/Monitor/Defibrillator every 5 cycles or 2 minutes (or earlier if signs of fatigue set in)



AED/Monitor/ Defibrillator

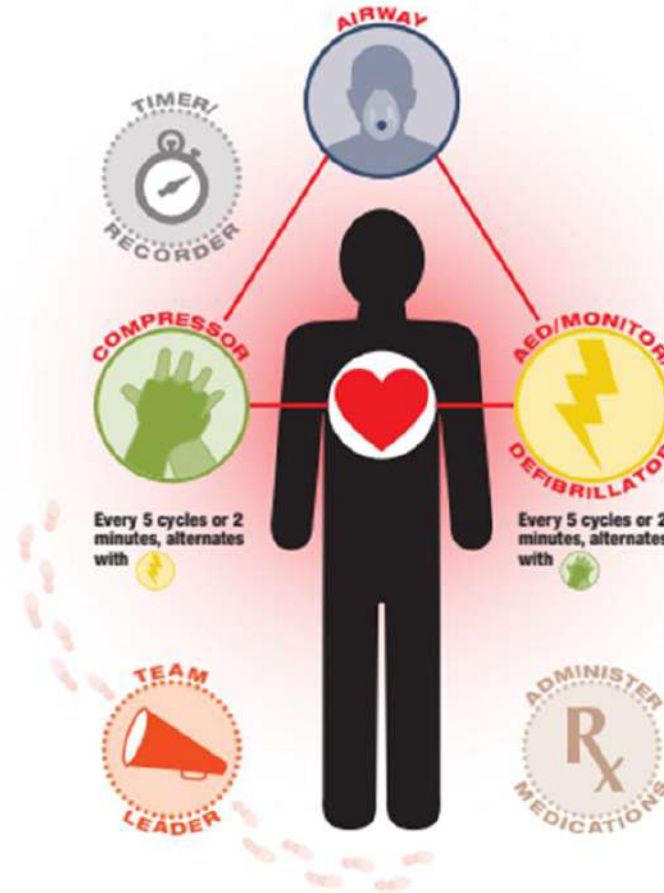
- Brings and operates the AED/monitor/defibrillator
- Alternates with Compressor every 5 cycles or 2 minutes (or earlier if signs of fatigue set in), ideally during rhythm analysis
- If a monitor is present, places it in a position where it can be seen by the Team Leader (and most of the team)



Airway

- Opens and maintains the airway
- Provides ventilation

The team owns the code. No team member leaves the triangle except to protect his or her safety.



*This is a suggested team formation. Roles may be adapted to local protocol.



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Leadership Roles



Team Leader

- Every resuscitation team must have a defined leader
- Assigns roles to team members
- Makes treatment decisions
- Provides feedback to the rest of the team as needed
- Assumes responsibility for roles not assigned



Administer Medications

- An ALS provider role
- Administers medications



Timer/Recorder

- Records the time of interventions and medications (and announces when these are next due)
- Records the frequency and duration of interruptions in compressions
- Communicates these to the Team Leader (and the rest of the team)

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Peran dan Fungsi perawat

1. Care giver
2. Advocate
3. Pendidik
4. Koordinator
5. Kolaborasi
6. Peneliti

- Independen
 - Dependen
 - kolaboratif
-

Fungsi Perawat Gawat Darurat

- Independen
 - Dependen
 - Kolaboratif
-

Aspek legal etik

- UU No 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan
 - UU No 44 Tahun 2009 tentang Rumah Sakit
 - UU No 38 Tahun 2014 tentang Keperawatan
 - Permenkes No 1239 Tahun 2001 tentang Registrasi dan Praktek Perawat
 - PP No 32 Tahun 1996 tentang Tenaga Kesehatan
 - Permenkes No 148 Tahun 2010 tentang Registrasi dan Praktek Perawat
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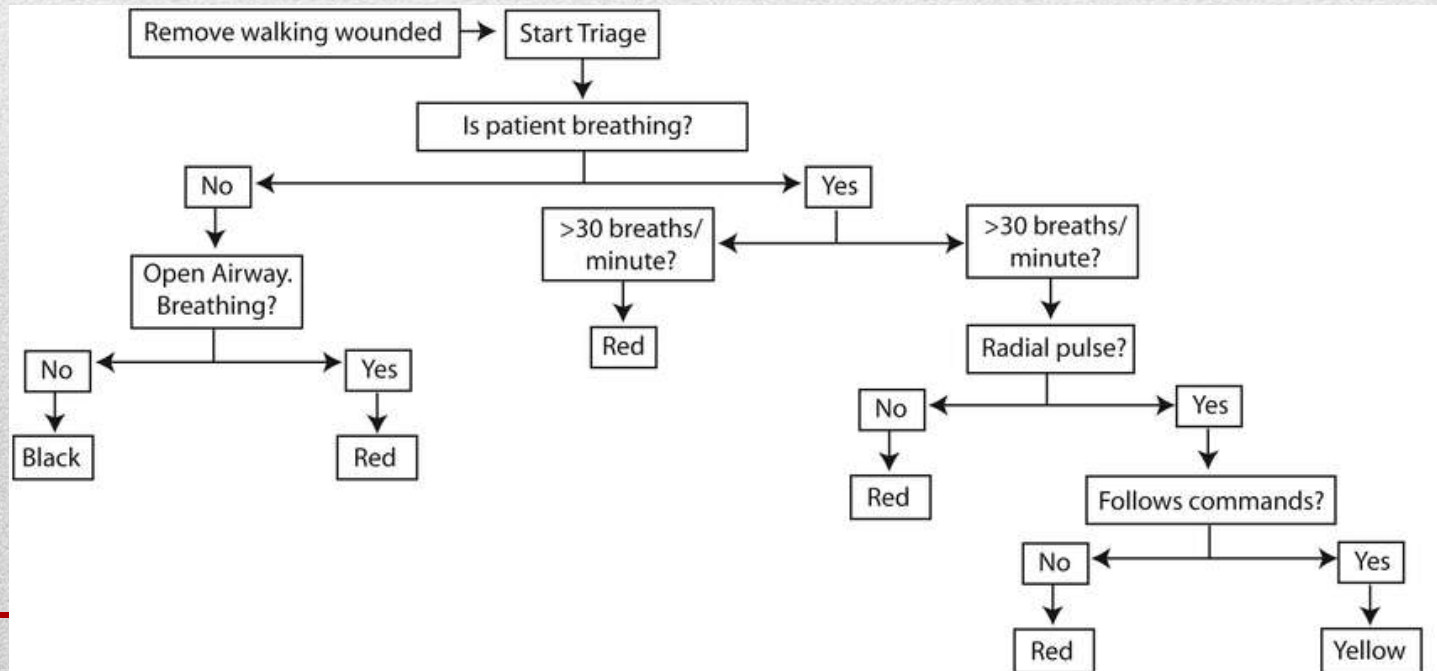
- Perawat yang memberikan asuhan kegawatdaruratan dengan proses keperawatan untuk masalah aktual dan potensial, mendadak atau gawat, baik masalah biologis maupun psikologis pasien.
- Mengidentifikasi kondisi gawat darurat, melakukan prioritas masalah berdasarkan tingkat kegawatan pasien pada seluruh rentang usia.
- Tujuan untuk menyelamatkan kehidupan, melakukan stabilisasi dan menurunkan kemungkinan kecacatan pada pasien,
- Memberikan asuhan pada pasien dengan kondisi tidak gawat darurat, pendidikan kesehatan untuk pasien dan keluarga, rencana pemulangan dan rujukan yang tepat berdasar aspek etika dan legal.
- Memberikan asuhan pada kondisi-kondisi/lingkungan yang belum diprediksi

(Bencana) (ENA, 2010)

Triase prehospital Vs Intrahospital

Tindakan memilah-milah korban sesuai dengan tingkat kegawatannya untuk memperoleh prioritas tindakan

Merah
Kuning
Hijau
Hitam



ATS (Triase Lima Level)

ATS category	Treatment acuity (maximum waiting times)	Performance indicator (% compliance)	Examples of possible presenting complaints
Category 1 <i>Immediately life-threatening</i>	Immediate	100	Respiratory/cardiac arrest, multi-trauma, ruptured AAA, unconscious (GCS < 9), burns > 20% BSA
Category 2 <i>Imminently life-threatening</i>	10 minutes	80	Cardiac chest pain, acute CVA, acute severe pain, anaphylaxis, headache with symptoms of meningitis, fracture/dislocation with neurovascular compromise, sepsis, violent/aggressive patients (danger to self/others)
Category 3 <i>Potentially life-threatening or important time-critical treatment</i>	30 minutes	75	Moderate dyspnoea (chest infection, moderate asthma), seizure/post-ictal, complicated lacerations/avulsions, abdominal pain, acute psychosis or manic behaviour

ATS category	Treatment acuity (maximum waiting times)	Performance indicator (% compliance)	Examples of possible presenting complaints
Category 4 <i>Potentially life-threatening, serious or situational urgency or significant complexity</i>	60 minutes	70	Minor trauma (soft tissue distal limb injury), PV bleeding, uncomplicated lacerations, suspected DVT/cellulitis
Category 5 <i>Less urgent</i>	120 minutes	70	Immunisations, rash, medical certificates, dressings, referral requests, DOA

AAA, abdominal aortic aneurysm; BSA, body surface area; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; DOA, dead on arrival; DVT, deep venous thrombosis; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; PV, peripheral vein

Cont..



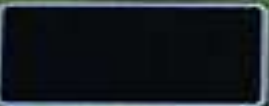
KODE MERAH (CODE RED)

Adalah kode warna untuk kegawatdaruratan kebakaran dan asap



KODE KUNING (CODE YELLOW)

Adalah kode warna untuk kedaruratan massal



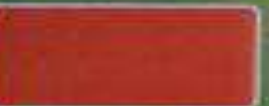
KODE HITAM (CODE BLACK)

Adalah kode warna untuk ancaman pembunuhan



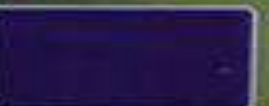
KODE BIRU (CODE BLUE)

Adalah kode warna untuk kegawatan resusitasi



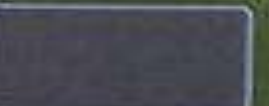
KODE ORANYE (CODE ORANGE)

Adalah kode warna untuk ancaman bom



KODE UNGU (CODE PURPLE)

Adalah kode warna untuk evakuasi



KODE ABU-ABU (CODE GREY)

Adalah kode warna untuk pencurian/kehilangan



KODE MERAH MUDA (CODE PINK)

Adalah kode warna untuk penculikan bayi/anak

	Masalah Keperawatan
Airway	Bersihkan jalan napas tidak efektif Risiko aspirasi
Breathing	Gangguan pertukaran gas Gangguan ventilasi spontan Pola napas tidak efektif
Circulation	Hipovolemia / Hipervolemia Gangguan sirkulasi spontan Penurunan curah jantung Perfusi perifer tidak efektif Risiko syok Risiko perdarahan
Disability	Penurunan kapasitas adaptif intrakranial Risiko perfusi serebral tidak efektif
Exposure	Nyeri akut Gangguan integritas jaringan (kulit, mukosa, tulang) Risiko cedera / Risiko jatuh

References

1. Isakov A, Jamison A, Miles W, Ribner B. Safe management of patients with serious communicable diseases: recent experience with Ebola virus. *Ann Int Med* 2014 Dec 2;161(11):829-30.
 2. Lowe, J.J., Jelden, K.C., Schenarts, P.J., Rupp, L.E., Hawes, K.J., Tysor, B.M., Swansinger, R.G., Schweldhelm, S.S., Smith, P.W., Gibbs, S.G. Considerations for Safe EMS Transport of Patients Infected with Ebola Virus. *Prehospital Emergency Care*. 2015; 19(2):179-183.
 3. Coignard-Biehler H, Isakov A, Stephenson J. Pre-hospital transportation in western countries for Ebola patients, comparison of guidelines. *Intensive Care Med*. 2015; 41(8): 1472–1476.
 4. Isakov A, Miles W, Gibbs S, Lowe J, Jamison A, Swansinger R. Transport and management of patients with confirmed or suspected Ebola virus disease. *Ann of Emerg Med*. 2015; 66(3):297-305.
 5. Swansinger, R.G., Walters, W.A., Isakov, A.P., Gibbs, S.G., Lowe, J.J. 2014. BioContainment Ground Transport Standard Operating Procedures. Office of Medical Services Operational Medicine. United States Department of State
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A word cloud featuring the words "thankyou" and "terimakasih" in various languages and sizes. The words are arranged in a circular pattern around the center. The colors of the words include dark red, olive green, and brown. The background is white with a subtle grey grid pattern.

thankyou

terimakasih

Matur Kesuwun Sukhme

Gola Tampi

hatur matur Golo Tampiasih Nodan

Matu nuhun Sauha Kasih Asiq

Mauliate Sowo suksama Mamomamo Tarimo