

**IDENTIFIKASI DERAJAT ULKUS DIABETIKUM KLIEN PENDERITA
DIABETES MELITUS DI RUANGAN MELATI 3B RSUD DOKTER
SOEKARDJO KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

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**PROGRAM STUDI D III KEPERAWATAN
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**PROGRAM STUDI D-III KEPERAWATAN
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**Identifikasi Derajat Ulkus Diabetikum Klien Penderita Diabetes Melitus di
Ruangan Melati 3B RSUD Dokter Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya**

xiv + 36 halaman + 5 tabel + 1 bagan + 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Diabetes Mellitus merupakan suatu penyakit yang mengakibatkan terjadinya kelainan dalam metabolisme glukosa di dalam tubuh dengan ciri hiperglikemi yang diakibatkan oleh kelainan sekresi insulin, kerja insulin atau kedua-duanya. beberapa komplikasi akut maupun kronis Hiperglikemi dapat menyebabkan menurunnya kemampuan pembuluh darah dalam berkontraksi maupun relaksasi serta peningkatan viskositas sehingga terjadi penurunan suplai darah ke jaringan distal Hiperglikemia juga menyebabkan komplikasi berupa neuropati sehingga sensasi semakin berkurang dan menyebabkan ulkus diabetik, . Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jumlah klien dengan derajat ulkus diabetikum 0, derajat 1, derajat 2, derajat 3, derajat 4 derajat 5 di ruang melati 3B RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan populasi 6 orang penderita ulkus diabetikum, teknik sampel menggunakan *accidental sampling* menggunakan lembar observasi. Responden yang di peroleh yaitu klien dengan derajat ulkus diabetikum 1 sebanyak 1 responden (17%), ulkus diabetikum derajat 2 sebanyak 2 responden (33%), ulkus diabetikum derajat 3 sebanyak 3 responden (50%). Hasil penelitian ini mayoritas mengalami ulkus diabetikum derajat 3 dimana Ulkus dalam abses, osteomielitis, atau sepsis sendi. Disarankan agar responden mampu untuk diet DM, berolahraga dengan teratur dan rutin memeriksa gula darah ke laboratorium

Kata Kunci : Derajat, Ulkus diabetikum, Diabetes Melitus

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***Identification Of The Degree Of Diabetic Ulcus Clients With Diabetes Mellitus
In Jasmine Room 3B Dokter Soekardjo Hospital, Tasikmalaya City***

xiv + 36 pages + 5 table + 1 chart + 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is a disease that causes abnormalities in glucose metabolism in the body with characteristics of hyperglycemia caused by abnormalities in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. some acute and chronic complications Hyperglycemia can cause a decrease in the ability of blood vessels to contract and relax as well as an increase in viscosity resulting in a decrease in blood supply to distal tissues. Hyperglycemia also causes complications in the form of neuropathy so that sensation decreases and causes diabetic ulcers. This study aims to determine the number of clients with diabetic ulcer degree 0, degree 1, degree 2, degree 3, degree 4 degree 5 in jasmine room 3B RSUD Dr. Soekardjo, City of Tasikmalaya. This research method uses quantitative methods with a population of 6 people with diabetic ulcers, the sample technique uses accidental sampling using observation sheets. Respondents obtained were clients with grade 1 diabetic ulcer as many as 1 respondent (17%), grade 2 diabetic ulcer as many as 2 respondents (33%), diabetic ulcer grade 3 as many as 3 respondents (50%). The results of this study the majority experienced grade 3 diabetic ulcers where the ulcer was in an abscess, osteomyelitis, or joint sepsis. It is recommended that respondents are able to diet DM, exercise regularly and routinely check blood sugar in the laboratory 2nd degree diabetic ulcers were 2 respondents (33%), 3rd degree diabetic ulcers were 3 respondents (50%). The results of this study the majority experienced grade 3 diabetic ulcers where the ulcer was in an abscess, osteomyelitis, or joint sepsis. It is recommended that respondents are able to diet DM, exercise regularly and routinely check blood sugar in the laboratory 2 respondents (33%), 3rd degree diabetic ulcers were 3 respondents (50%). The results of this study the majority experienced grade 3 diabetic ulcers where the ulcer was in an abscess, osteomyelitis, or joint sepsis. It is recommended that respondents are able to diet DM, exercise regularly and routinely check blood sugar in the laboratory

Keywords: Degree, Diabetic Ulcer, Diabetes Mellitus

References: 2013-2021