

ABSTRAK
ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN *CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE* (CKD)
DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN HIPERVOLEMIA
DI RSU ANWAR MEDIKA SIDOARJO

OLEH : LINDA PUSPITA SARI

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) merupakan kehilangan fungsi ginjal dan terjadi secara progresif, sehingga tubuh kehilangan kemampuan untuk memperhatikan keseimbangan metabolik, cairan dan elektrik, yang menyebabkan uremia. Tujuan penelitian untuk menjelaskan asuhan keperawatan pasien CKD dengan masalah hipervolemia. Metode penelitian menggunakan studi kasus dengan pengumpulan data didapatkan melalui pengkajian, diagnosis, perencanaan, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Pengkajian dilakukan di RSU Anwar Medika Sidoarjo pada tanggal 21 Juli 2023. Partisipan 1 dan 2 sama-sama mengalami sesak nafas, hipertensi dan edema pada ekstermitas bawah/kaki. Intervensi keperawatan yang diberikan yaitu mengobservasi tanda dan gejala hipervolemia (mis. Ortopnea, dispnea, edema, suara napas ronchi), mengidentifikasi penyebab hipervolemia, memonitor status hemodinamik (mis. Frekuensi jantung, tekanan darah,), memonitor intake dan output cairan, memonitor hemokonsentrasi (mis. Kadar natrium, BUN, hematokrit, berat jenis urine). Hasil evaluasi didapatkan partisipan 1 dan 2 edema berkurang dan hilang, tekanan darah menurun, peningkatan haluran urine. Jika dilakukan pembatasan natrium dan air, pemantauan balance cairan secara tepat dapat mengatasi kelebihan volume cairan.

Kata Kunci : *Chronic Kidney Disease* , Hipervolemia

BINA SEHAT PPNI

ABSTRACT
NURSING CARE FOR CHRONIC CHILDREN'S DISEASE (CKD) PATIENTS
WITH THE NURSING PROBLEM OF HYPERVOLEMIA
AT ANWAR MEDIKA SIDOARJO RSU

BY : LINDA PUSPITA SARI

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a loss of kidney function and occurs progressively, so that the body loses the ability to maintain metabolic, fluid and electrical balance, which causes uremia. The aim of the research is to explain nursing care for CKD patients with hypervolemia problems. The research method uses case studies with data collection obtained through assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation. The assessment was carried out at RSU Anwar Medika Sidoarjo on July 21 2023. Participants 1 and 2 both experienced shortness of breath, hypertension and edema in the lower extremities/legs. The nursing interventions provided are observing signs and symptoms of hypervolemia (eg orthopnea, dyspnea, edema, rhonchi breath sounds), identifying the cause of hypervolemia, monitoring hemodynamic status (eg heart rate, blood pressure), monitoring fluid intake and output, monitoring hemoconcentration. (e.g. sodium levels, BUN, hematocrit, urine specific gravity). The evaluation results showed that participants 1 and 2 had reduced and disappeared edema, decreased blood pressure, increased urine output. If sodium and water are restricted, proper monitoring of fluid balance can overcome excess fluid volume

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Hypervolemia

