

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINRANG  
PRODI KEPERAWATAN KOTABUMI  
Laporan Tugas Akhir, Oktober 2019

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Asuhan Keperawatan kasus Gastroenteritis pada Tn. G dengan Hipovolemia di Ruang VIP B RSUD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara Tanggal 14-17 Oktober 2019.

xvii + 86 halaman, 1 diagram, 1 bagan, 9 tabel.

RINGKASAN

WHO memperkirakan 2,5 milyar orang di dunia menderita gastroenteritis dan 1,5 milyar dari mereka meninggal setiap tahunnya. Terjadi 10 kali KLB Gastroenteritis pada tahun 2018 yang tersebar di 8 provinsi, 8 kabupaten/kota. Kabupaten Tabanan dan Kabupaten Buru masing-masing terjadi 2 kali KLB. Jumlah penderita 756 orang dan kematian 36 orang (CFR 4,76%).

Tujuan penulisan pada laporan tugas akhir memberi gambaran tentang asuhan keperawatan gastroenteritis pada Tn.G dengan hipovolemia secara komprehensif dan berdasarkan Standar Diagnosis Keperawatan Indonesia (SDKI), *Nursing Intervention Classification* (NIC), dan *Nursing Outcome Classification* (NOC).

Hasil pengkajian klien buang air besar 6 kali dalam sehari konsistensi cair dan berlendir, muntah 3 kali dalam sehari. Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul Hipovolemia, disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal dan gangguan pola tidur. Perencanaan keperawatan meliputi NOC: keseimbangan cairan, hidrasi, eliminasi usus, fungsi gastrointestinal dan tidur, dengan NIC manajemen cairan, manajemen hipovolemi, manajemen diare, manajemen saluran cerna, intubasi gastrointestinal, dan peningkatan tidur. Implementasi yang diberikan yaitu memonitor tanda-tanda dehidrasi seperti turgor kulit, nadi, membran mukosa kering, memonitor adanya sumber-sumber kehilangan cairan: muntah, diare, keringat berlebihan; memonitor intake dan output cairan; menentukan status gizi klien berupa memasang NGT dan memberikan teknik non farmakologis (relaksasi nafas dalam dan kompres hangat di abdomen). Hasil evaluasi selama tiga hari menunjukkan diagnosa keperawatan yang dipilih dapat teratasi.

Simpulan laporan tugas akhir ini adalah teori keperawatan Gastroenteritis sesuai dengan keadaan klien. saran laporan ini untuk menjadi bahan pertimbangan tindakan asuhan keperawatan bagi perawat di ruang penyakit dalam RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara dan menambah literatur perpustakaan bagi mahasiswa Politeknik Kesehatan Tanjungkarang Program Studi Keperawatan Kotabumi.

Kata kunci : gastroenteritis, gangguan keseimbangan cairan, hipovolemia  
Daftar bacaan : 21 (2010-2019)

POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH TANJUNGKARANG  
KOTABUMI NURSING PRODUCTS  
Final Project Report, October 2019

Nanin Pratiwi

Nursing care for gastroenteritis case G with Hypovolemia in VIP Room B Hospital  
Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi North Lampung Date 14-17 October 2019.

xvii + 86 pages, 1 diagram, 1 chart, 9 tables.

#### ABSTRACT

WHO estimates that 2.5 billion people worldwide suffer from gastroenteritis and 1.5 billion of them die each year. There were 10 outbreaks of Gastroenteritis in 2018 which were spread in 8 provinces, 8 districts / cities. Tabanan Regency and Buru Regency occur 2 times each KLB each time. The number of sufferers was 756 people and 36 deaths (CFR 4.76%).

The purpose of writing in the final project report gives an overview of gastroenteritis nursing care in Mr. G with hypovolemia comprehensively and based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI), Nursing Intervention Classification (NIC), and Nursing Outcome Classification (NOC).

The results of the assessment of clients defecating 6 times a day consistency of liquid and slimy, vomiting 3 times a day. Nursing diagnoses that arise hypovolemia, gastrointestinal motility dysfunction and disturbed sleep patterns. Nursing planning includes NOC: fluid balance, hydration, bowel elimination, gastrointestinal function and sleep, with NIC fluid management, hypovolemia management, diarrhea management, gastrointestinal management, gastrointestinal intubation, and improved sleep. The implementation provided is to monitor the signs of dehydration such as skin turgor, pulse, dry mucous membranes, monitor the sources of fluid loss: vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating; monitor fluid intake and output; determine the nutritional status of the client in the form of installing NGT and providing non-pharmacological techniques (deep breathing relaxation and warm compresses in the abdomen). The evaluation results for three days showed that the selected nursing diagnoses could be overcome.

The conclusion of this final project report is Gastroenteritis nursing theory according to the client's situation. The suggestion of this report is to consider nursing care actions for nurses in the internal medicine room of the Mayjend General Hospital HM Ryacudu Kotabumi North Lampung and to add library literature to Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic students of the Kotabumi Nursing Study Program.

Keywords: gastroenteritis, impaired fluid balance, hypovolemia

Reading list: 21 (2010-2019)