POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGKARANG
PRODI KEPERAWATAN KOTABUMI
Laporan Tugas Akhir, Mei 2022

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Asuhan Keperawatan Gawat Darurat Dengan Gangguan Keseimbangan Cairan Pada Kasus Gagal Ginjal Kronik Terhadap Tn. Y Di Ruang Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSU Handayani.
xvii + 54 halaman, 8 tabel, 3 gambar.

RINGKASAN

Menurut data (WHO) penyakit gagal ginjal kronis berkontribusi pada beban penyakit dunia dengan angka kematian sebesar 850.000 setiap tahun. Penyakit tersebut merupakan penyebab ke-12 kematian dan ke-17 penyebab kecacatan di dunia (pongsibidang,2016). Saat ini jumlah penderita gagal ginjal di indonesia mencapai 4.500 orang. Berdasarkan buku register di Ruang Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSU Handayani Kotabumi Lampung Utara kasus gagal ginjal kronik yaitu sebanyak 56 orang pada tahun 2021. Berdasarkan latar belakang diatas maka rumusan masalah pada laporan tugas akhir ini adalah Bagaimana Asuhan Keperawatan Dengan Hipervolemia Pada Kasus Gagal Ginjal Kronik Terhadap Tn. Y di Ruang Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSU Handayani Kotabumi Lampung Utara?

Tujuan penulisan laporan tugas akhir ini memberikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan dengan gangguan keseimbangan cairan pada kasus gagal ginjal kronik terhadap Tn. Y di Ruang Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSU Handayani tanggal 29 – 31 November 2021.

Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul adalah hipervolemia, perfusi perifer tidak efektif, dan intoleransi aktivitas. perencanaan dan implementasi keperawatan diantaranya SLKI : keseimbangan cairan, perfusi perifer dan toleransi aktivitas. SIKI : manajemen hipervolemia, perawatan sirkulasi, dan manajemen energi. Evaluasi keperawatan yang dilakukan selama 2 jam didapatkan hasil diagnosa hipervolemia teratasi sebagian ditandai dengan klien mengatakan buang air kecil sudah lancar, perfusi perifer tidak efektif teratasi sebagian ditandai tekanan darah menurun menjadi 150/100, dan intoleransi aktivitas teratasi sebagian ditandai dengan klien mengatakan sudah mulai nyaman saat melakukan aktivitas.

Simpulan dari laporan tugas akhir ini didapatkan setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan masalah hipervolemia, perfusi perifer tidak efektif dan intoleransi aktivitas pada Tn.Y teratasi sebagian. Saran untuk RSU Handayani khususnya ruang IGD agar menyediakan fasilitas yang lengkap terutama pada alat TTV dan dalam melakukan pengkajian hendaknya dilakukan dengan lebih memperhatikan prosedur agar mendapatkan data yang valid.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Gagal Ginjal Kronik (GGK), Hipervolemia
Sumber bacaan : 18 (2014-2020)

TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
KOTABUMI NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
Final Project Report, May 2022.

Eka Widia Sari
Emergency Nursing Care With Impaired Fluid Balance In Cases Of Chronic Kidney Failure To Mr. Y In the Emergency Room at RSU Handayani.
xvii + 54 *pages,* 8 *tables,* 3 *images.*

ABSTRACT

According to data (WHO) chronic kidney failure contributes to the world's disease burden with a mortality rate of 850,000 each year. This disease is the 12th cause of death and the 17th cause of disability in the world (Pongsi Field, 2016). Currently, the number of patients with kidney failure in Indonesia reaches 4,500 people. Based on the register book in the Emergency Room at the Handayani Hospital, Kotabumi, North Lampung, there were 56 cases of chronic kidney failure in 2021. Based on the above background, the problem formulation in this final report is How Nursing Care With Hypervolemia In Cases of Chronic Kidney Failure Against Mr. . Y in the Emergency Room of the Handayani RSU, Kotabumi, North Lampung?

The purpose of writing this final report is to provide an overview of nursing care with fluid balance disorders in cases of chronic kidney failure to Mr. Y in the Emergency Room of the Handayani General Hospital on 29 – 31 November 2021.

Nursing diagnoses that emerged were hypervolemia, ineffective peripheral perfusion, and activity intolerance. Nursing planning and implementation include SLKI: fluid balance, peripheral perfusion and activity tolerance. SIKI: management of hypervolemia, maintenance of circulation, and energy management. The nursing evaluation carried out for 2 hours showed that the diagnosis of hypervolemia was partially resolved, marked by the client saying that urination was smooth, peripheral perfusion was partially resolved, marked by a decrease in blood pressure to 150/100, and activity intolerance was partially resolved, indicated by the client saying he was starting to feel comfortable while doing activities.

The conclusions of this final project report were obtained after nursing actions for hypervolemia, ineffective peripheral perfusion and activity intolerance in Mr. Y were partially resolved. Suggestions for Handayani General Hospital, especially the emergency room, are to provide complete facilities, especially on TTV equipment and in conducting the assessment, it should be carried out with more attention to procedures in order to obtain valid data.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Chronic Kidney Failure (CKD), Hypervolemia
Reading source : 18 (2014-2020)