

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN DENGAN *CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) ON HEMODIALISIS* DI RSU KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN

Shalma Husna Sifa Annisa

Abstrak

Latar belakang : *Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)* adalah penyakit pada ginjal yang terjadi karena adanya infeksi ginjal dan penurunan kemampuan ginjal dalam menyaring darah serta mempertahankan keseimbangan tubuh. **Metode :** Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Informasi diperoleh melalui wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, observasi, dan dokumentasi. **Hasil :** Diagnosa keperawatan yang ditegakkan pada kasus ini adalah Hipervolemia berhubungan dengan gangguan mekanisme regulasi, Pola napas tidak efektif berhubungan dengan penurunan ekspansi paru, Ketidakstabilan glukosa darah berhubungan dengan resistensi insulin, risiko keseimbangan cairan dengan faktor risiko penyakit ginjal, dan risiko ketidakseimbangan elektrolit dengan faktor risiko disfungsi ginjal. Setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan selama 3x24 jam masalah hipervolemia belum teratasi dilanjutkan dengan pemberian obat furosemide 40 mg per oral 2x/hari dan obat channa 500 mg per oral 3x/hari serta terapi hemodialisis dilakukan 2x/minggu setiap hari selasa dan jumat, masalah ketidakstabilan glukosa darah teratasi sebagian dilanjutkan dengan monitor glukosa darah dan pemberian insulin secara mandiri, masalah pola napas tidak efektif dan risiko ketidakseimbangan elektrolit sudah teratasi. **Kesimpulan :** Penerapan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien dengan *chronic kidney disease on hemodialisis* mendekati hasil yang diharapkan karena adanya kerja sama yang baik antara perawat, pasien, keluarga pasien, dan tim kesehatan lain.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, *Chronic Kidney Disease*, Hemodialisis

NURSING CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) ON HEMODIALYSIS AT SOUTH TANGERANG CITY RSU

Shalma Husna Sifa Annisa

Abstract

Background : *Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a kidney disease that occurs due to kidney infection and a decrease in the kidney's ability to filter blood and maintain body balance. **Method :** This research was conducted using a qualitative approach with a case study design. Information is obtained through interviews, physical examination, observation and documentation. **Results :** The nursing diagnoses made in this case were Hypervolemia related to impaired regulatory mechanisms, Ineffective breathing patterns related to respiratory effort limitations and decreased lung expansion, Blood glucose instability related to insulin resistance, risk of fluid balance with risk factors for kidney disease, and risk electrolyte imbalance with risk factors for renal dysfunction. After taking nursing action for 3x24 hours, the problem of hypervolemia had not been resolved, followed by administering furosemide 40 mg orally 2x/day and channa 500 mg orally 3x/day and hemodialysis therapy carried out 2x/week every Tuesday and Friday, the problem of blood glucose instability was partially resolved following blood glucose monitoring and self-administration of insulin, the problem of ineffective breathing patterns and the risk of electrolyte imbalance were resolved. **Conclusion :** The application of nursing care to patients with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis approaches the expected results because of good cooperation between nurses, patients, patient families and other health teams.*

Keywords: *Nursing Care, Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis*