

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA NY. I DENGAN MASALAH
KEPERAWATAN HIPOVOLEMIA PADA DIAGNOSIS MEDIS
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) DI RUANG
ASOKA RSUD KiSA KOTA DEPOK**

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Abstrak

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *Aedes aegypti* dan *Aedes albopictus* yang berdampak dramatis sehingga menimbulkan kejadian luar biasa (KLB) di Indonesia. Pasien DHF harus mendapatkan pengobatan secara komprehensif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk melakukan asuhan keperawatan yang mencakup pengkajian, diagnosis, intervensi, implementasi, dan evaluasi keperawatan untuk pasien *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* di Ruang Asoka RSUD KiSA Kota Depok. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik dan analisis dokumentasi rekam medis pasien untuk mengimplementasikan asuhan keperawatan. Diagnosa keperawatan utama pada Ny. I yaitu hipovolemia berhubungan dengan peningkatan permeabilitas kapiler ditandai dengan minum hanya sedikit, merasa haus, mual, muntah, tampak turgor kulit kurang elastis, mukosa bibir kering, hematokrit 48.0 % dan hasil balance cairan (-). Intervensi keperawatan yang dilakukan yaitu memonitor asupan dan keluaran cairan. Implementasi keperawatan dilakukan sesuai dengan tujuan dan kriteria hasil yang telah ditetapkan serta dilakukan evaluasi keperawatan. Selama 3 kali 8 jam, masalah hipovolemia pada Ny. I dapat teratasi. Asuhan Keperawatan yang diberikan kepada Ny. I dapat teratasi.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever*, Hipovolemia

***NURSING CARE FOR NY. I WITH THE NURSING PROBLEM
OF HYPOVOLEMIA IN THE MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) IN ASOKA
ROOM AT KiSA HOSPITAL DEPOK CITY***

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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by the Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus viruses that has a dramatic impact, causing extraordinary events (KLB) in Indonesia. DHF patients must receive comprehensive treatment. The purpose of this study was to conduct nursing care which included assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and nursing evaluation for patients with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in the Asoka Room of KiSA Depok City Hospital. This research method uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations and analysis of patient medical record documentation to implement nursing care. The main nursing diagnosis in Mrs. I is hypovolemia associated with increased capillary permeability characterized by drinking only a little, feeling thirsty, nausea, vomiting, appearing less elastic skin turgor, dry lip mucosa, hematocrit 48.0 % and fluid balance results (-). Nursing interventions carried out are monitoring fluid intake and output. Nursing implementation is carried out in accordance with the objectives and outcome criteria that have been set and a nursing evaluation is carried out. For 3 times 8 hours, the problem of hypovolemia in Mrs. I can be resolved. Nursing care given to Mrs. I can be resolved.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Hypovolemia