

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA TN. G DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN *HIPOVOLEMIA* MELALUI IMPLEMENTASI MANAJEMEN *HIPOVOLEMIA* PADA KASUS DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI RSUD TANGERANG SELATAN

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Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) yakni penyakit infeksi yang sering memunculkan komplikasi berupa *hipovolemia* akibat kebocoran plasma. Keadaan ini butuh penanggulangan keperawatan yang benar guna menghindari adanya syok hipovolemik. Studi kasus ini guna menjabarkan pengaplikasian asuhan keperawatan pada pasien DBD pada persoalan keperawatan *hipovolemia* di RSUD Tangerang Selatan. Metode yang dipergunakan ialah studi kasus deskriptif pada pendekatan proses keperawatan yang meliputi pengkajian, diagnosa keperawatan, intervensi, pengimplementasian, juga penilaian pada satu pasien. Hasil pengkajian didapatkan masalah *hipovolemia* dengan ditandai peningkatan frekuensi nadi, penurunan tekanan darah, turgor kulit menurun, ketidakseimbangan *intake* dan *output* cairan, maka intervensi dan implementasi utama mengatasi cairan pasien. Setelah dilakukan perawatan 3x8 jam masalah *hipovolemia* teratasi dengan manajemen *hipovolemia* pengawasan tanda-tanda vital, pemantauan keseimbangan cairan, dan kolaborasi pemberian cairan. Kesimpulan pengaplikasian asuhan keperawatan dengan sistematis juga berkesinambungan efektif saat menanggulangi persoalan *hipovolemia* pada pasien DBD. Disarankan agar perawat dapat meningkatkan pemantauan status cairan secara optimal untuk mencegah komplikasi lebih lanjut.

Kata Kunci: Demam Berdarah Dengue, *Hipovolemia*, Kebocoran Plasma, Trombositopenia.

NURSING CARE FOR MR. G WITH A NURSING PROBLEM OF HYPOVOLEMIA IN A DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER CASE IN THE SOUTH TANGERANG GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) was an infectious disease that frequently caused hypovolemia due to plasma leakage. This condition required appropriate nursing management to prevent hypovolemic shock. This case study aimed to describe the implementation of nursing care for a patient with DHF with the nursing problem of hypovolemia at South Tangerang General Hospital. The method used was a descriptive case study with a nursing process approach, including assessment, nursing diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation in one patient. The assessment results showed hypovolemia, as evidenced by an increased pulse rate, decreased blood pressure, decreased skin turgor, and an imbalance between fluid intake and output. Therefore, the main interventions and implementations focused on the patient's fluid management. After 3×8 hours of nursing care, the hypovolemia was resolved through hypovolemia management, including monitoring vital signs, monitoring fluid balance, and collaborating in fluid therapy. The implementation of systematic and continuous nursing care was effective in managing hypovolemia in a patient with DHF. Nurses were recommended to optimize fluid status monitoring to prevent further complications

Keywords: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Hypovolemia, Plasma Leakage, Thrombocytopenia*