

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA AN.K DENGAN *DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF)* DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN RISIKO PERDARAHAN DI RUANG ANGGREK RSU TANGERANG SELATAN

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF)* merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus dengue dan ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti*. Kasus DHF dapat menyerang semua kelompok umur, namun anak-anak termasuk kelompok rentan karena sistem imun dan cadangan fisiologisnya belum sekuat orang dewasa. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi Asuhan Keperawatan pada Anak yang menderita DHF dengan Masalah Keperawatan Risiko Perdarahan. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui pengkajian meliputi wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan pemeriksaan penunjang. **Hasil:** Masalah keperawatan yang muncul adalah risiko perdarahan berhubungan dengan gangguan koagulasi, hipovolemia berhubungan dengan peningkatan permeabilitas kapiler, dan ansietas berhubungan dengan kurang terpapar informasi. Implementasi diagnosa utama risiko perdarahan adalah dengan monitor tanda dan gejala perdarahan, monitor nilai hematokrit/hemoglobin sebelum dan setelah kehilangan darah, monitor tanda-tanda vital, monitor koagulasi, pertahankan bed rest selama perdarahan, jelaskan tanda dan gejala perdarahan, anjurkan menggunakan kaus kaki saat ambulasi, anjurkan meningkatkan asupan makanan dan vitamin K, anjurkan segera melapor jika terjadi perdarahan, dan kolaborasi pemberian obat saat terjadi perdarahan. Setelah dilakukan implementasi dan evaluasi selama 3x24 jam, masalah risiko perdarahan, hipovolemia dan ansietas dapat teratasi. **Kesimpulan:** Asuhan keperawatan yang mengimplementasikan rencana keperawatan untuk mencegah perdarahan dengan monitor tanda dan gejala perdarahan pada DHF yaitu perdarahan tidak terjadi.

Kata Kunci: Anak, Asuhan Keperawatan, DHF, Risiko Perdarahan

**NURSING CARE FOR A CHILD WITH DENGUE
HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) AND THE NURSING
PROBLEM OF BLEEDING RISK
IN THE ANGGREK WARD OF SOUTH TANGERANG
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Abstract

Background: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by the dengue virus and transmitted through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. DHF cases can affect all ages; but, children are a vulnerable group because their immune systems and physiological reserves are not as strong as those of adults. **Objective:** This study aims to identify nursing care for children with DHF who have a nursing problem related to the risk of bleeding. **Method:** This study used a case study method. Data were obtained through an assessment process, that included interviews, observations, physical examinations, and supportive tests. **Results:** The nursing issues identified were the risk of bleeding related to coagulation disorders, hypovolemia related to failure of regulatory mechanisms, and anxiety related to lack of information. Implementation of the primary diagnosis of risk of bleeding involved monitoring signs and symptoms of bleeding, monitoring hematocrit/hemoglobin levels before and after blood loss, monitoring vital signs, monitoring coagulation, maintaining bed rest during bleeding, explaining signs and symptoms of bleeding, recommending the use of compression stockings during ambulation, recommend increasing food intake and vitamin K, advise immediate reporting if bleeding occurs, and collaborate on medication administration during bleeding. After implementation and evaluation over a 72-hour period, the issues of bleeding risk, hypovolemia, and anxiety can be resolved. **Conclusion:** Nursing care that implements a nursing plan to prevent bleeding by monitoring signs and symptoms of bleeding in DHF results in no bleeding occurring.

Keywords: Children, DHF, Nursing Care, Risk of Bleeding.