

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo  
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**Pengelolaan Resiko Perdarahan Pada An. A Dengan *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) Di Ruang Amarilis RSUD Ungaran**  
xiii + 83 halaman + 2 bagan + 6 tabel + 3 Lampiran

#### ABSTRAK

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) adalah suatu penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan virus dengan ciri-ciri demam dan manifestasi perdarahan, yang di sebabkan oleh nyamuk *Aedes Aegypti* dan *Aedes Albopictus* yang menular melalui gigitan pertama kali memberi gejala *Dengue Fever*. Pasien akan mengalami gejala viremia seperti demam, sakit kepala, mual, nyeri otot, pegal diseluruh tubuh, timbulnya ruam atau bintik-bintik merah pada kulit (peteki), dan hal lain yang mungkin terjadi seperti pembesaran kelenjar getah bening, pembesaran hati (Hepatomegali) dan pembesaran limpa. Tujuan penulisan ini untuk menggambarkan pengelolaan keperawatan resiko perdarahan pada An. A dengan *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) di Ruang Amarilis RSUD Ungaran.

Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan, diantaranya melalui pengkajian yang meliputi pemeriksaan fisik, observasi, pemeriksaan penunjang, penegakan diagnosa keperawatan, implementasi dan evaluasi. Pengelolaan risiko perdarahan dengan memonitor tanda-tanda vital, memonitor tanda dan gejala, memonitor koagulasi, menganjurkan segera lapor jika terjadi perdarahan serta mengkolaborasi pemberian obat untuk mengontrol perdarahan.

Hasil pengelolaan didapatkan masih tampak peteki, memar pada punggung pasien dan trombosit 40.000 dl. Dari hasil tersebut membuktikan bahwa tindakan yang dilakukan terhadap pasien secara keseluruhan belum berhasil dari skala 2 menjadi 3, sehingga masalah keperawatan resiko perdarahan belum teratasi. Saran bagi keluarga agar lebih mengetahui bagaimana cara mencegah perdarahan pada *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF).

Kata Kunci : Resiko perdarahan, *dengue hemorrhagic fever* (DHF)  
Kepustakaan : 79 (2010 – 2020)

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The Nursing Management of The Risk of Bleeding in Child. A With *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) In the Amarillis room at Ungaran District Hospital  
xiii + 83 Pages + 2 Charts + 6 Tables + 3 Attachment

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) is an infectious disease caused by a virus with fever and manifestations of bleeding, which is caused by the *Aedes Aegypti* and *Aedes Albopictus mosquitoes* which infect infectiously through the first bite giving symptoms of *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF). Patients will experience *viremia* symptoms such as fever, headache, nausea, muscle aches, aches throughout the body, *hyperemia* of the throat, the onset of rashes or red spots on the skin (*petechiae*) and other things that may occur such as enlarged lymph nodes, enlarged liver (*hepatomegaly*) and enlarged spleen. The purpose of this paper is to describe the Management of Nursing Risk of Bleeding in child by the name a with *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) in the Amarillis room at Ungaran District Hospital.

Management of patients at risk of bleeding is carried out for 3 days, namely on, Management of bleeding risk by monitoring vital signs, monitoring signs and symptoms, monitoring coagulation, maintaining bedrest during bleeding, advocating increasing food intake and vitamin K, explaining signs and symptoms of bleeding, recommending an immediate report if bleeding occurs and collaborating drug administration to control bleeding

Management results are obtained from the risk of bleeding, the patient no longer complains about dizziness and abdominal pain anymore, but still visible red spots (*petechiae*), bruises on the patient's back, and 40.000 dl platelets. These results prove that actions taken on patients as a whole have not been successful from a scale of 2 to 3. It is suggested for family to be more understand how to prevent signs and symptoms of *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF).

Keywords : Risk of bleeding, *dengue hemorrhagic fever* (DHF)  
Librarian : 79 (2010-2020)