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Pengelolaan Resiko Hipovolemia Pada Anak Pra Sekolah Dengan Gastroenteritis Dehidrasi Sedang di Desa Juwana Pati

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang Resiko Hipovolemia adalah suatu kondisi dimana tubuh mempunyai resiko penurunan volume cairan intravaskuler, interstisial, dan intraseluler berhubungan dengan kehilangan cairan secara aktif. Penulisan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan deskripsi atau gambaran tentang pengelolaan resiko hipovolemia pada anak pra sekolah dengan gastroenteritis dehidrasi sedang di Desa Juwana Pati.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan berupa pengkajian, analisa data, merumuskan diagnosa keperawatan, perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan evaluasi dalam penanganan resiko hipovolemia.

Populasi adalah anak usia pra sekolah dengan resiko hipovolemia. Dengan teknik pengambilan sampel dengan probability sampling dengan sampel 1 orang. Hasil pengelolaan resiko hipovolemia dilakukan selama 3 hari pada An. J, dengan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan observasi. Kemudian dilakukan rencana keperawatan yaitu manajemen hipovolemia dan manajemen diare, serta dukungan kepatuhan program pengobatan. Didapatkan hasil akhir anak sudah segar, mukosa bibir lembab, frekuensi nadi normal (80-120x/menit), BAB 1x sudah tidak disertai mutah.

Berdasarkan tindakan keperawatan yang dilakukan, maka dapat disimpulkan resiko hipovolemia pada anak dapat teratasi. Diharapkan instansi kesehatan dapat menyediakan leaflet dan poster untuk memberikan pendidikan kesehatan kepada pengunjung mengenai resiko hipovolemia pada anak dengan gastroenteritis (diare akut).

Kata kunci : Resiko hipovolemia, Anak pra sekolah, Gastroenteritis

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Risk Management of Hypovolemia in Pre-School Children with Moderate Dehydration Gastroenteritis in Juwana Pati . Village

ABSTRACT

Background Risk Hypovolemia is a condition in which the body has a risk of decreased intravascular, interstitial, and intracellular fluid volume associated with active fluid loss. This writing aims to provide a description or description of the risk management of hypovolemia in preschool children with moderate dehydration gastroenteritis in Juwana Pati Village.

This type of research uses a descriptive method with a nursing care approach in the form of assessment, data analysis, formulating nursing diagnoses, planning, implementation, and evaluation in handling the risk of hypovolemia.

The population is pre-school age children at risk of hypovolemia. With a sampling technique with probability sampling with a sample of 1 person. The results of the risk management of hypovolemia were carried out for 3 days at An. A, with data collection techniques using interviews, physical examination, and observation. Then a nursing plan is carried out, namely management of hypovolemia and management of diarrhea, as well as support for adherence to treatment programs. The final result is that the child is fresh, the lip mucosa is moist, the pulse is normal (80-120x/minute), 1x defecate is not accompanied by vomiting.

Based on the nursing actions taken, it can be concluded that the risk of hypovolemia in children can be overcome. It is hoped that health agencies can provide leaflets and posters to provide health education to visitors about the risk of hypovolemia in children with gastroenteritis (acute diarrhea).

Keywords: Risk of hypovolemia, preschool children, gastroenteritis