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**Judul :ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN YANG MENGALAMI CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD) DENGAN HIPERVOLEMIA DI RSUD PASAR REBO JAKARTA TIMUR**

## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** *Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) merupakan suatu kondisi dimana organ ginjal sudah tidak mampu mengangkut sampah sisa metabolisme tubuh. **Tujuan Penelitian:** Untuk dapat memberikan Asuhan Keperawatan pada pasien CKD dengan Hipervolemia. **Metode:** Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini menggunakan metode studi kasus. Metode pengambilan data yaitu dengan wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, studi dokumentasi. Pengumpulan data dengan format asuhan keperawatan sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku di Program Studi DIII keperawatan Universitas MH Thamrin. **Hasil:** Dari penelitian ini terdapat diagnosa prioritas yang sama antara pasien 1 dan pasien 2 yaitu yang mengalami *Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) dengan Hipervolemia. **Kesimpulan:** Pengkajian tanda dan gejala pada pasien 1 dan pasien 2 ditemukan perbedaan diagnosa yaitu pada pasien 1 resiko defisit nutrisi, gangguan pertukaran gas, dan intoleransi aktifitas. sedangkan pada pasien 2 ditemukan perbedaan diagnosa pola nafas tidak efektif. Perencanaan yang dilakukan pada kedua pasien diambil dari pedoman PPNI dalam buku SKLI dan SIKI sesuai dengan kedua diagnosa pada pasien 1 dan pasien 2. Pada pelaksanaan keperawatan pada kedua pasien dilakukan sesuai dengan perencanaan keperawatan. Pada evaluasi keperawatan didapatkan hasil diagnosa utama pasien 1 dan 2 teratasi sebagian pada pasien 1 dengan diagnosa ke 4 juga teratasi sebagian, diagnosa 2, 3, dan 5 teratasi. Pada pasien ke 2, diagnosa ke 2 dan 3 teratasi.

**KATA KUNCI :** *Chronic Kidney Disease*, Hipervolemia, Hemodialisa, Gagal ginjal  
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## **ABSTRAK**

**Background:** Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a condition where the kidneys are no longer able to transport the body's metabolic waste. Research **Objective:** To be able to provide nursing care to CKD patients with hypervolemia. **Method:** This scientific paper uses the case study method. Data collection methods are interviews, observation, physical examination, documentation studies. Data were collected using a nursing care format in accordance with the applicable provisions in the DIII Nursing Study Program at MH Thamrin University. **Results:** From this study there was the same priority diagnosis between patient 1 and patient 2, namely those who had *Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) with Hypervolemia. **Conclusion:** Assessment of the signs and symptoms in patient 1 and patient 2 found differences in diagnosis, namely in patient 1 the risk of nutritional deficits, impaired gas exchange, and activity intolerance. whereas in patient 2 a differential diagnosis of ineffective breathing pattern was found. The planning carried out for both patients was taken from the PPNI guidelines in the SKLI and SIKI books according to the two diagnoses in patient 1 and patient 2. The implementation of nursing for both patients was carried out in accordance with the nursing plan. In the nursing evaluation, it was found that the main diagnoses of patients 1 and 2 were partially resolved in patient 1 with the 4th diagnosis also partially resolved, diagnoses 2, 3 and 5 were resolved. In patient 2, diagnoses 2 and 3 were resolved.

**KEYWORDS :** *Chronic Kidney Disease, Hipervolemia, Hemodialisa, Kidney failure*  
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