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Judul : Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien Yang Mengalami CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) Dengan masalah Hipervolemia Di RSUD Budhi Asih

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Gagal ginjal kronis adalah ketika fungsi ginjal menurun secara bertahap akibat kerusakan jaringan ginjal. Secara medis, gagal ginjal kronis didefinisikan sebagai penurunan laju penyaringan ginjal selama 3 bulan atau lebih. Gagal ginjal kronis atau penyakit ginjal kronis menyebabkan cairan, elektrolit, dan limbah menumpuk di dalam tubuh dan menimbulkan gangguan. Menurut data *World Health Organization* (WHO) tahun 2021, Prevelensi CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) dengan jangkauan 7,0% - 34,3% dan 0,1% - 17,0%, masing-masing, diperkirakan sebanyak 434.3 juta (95%) orang dewasa menderita Masalah pada studi khusus ini dibatasi pada asuhan keperawatan pasien yang mengalami CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) dengan masalah keperawatan Hipervolemia di RSUD Budhi Asih Jakarta Timur. **Metode :** hasil yang ditemukan pada saat pengkajian yaitu ditemukan diagnosis pada pasien pertama dan pasien kedua yang sama yaitu CKD(*Chronic Kidney Disease*), Hipervolemia, dan ditemukan diagnosis yang sama yaitu di pasien pertama Hipervolemia dan pasien kedua Hipervolemia. Didapatkan dari data masing-masing pasien mengeluh kaki kanan dan kiri bengkak serta pasien pertama mengeluh nyeri pada kaki kanan dan pola tidur terganggu dan pasien kedua mengeluh nyeri pada kaki kiri dan terdapat bengkak pada kaki kiri. Setelah dilakukan asuhan keperawatan selama tiga hari kedua pasien didapatkan hasil yaitu tiga masalah teratasi sesuai dengan tujuan dan kriteria hasil yang telah dibuat dan ditetapkan peneliti. **Hasil :** studi kasus yang dilakukan pada kedua pasien selama 3 hari yaitu melakukan pembatasan cairan berat badan pasien menurun, ttv dalam batas normal, intake dan output seimbang, dan tidak edema. **Kesimpulan :** pada pasien CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) dapat di monitoring agar tidak terjadi kelebihan volume cairan.

Kata kunci : CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*), Asuhan keperawatan

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic kidney failure is when kidney function gradually decreases due to damage to kidney tissue. Medically, chronic kidney failure is defined as a decrease in kidney filtering rate for 3 months or more. Chronic kidney failure or chronic kidney disease causes fluids, electrolytes and waste to accumulate in the body and cause problems. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021, the prevalence of CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) with a range of 7.0% - 34.3% and 0.1% - 17.0%, respectively, is estimated at 434.3 million (95 %) adults suffering from the problem in this special study is limited to the nursing care of patients suffering from CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) with the nursing problem of hypervolemia at Budhi Asih Regional Hospital, East Jakarta. **Method:** The results found during the assessment were that the first patient and second patient had the same diagnosis, namely CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease), Hypervolemia, and the same diagnosis was found, namely Hypervolemia in the first patient and Hypervolemia in the second patient. It was obtained from the data that each patient complained of swelling of the right and left leg and the first patient complained of pain in the right leg and disturbed sleep patterns and the second patient complained of pain in the left leg and there was swelling in the left leg. After providing nursing care for three days, the two patients obtained results, namely that three problems were resolved in accordance with the objectives and criteria for the results that had been created and determined by the researchers. **Results:** Case studies were carried out on both patients for 3 days, namely limiting fluids, the patient's weight decreased, the TTV was within normal limits, intake and output were balanced, and there was no edema. **Conclusion:** CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) patients can be monitored to avoid excess fluid volume. **Keywords:** CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*), *Nursing care*