

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Asuhan Keperawatan pada Pasien Anak Usia Toddler yang Mengalami Gastroenteritis dengan Masalah Hipovolemia di RS Radjak Cileungsi

Latar Belakang: Anak usia toddler berada dalam fase emas pertumbuhan, namun rentan terhadap penyakit infeksi seperti gastroenteritis. Kondisi ini dapat menyebabkan hipovolemia akibat kehilangan cairan dan elektrolit yang signifikan, serta berpotensi menimbulkan komplikasi serius bila tidak ditangani dengan tepat. **Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan secara menyeluruh pada pasien anak usia toddler yang mengalami gastroenteritis dengan masalah hipovolemia. **Metode:** Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan melibatkan dua pasien anak usia toddler yang dirawat di ruang anak RS Radjak Cileungsi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi langsung, pemeriksaan fisik, dokumentasi medis, dan kajian pustaka. **Hasil:** Kedua pasien menunjukkan gejala khas gastroenteritis disertai tanda-tanda hipovolemia seperti diare, turgor kulit menurun, dan mukosa kering. Diagnosa keperawatan yang ditegakkan meliputi hipovolemia, risiko defisit nutrisi, hipertermia, dan gangguan integritas kulit. Intervensi dilakukan melalui pendekatan observasi, tindakan terapeutik, edukasi, dan kolaborasi, dengan hasil perbaikan kondisi klinis secara bertahap. **Kesimpulan:** Asuhan keperawatan yang komprehensif dan kolaboratif efektif dalam menangani kasus gastroenteritis dengan hipovolemia pada anak toddler. **Saran:** Diperlukan edukasi berkelanjutan kepada keluarga untuk mencegah dehidrasi dan mendeteksi dini tanda-tanda komplikasi gastroenteritis.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Toddler, Gastroenteritis, Hipovolemia.

Daftar Pustaka : XXXII (2017–2024)

ABSTRACT

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Title : Nursing Care for Toddler Patients with Gastroenteritis and Hypovolemia at Radjak Cileungsi Hospital

Background: Toddlers are in a golden phase of growth, but they are susceptible to infectious diseases such as gastroenteritis. This condition can cause hypovolemia due to significant fluid and electrolyte loss and can potentially lead to serious complications if not treated properly. **Research Objective:** This study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of nursing care for toddler patients with gastroenteritis and hypovolemia. **Method:** A case study method was used, involving two toddler patients treated in the pediatric ward at Radjak Cileungsi Hospital. Data collection was conducted through interviews, direct observation, physical examination, medical documentation, and literature review. **Results:** Both patients showed typical symptoms of gastroenteritis accompanied by signs of hypovolemia such as diarrhea, decreased skin turgor, and dry mucosa. The nursing diagnoses established included hypovolemia, risk of nutritional deficiency, hyperthermia, and skin integrity impairment. Interventions were carried out through observation, therapeutic actions, education, and collaboration, with gradual improvement in clinical condition. **Conclusion:** Comprehensive and collaborative nursing care is effective in treating cases of gastroenteritis with hypovolemia in toddlers. **Recommendation:** Continuous education is needed for families to prevent dehydration and detect early signs of gastroenteritis complications.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Toddler, Gastroenteritis, Hypovolemia.

References: XXXII (2017–2024)