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Judul : Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien Yang Mengalami CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*) Dengan 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. Masalah pada studi kasus 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 : Asuhan Keperawatan, CKD (*Chronic Kidney Disease*), Hipervolemia

Daftar Pustaka : XV (2017 – 2022)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic kidney failure is when kidney function decreases gradually due to damage to kidney tissue. Medically, chronic kidney failure is defined as a decrease in the kidney's filtration rate for 3 months or more. Chronic kidney failure or chronic kidney disease causes fluids, electrolytes, and waste to build up in the body and cause disorders. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021. The problem in this case study is limited to nursing care for patients with CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) with Hypervolemia nursing problems at Budhi Asih Hospital, East Jakarta. **Method:** the results found during the assessment were that the diagnosis was found in the first patient and the second patient which was the same, namely CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease), Hypervolemia, and the same diagnosis was found in the first patient Hypervolemia and the second patient Hypervolemia. Obtained from the data, each patient complained of swollen right and left legs 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 nursing care for three days, the results of the two patients were obtained, namely three problems were resolved in accordance with the objectives and criteria for the results that had been made and determined by the researcher. **Results:** case studies conducted on both patients for 3 days, namely by restricting fluids, the patient's weight decreased, TTV was within normal limits, intake and output were balanced, and there was no edema. **Conclusion:** in CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) patients, monitoring can be carried out so that there is no excess fluid volume.

Keywords : Nursing Care, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Hypervolemia

References : XV (2017 – 2022)