ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN GAWAT DARURAT DIARE AKUT DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN HIPOVOLEMIA PADA AN. B DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT RUMAH SAKIT HARAPAN BUNDA KOTA BATAM

Theresia Duma F.S Harianja
Program Studi Diploma Tiga Keperawatan
Institut Kesehatan Mitra Bunda

Dosen Pembimbing
Ns. Nahrul Hayat M. Kep.
Ns. Dedy Siska M. Kep.

Kata Kunci : Diare Akut, Asuhan Keperawatan Gawat Darurat, Hipovolemia

INTISARI

Diare adalah kondisi seorang anak mengalami pengeluaran *feses* cair lebih dari 3 kali perhari berlangsung selama kurang lebih 14 hari. Menurut *World Health Organization* (2024) lebih dari 1,7 milyar kasus diare yang mengakibatkan balita mengalami kematian sebanyak 443.832 anak setiap tahunnya. Berdasarkan data Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kota Batam tahun 2024 angka kejadian diare banyak 3.929 kasus menempati urutan ke-9 dari 10 penyakit terbanyak di kota Batam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan rancangan studi kasus dilakukan pada tanggal 08 Juli 2025 pada An. B dengan metode wawancara, observasi dan pemeriksaan fisik sesuai format asuhan keperawatan gawat darurat yang bertujuan untuk mempelajari dan memahami asuhan keperawatan pada balita dengan diare. Hasil pengkajian pasien An. B, ibu mengatakan anaknya muntah 6 kali, diare cair >5 kali, nilai hematokrit meningkat, *membrane mukosa* kering, *konjunctiva anemis*, *sklera ikterik, pupil isokor, gcs 6* dan berat badan menurun 3kg. Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul adalah hipovolemia berhubungan dengan kehilangan cairan aktif. Intervensi dan implementasi dilakukan sesuai kebutuhan pasien didapatkan hasil evaluasi klien masih tampak lemas terpasang *hearth monitor* dengan suhu tubuh membaik 37,9°c, frekuensi nadi 132xmenit, pernafasan 42x/menit, SPO2 98%. Kesimpulan dan Saran: diperoleh diagnosa eperawatan hipovolemia teratasi sebagian, diare dan hipertermi telah teratasi. Studi kasus ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kemampuan dan pengetahuan dalam melakukan asuhan keperawatan pada anak Diare dengan masalah keperawatan hipovolemia.

Dipindai dengan CamScanner

EMERGENCY NURSING CARE FOR ACUTE DIARRHEA WITH HYPOVOLEMIA IN NURSING PROBLEMS AN. B IN THE EMERGENCY FACILITY OF HARAPAN BUNDA HOSPITAL BATAM CITY, 2025

Theresia Duma F.Sagita Harianja
Diploma Three Nursing Study Program
Mitra Bunda Health Institute

Supervisor

Ns. Nahrul Hayat M. Kep.
Ns. Dedy Siska M. Kep.

Keywords: Acute Diarrhea, Emergency Nursing Care, Hypovolemia

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a disease of the digestive system characterized by the excretion of watery, greenish stool, which may also contain mucus and blood or mucus alone. Acute diarrhea is defined as having more than three bowel movements per day in infants or children, accompanied by changes in stool consistency to watery, with or without mucus and blood, lasting approximately 14 days. According to the indonesian health profile, the incidence of diarrhea in indonesia reaches 877,531 cases, with kepulauan riau province accounting for 6,872 cases. The batam city health office profile 2024 reports 3,929 cases of diarrhea, ranking ninth among the ten most common diseases in batam city. The objective of this study is to provide emergency nursing care with primary issues of hypovolemia in children experiencing moderate dehydrating acute diarrhea at the emergency department of harapan bunda hospital in 2025. This descriptive study employs a case study design. Emergency nursing care was conducted on july 8, 2025, on patient b, using interview, observation, and physical examination according to the emergency nursing care format. The assessment revealed that the mother stated her child had watery diarrhea with vomiting six times, diarrhea more than five times, a weight loss of 3 kg, increased hematocrit levels, dry mucous membranes, pale conjunctiva, icteric sclera, isocoric pupils, and decreased consciousness. The nursing diagnoses identified include hypovolemia related to active fluid loss, diarrhea related to inflammatory process, and hyperthermia related to the disease process. Interventions and implementation were carried out according to the patient's needs. Following nursing interventions, the evaluation showed the client still appeared weak, with a heart monitor attached; body temperature began to decrease to 37.9°c, pulse rate was 132 beats per minute, respiratory rate 42 breaths per minute, and oxygen saturation (spo2) was 98%.

Dipindai dengan CamScanner