

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN HIPOVOLEMIA PADA ANAK
DENGAN *DENGUE FEVER* DI RUANG MARWAH 2
RSUD HAJI PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Penyakit *Dengue Fever* merupakan penyakit menular disebabkan oleh virus dengue melalui gigitan nyamuk *aedes aegypti* pada umumnya menyerang pada anak usia <15 tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari secara mendalam mengenai asuhan keperawatan hipovolemia pada anak dengan Dengue Fever di Ruang Marwah 2 RSUD Haji Provinsi Jawa Timur. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien *Dengue Fever* yang meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis, perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan evaluasi. Metode pengambilan data dengan wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan pemeriksaan penunjang. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan format asuhan keperawatan yang berlaku di Program Studi Pendidikan Profesi Ners. Analisa data secara deskriptif. **Hasil :** Berdasarkan pengkajian diperoleh bahwa kedua pasien mengalami keluhan utama demam naik turun. Diagnosis keperawatan yaitu hipovolemia berhubungan dengan peningkatan permeabilitas kapiler. Perencanaan dan pelaksanaan keperawatan yang dilakukan yaitu dengan manajemen hipovolemia. Adapun evaluasi keperawatan yang didapatkan adalah masalah keperawatan hipovolemia telah teratasi. **Kesimpulan :** Antara kedua pasien tujuan dicapai dengan hari yang berbeda, dimana pasien 1 yaitu 3 hari dan pasien 2 yaitu 5 hari. **Rekomendasi :** Diharapkan perawat di ruang Marwah 2 dapat melakukan pemantauan ketat dengan dilakukannya observasi perdarahan termasuk pemeriksaan rumple leed test, observasi cairan, monitor tanda gejala hipovolemia, dan serial trombosit serta hematokrit setiap harinya.

Kata Kunci : Hipovolemia, Anak, *Dengue Fever*, Demam Dengue

**NURSING CARE HYPOVOLEMIA ON PEDIATRIC
WITH DENGUE FEVER IN MARWAH 2
RSUD HAJI PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Dengue Fever is an infectious disease caused by the dengue virus through the bite of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which generally attacks children aged <15 years. This study aims to study in depth the nursing care of hypovolemia in children with Dengue Fever in the Marwah 2 RSUD Haji East Java Province. **Methods:** This study uses a case study method with a nursing care approach to Dengue Fever patients which includes assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Methods of data collection by interviews, physical examinations, and supporting examinations. The data collection instrument uses the nursing care format that applies to the Nursing Professional Education Study Program. Descriptive data analysis. **Results:** Based on the study, it was found that both patients had a main complaint of fluctuating fever. The nursing diagnosis is hypovolemia associated with increased capillary permeability. Nursing planning and implementation is carried out by managing hypovolemia. The nursing evaluation obtained is that the hypovolemia nursing problem has been resolved. **Analyze :** Between two patient the goals were achieved with different days, where patient 1 was 3 days and patient 2 was 5 days. **Discussion :** It is expected that nurses in the Marwah 2 room can carry out close monitoring by observing bleeding including examining the rumple leed test, observing fluids, monitoring signs of hypovolemia, and serial platelets and hematocrit every day.

Keywords: Hypovolemia, Pediatric, Children, Dengue Fever