

**ABSTRACT**  
**STANDARIZED PROCESS OF NUTRITION NURTURE FOR THE**  
**ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS CHILDREN WITH AMOEBIASIS**  
**IN PANTI RAPIH HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA**

Aurilia Zefanya, Idi Setiyobroto, Rini Wuri Astuti  
Nutrition Departement Polteknes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Jl. Tata Bumi No.3  
Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta  
(E-mail: auriliazefanya27@gmail.com)

**Background:** acute diarrhea or acute gastroenteritis is a type of diarrhea which happen suddenly on healthy babies or children. Acute diarrhea is caused by virus or germs, small intestine hyperistaltic and immune deficiency. Based on the basic study, there was a result of diarrhea incident in amount of 5.0% for toddler in Yogyakarta region. While, the result of diarrhea incident in amount of 6.7% for toddler nationally.

**Objective:** Recognizing the standardized process of nutrition nurture for the acute gastroenteritis children with amoebiasis in Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta.

**Research Methods:** Case Study. Study location was in Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta. Subject study was a patient of acute Gastroenteritis with amoebiasis. Focus of study was nutrition screening, nutrition assessment, analyzing nutritional diagnosis, nutrition intervention, evaluation monitoring, nutrition education and nutrition counseling. Data analysis explained descriptively and the data presentation was provided with tabulation.

**Result:** The nutrition screening used the method which was used hospital standard form for children in the age 1 month – 18 years old (adapted from *Strong-Kids*) as the first screening and advance nutrition form for the next screening. Nutrition assessment showed good result on the children nutrition status. The result of biochemical examination showed there were protozoa on the child stool which caused the diarrhea. The result of physical examination showed that children got high body temperature, rapid pulse pressure, and children became fussy in the conscious state. There was a good result for recall result of food nurture. Nutrition Diagnosis which had no changed. Nutrition intervention was done according to the aim, terms, and dietary prescription. Dietary control was given according to the necessary and standard of Panti Rapih hospital. The result showed that clinical development was better every day. Nutrition education was given to the patient's parents. Nutrition counseling was done by leaflet media and question-answer method.

**Conclusion:** Patients had gotten the nutrition nurture include screening, nutrition assessment, nutrition diagnosis, nutrition intervention, evaluation monitoring, nutrition education and nutrition counseling.

**Key words:** Acute Gastroenteritis, Amoebiasis, Nutrition Nurture.