

NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN “B” WITH TYPHOID FEVER IN THE WEST PADMANABA ROOM RSUP DR. SARDJITO

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ABSTRACT

Background: Typhoid fever has become a public health problem, especially in developing countries, caused by the salmonella typhi bacteria which causes disturbances in the digestive tract. Of the 20 million cases of typhoid fever, around 128,000-161,000 people die every year worldwide. The highest prevalence in Indonesia is found in the 5-14 year age group, at 1.9%. Two cases of typhoid fever were recorded in children with higher complications in the West Padmanaba pediatric care room, RSUP Dr. Sardjito, starting from January – May 2022. This disease can cause serious complications if not treated properly, nurse management as nursing care providers is needed to reduce the risk of complications through independent roles and integrated collaboration. **Purpose:** To provide nursing care to Childern. B with typhoid fever in the West Padmanaba Room, Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta based on Evidence Based Practice (EBP). **Methods:** A case study provides nursing care to a pediatric patient by applying the nursing care process through assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing plan, nursing implementation, nursing evaluation, and nursing documentation. **Analysis:** Conducted with a case study with an Evidence Based Practice (EBP) approach based on the patient's problems. **Results:** Five nursing diagnoses were established based on the problem, namely activity intolerance, risk of nutritional deficit, acute pain, constipation, and risk of infection. **Conclusion:** Nursing care can be carried out according to the outcome criteria, four of the five nursing diagnoses are resolved, the risk of nutritional deficits is partially resolved.

Keywords: *pediatric nursing care, typhoid fever*

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ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA AN. B DENGAN *TYPHOID FEVER* DI RUANG PADMANABA BARAT RSUP DR. SARDJITO

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Typhoid fever* telah menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat terutama di negara berkembang yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *salmonella typhi* yang menimbulkan gangguan pada saluran pencernaan. Dari 20 juta kasus *typhoid fever*, tercatat sekitar 128.000-161.000 orang meninggal setiap tahun di seluruh dunia. Prevalensi tertinggi di Indonesia ditemukan pada kelompok umur 5-14 tahun, sebesar 1,9%. Tercatat sebanyak dua kasus anak *typhoid fever* dengan komplikasi lebih tinggi di ruang perawatan anak Padmanaba Barat RSUP Dr. Sardjito, terhitung sejak bulan Januari – Mei 2022. Penyakit ini dapat menimbulkan komplikasi berat jika tidak ditangani dengan tepat, tatalaksana perawat sebagai pemberi asuhan keperawatan dibutuhkan untuk mengurangi risiko terjadinya komplikasi melalui peran mandiri maupun kolaborasi terintegrasi. **Tujuan:** Memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada An. B dengan *typhoid fever* di Ruang Padmanaba Barat RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta berdasarkan *Evidence Based Practice* (EBP). **Metode:** Studi kasus memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada satu pasien anak dengan menerapkan proses asuhan keperawatan melalui pengkajian, diagnosis keperawatan, rencana keperawatan, implementasi keperawatan, evaluasi keperawatan, dan dokumentasi keperawatan. **Analisis:** Dilakukan dengan studi kasus pendekatan *Evidence Based Practice* (EBP) berdasarkan permasalahan pada pasien. **Hasil:** Ditegakkan lima diagnosis keperawatan berdasarkan masalah yaitu intoleransi aktivitas, risiko defisit nutrisi, nyeri akut, konstipasi, dan risiko infeksi. **Kesimpulan:** Asuhan keperawatan dapat terlaksana sesuai dengan kriteria hasil, empat dari lima diagnosis keperawatan teratasi, pada risiko defisit nutrisi teratasi sebagian.

Kata kunci: asuhan keperawatan anak, *typhoid fever*

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