

CHILD NURSING CARE M WITH HIRSCHSPUNG RSUP DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of Hirschsprung disease worldwide is around 1: 5000 live births. More men than women with a ratio of 4:1. Based on the register records in the West Padmanaba Room, Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta from January 2022 to May 2022 patients suffering from Hirschsprung Disease there were 25 cases. The most serious complications and should be wary of in Hirschsprung disease if not treated properly are intestinal obstruction, constipation, fluid and electrolyte imbalance, enterocolitis, anal structure incontinence and sepsis.

Objective: To carry out case nursing care for pediatric patients with a medical Diagnosa of Hirschsprung disease at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta using the nursing process method based on Evidence Based Practice (EBP). **Methods:** This nursing care report used a descriptive case study method on one patient managed with a nursing process approach which includes the assessment, Diagnosa formulation, planning, implementation, evaluation, discussion, and documentation stages using case analysis based on the problems found in patients with Hirschsprung. **Results:** After assessing and analyzing the data, four nursing diagnoses were obtained, namely, fecal incontinence, acute pain, risk of infection, risk of falling. The implementation carried out is carrying out faecal elimination management, relaxation therapy, infection prevention, fall prevention. Implementation is based on the intervention for three days. Evaluation of faecal incontinence, acute pain partially resolved and risk of infection and risk of falls resolved. **Conclusion:** After the patient was given nursing care for three days, the results of the problem of faecal elimination and acute pain were found in patient An. M was partially resolved because it was not in accordance with the outcome criteria for the nursing goals that the faecal elimination pattern was within normal limits, characteristics of feces were within normal limits, the stomach was reduce distention. The risk of infection and risk of falling were resolved according to the outcome criteria so the intervention was discontinued.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Hirschsprung

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ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN AN. M DENGAN *HIRSCHSPRUNG* DI RSUP DR.SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Angka kejadian penyakit *Hirschsprung* di seluruh dunia terjadi sekitar 1:5000 kelahiran hidup. Laki-laki lebih banyak dari pada perempuan dengan perbandingan 4:1. Berdasarkan catatan register di Ruang Padmanaba Barat RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta dari bulan Januari 2022 sampai Mei 2022 pasien yang menderita *hirschsprung* terdapat 25 kasus. Komplikasi yang paling serius dan harus diwaspadai pada penyakit *hirschsprung* bila tidak ditangani dengan baik yaitu terjadinya obstruksi usus, konstipasi, ketidakseimbangan cairan dan elektrolit, enterokolitis, struktur anal inkontinensial dan sepsis. **Tujuan:** Untuk melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan kasus pada pasien anak dengan diagnosa medis *hirschsprung* di RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta menggunakan metode proses keperawatan berdasarkan *Evidence Based Practice* (EBP). **Metode:** Laporan asuhan keperawatan ini menggunakan metode studi kasus deskriptif pada satu pasien kelolaan dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan yang meliputi tahap pengkajian, perumusan diagnosa, perencanaan, implementasi, evaluasi, pembahasan, dan dokumentasi yang menggunakan analisis kasus berdasarkan permasalahan yang ditemukan pada pasien dengan *hirschsprung*. **Hasil:** Setelah dilakukan pengkajian dan analisa data didapatkan 4 diagnosa keperawatan yaitu, inkontinensia fekal, nyeri akut, risiko infeksi, risiko jatuh. Implementasi yang dilakukan yaitu melaksanakan manajemen eliminasi fekal, terapi relaksasi, pencegahan infeksi, pencegahan jatuh. Implementasi dilakukan berdasarkan intervensi selama 3 hari. Evaluasi inkontinensia fekal, nyeri akut teratasi sebagian dan risiko infeksi dan risiko jatuh teratasi. **Kesimpulan:** Kesimpulan dari Tugas Akhir Ners yaitu masalah gangguan eliminasi fekal dan nyeri akut pada pasien An. M teratasi sebagian karena belum sesuai dengan kriteria hasil pada tujuan keperawatan bahwa pola eliminasi fekal dalam batas normal, karakteristik feses dalam batas normal, perut tidak kembung. Risiko infeksi dan risiko jatuh teratasi sesuai dengan kriteria hasil sehingga intervensi dihentikan.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, *Hirschsprung*

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