

**NURSING CARE TO CHILD H.M.N WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE
STAGE III-A IN PADMANABA TIMUR ROOM
DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is kidney damage or glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/minute/1.73m² at least 3 months. Globally in 2017, 1-2 million people died from chronic kidney disease. In 2017, 697.5 million cases of chronic kidney disease were recorded with a global prevalence of 9.1%. Patients with CKD experience oliguria and make fluid buildup or edema so that fluid homeostasis in the body is disrupted. **Objective:** To describe nursing care in patients with CKD. **Methods:** This report uses a descriptive method or description of a case in one patient who was treated at Dr. Sardjito Hospital. **Results:** Nursing assessment of patient Child H.M.N complains of swelling all over his body, weakness, difficulty breathing when sleeping on his back, decreased appetite, and little urination. The results of the physical examination found moon face, swelling of the upper arms and back of the hands, abdominal ascites, calves and backs of feet, use of accessory muscles to breathe. The results of the investigation were albumin 2.92 (g/dL), BUN 68.7 (mg/dL), and creatinine 3.63 mg/dL. Nursing diagnoses found hypervolemia, ineffective breathing pattern, nutritional deficit, activity intolerance, and risk of ineffective renal perfusion. The implementation is limiting fluid intake to 530 cc, administering furosemide, breathing exercises, positioning the semi-Fowler, providing active range of motion exercises, and monitoring intake-output with fluid balance calculations. **Conclusion:** Up bringing Nursing care for pediatric patients with CKD requires more attention, especially in fluid management, nutrition, and patient psychology because it can affect the growth and development of the child.

Keywords: Hypervolemia, Chronic Kidney Disease

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN AN. H.M.N DENGAN
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE STAGE III-A DI RUANGAN
PADMANABA TIMUR RSUP DR. SARDJITO
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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Chronic kidney disease* (CKD) adalah kerusakan ginjal atau laju filtrasi glomerulus <60 ml/menit/1.73m² selama 3 bulan atau lebih. Secara global tahun 2017, 1-2 juta orang meninggal karena CKD. Pada tahun 2017 sebanyak 697.5 juta kasus CKD tercatat dengan prevalensi global 9.1%. Penderita CKD mengalami oliguri dan membuat terjadinya penumpukan cairan atau edema sehingga homeostasis cairan di dalam tubuh terganggu. **Tujuan:** Untuk menggambarkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien dengan CKD. **Metode:** Laporan ini menggunakan metode deskriptif atau gambaran suatu kasus pada satu pasien yang dirawat di RSUP Dr.Sardjito. **Hasil:** Pengkajian keperawatan pasien An. H.M.N mengeluh bengkak seluruh tubuhnya, lemas, susah bernapas saat tidur terlentang, nafsu makan menurun, dan buang air kecil sedikit. Hasil pemeriksaan fisik ditemukan *moonface*, bengkak pada lengan atas dan punggung tangan, perut *ascites*, betis dan punggung kaki, penggunaan otot bantu napas. Hasil pemeriksaan penunjang albumin 2.92 (g/dL), BUN 68.7 (mg/dL), dan kreatinin 3.63 mg/dL. Diagnosa keperawatan yang ditemukan hipervolemi, pola napas tidak efektif, defisit nutrisi, intoleransi aktivitas, dan resiko perfusi *renal* tidak efektif. Implementasi yang dilakukan membatasi asupan cairan 530 cc, mengelola pemberian *furosemide*, *breathing exercise*, memposisikan *semi-fowler*, memberikan latihan rentang gerak aktif, dan pemantauan *intake-output* dengan hitung balans cairan. **Kesimpulan:** Asuhan keperawatan pada pasien anak dengan CKD membutuhkan perhatian yang lebih khususnya dalam manajemen cairan, nutrisi, dan psikologi pasien karena dapat mempengaruhi tumbuh kembang dari anak tersebut.

Kata kunci: Hipervolemi, *Chronic Kidney Disease*