

PROGRAM STUDI DIII KEPERAWATAN

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Penerapan Manajemen Asuhan Keperawatan Berbasis Digital Pada Pasien Demam Berdarah Dengue (Dbd) Dengan Risiko Defisit Volume Cairan Di Irna Anak Rsud Arifin Achmad Provinsi Riau

v + 77 pages + 15 tabel + 3 gambar + 8 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit infeksi yang dapat menyebabkan kebocoran plasma dan berisiko menimbulkan defisit volume cairan hingga syok apabila tidak ditangani secara tepat. Pemantauan status hidrasi, keseimbangan cairan, tanda vital, dan hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium secara berkesinambungan diperlukan untuk mencegah terjadinya komplikasi. Penerapan manajemen asuhan keperawatan berbasis digital dapat mendukung proses pencatatan, pemantauan, dan evaluasi kondisi pasien secara lebih sistematis. Tujuan studi kasus ini adalah untuk menerapkan manajemen asuhan keperawatan berbasis digital pada pasien DBD dengan risiko defisit volume cairan di IRNA Anak RSUD Arifin Achmad Provinsi Riau. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan deskriptif pada dua pasien anak dengan diagnosis medis DBD. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi. Proses asuhan keperawatan meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis, intervensi, implementasi, dan evaluasi yang didokumentasikan menggunakan sistem digital. Hasil pengkajian menunjukkan adanya demam, mual, muntah, penurunan nafsu makan dan asupan cairan, mukosa bibir kering, penurunan turgor kulit, penurunan jumlah urin, trombosit menurun, dan hematokrit meningkat. Diagnosis keperawatan yang ditegakkan adalah risiko defisit volume cairan berhubungan dengan peningkatan permeabilitas kapiler akibat proses penyakit DBD. Intervensi meliputi pemantauan status hidrasi, intake dan output cairan, tanda vital, hasil laboratorium, edukasi keluarga, serta kolaborasi pemberian terapi cairan. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan intake cairan meningkat, mukosa bibir lebih lembap, turgor kulit membaik, jumlah urin adekuat, tanda vital stabil, dan tidak ditemukan tanda-tanda syok. Penerapan manajemen asuhan keperawatan berbasis digital membantu meningkatkan keteraturan dokumentasi, mempermudah pemantauan perkembangan pasien, mendukung komunikasi antar tenaga kesehatan, serta membantu pengambilan keputusan klinis secara tepat.

Kata Kunci : DBD, Digital, Risiko Defisit Volume Cairan
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***Implementation Of Digital-Based Nursing Care Management For Patients With
Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (Dhf) At Risk Of Fluid Volume Deficit In The
Pediatric Inpatient Ward Of Arifin Achmad Regional General Hospital, Riau
Province***

v + 77 pages + 15 tables + 5 figures + 8 appendices

ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an infectious disease that can cause plasma leakage and may lead to fluid volume deficit and shock if not managed appropriately. Continuous monitoring of hydration status, fluid balance, vital signs, and laboratory examination results is necessary to prevent complications. The implementation of digital-based nursing care management can support the systematic documentation, monitoring, and evaluation of patients' conditions. This case study aimed to implement digital-based nursing care management for patients with DHF at risk of fluid volume deficit in the Pediatric Inpatient Ward of Arifin Achmad Regional General Hospital, Riau Province. A descriptive case study approach was used involving two pediatric patients diagnosed with DHF. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and documentation studies. The nursing care process included assessment, nursing diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation, which were documented using a digital system. The assessment findings showed fever, nausea, vomiting, decreased appetite and fluid intake, dry oral mucosa, decreased skin turgor, decreased urine output, thrombocytopenia, and increased hematocrit levels. The nursing diagnosis established was risk of fluid volume deficit related to increased capillary permeability due to the DHF disease process. Nursing interventions included monitoring hydration status, fluid intake and output, vital signs, laboratory results, providing family education, and collaborating in fluid therapy. The evaluation results showed increased fluid intake, more moist oral mucosa, improved skin turgor, adequate urine output, stable vital signs, and no signs of shock. The implementation of digital-based nursing care management helped improve documentation, facilitated monitoring of patient progress, supported communication among healthcare professionals, and assisted accurate clinical decision-making.

Keywords : DHF, Digital-Based, Fluid Volume Deficit Risk
References : 18 (2018-2025)