

Analisis asuhan keperawatan pada pasien chronic kidney disease (CKD) dan penerapan pemantauan intake output cairan untuk mengatasi kelebihan volume cairan di Rumah Sakit Universitas Indonesia = Analysis of nursing care plan for patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and implementation of monitoring fluid intake and output to overcome excess fluid volume at the University of Indonesia Hospital

Fitra Albana Wahyudi, author

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Abstrak

Chronic kidney disease atau gagal ginjal kronis merupakan gagal ginjal stadium akhir yang tidak dapat disembuhkan. Fungsi ginjal meliputi pengaturan cairan, detoksifikasi, dan produksi hormon. Penderita penyakit ginjal kronis perlu menjalani hemodialisis rutin sebagai terapi pengganti ginjal sementara. Penderita penyakit ginjal kronis seringkali mengalami masalah kelebihan cairan akibat disfungsi filtrasi glomerulus, oleh karena itu pengaturan cairan yang ketat dan efektif harus dilakukan untuk mencegah komplikasi seperti kelebihan cairan. Tugas akhir ini menggunakan metode studi kasus asuhan keperawatan pada pasien gagal ginjal kronik terminal yang fokus pada intervensi manajemen cairan dengan tabel pemantauan intake dan output cairan.

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Chronic kidney disease or chronic kidney failure is a terminal disease that changes slowly and is irreversible. Kidney function consists of fluid regulation, detoxification, and hormone production. Patients with chronic kidney disease must undergo routine hemodialysis as temporary renal replacement therapy. Patients with chronic kidney disease often experience problems with excess fluid due to glomerular filtration dysfunction, so strict and effective fluid digestion must be carried out to prevent complications by monitoring fluid intake and output. The writing of this final assignment uses a case study method using fluid intake and output monitoring charts and this monitoring is effective in dealing with excess fluid volume, as evidenced by the reduction in manifestations of excess fluid in patients.