

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA ANAK *DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER* (DHF)

DENGAN GANGGUAN KOAGULASI

TROMBOSITOPENIA DI RUANG ANYELIR

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) umumnya ditularkan melalui nyamuk yang terinfeksi virus dengue. Infeksi virus dengue yang paling ditakutkan adalah terjadinya perdarahan. Resiko perdarahan dapat diatasi dengan pemberian sari kurma untuk meningkatkan trombosit pasien. Menerapkan asuhan keperawatan pasien *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) dengan masalah resiko perdarahan melalui penerapan pemberian sari kurma. **Metode:** yang digunakan yaitu penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan studi kasus. Subyek dalam studi kasus ini adalah 2 orang pasien *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) dengan masalah resiko perdarahan. **Hasil:** Setelah dilakukan tindakan selama 3 hari didapatkan evaluasi yaitu masing-masing pasien mengalami peningkatan trombosit. Trombosit pasien 1 sebelum diberikan tindakan yaitu 52.000 /UL dan setelah diberikan tindakan 78.000 /UL. Sedangkan trombosit pasien 2 sebelum diberikan tindakan yaitu 43.000 /UL dan setelah diberikan tindakan 170.000 /UL. Pemberian madu sari kurma dapat meningkatkan trombosit. **Diskusi:** pasien *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) dengan masalah resiko perdarahan berhubungan dengan gangguan koagulasi (trombositopenia). Pasien dapat menjadikan tindakan pemberian sari kurma sebagai terapi tambahan untuk membantu menangani masalah penurunan trombosit dengan resiko perdarahan. **Kesimpulan :** Penyakit ini ditularkan melalui nyamuk yang sehingga menyebabkan penderita mengalami naik turun suhu tubuh yang dapat di tangani secara farmakologis seperti pemberian obat-obatan dan non-farmakologis diberikan penerapan pemberian madu sari kurma. **Saran :** Kepada keluarga pasien diharapkan lebih peduli terhadap penyakit yang di alami oleh pasien.

Kata Kunci: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF), Risiko perdarahan, Perdarahan, Sari Kurma.

NURSING CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH *DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER* (DHF)

WITH COAGULATION DISORDERS

THROMBOCYTOPENIA IN THE CARNATION SPACE

CHILDREN OF MAJALAYA HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) is generally transmitted through mosquitoes infected with the dengue virus. The most feared dengue virus infection is bleeding. The risk of bleeding can be overcome by administering date juice to increase the patient's platelets. Implementing nursing care for *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) patients with bleeding risk problems through the application of date palm juice. **Method:** used is descriptive research with a case study design. The subjects in this case study were 2 *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) patients with bleeding risk problems. **Results:** After carrying out the procedure for 3 days, an evaluation was obtained that each patient experienced an increase in platelets. Patient 1's platelets before the procedure were given were 52,000/UL and after the procedure were 78,000/UL. Meanwhile, patient 2's platelets before the procedure were given were 43,000 /UL and after the treatment was 170,000 /UL. Giving date palm honey can increase platelets. **Discussion:** *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF) patients with bleeding risk problems related to coagulation disorders (thrombocytopenia). Patients can take action. giving date palm juice as additional therapy to help treat the problem of decreased platelets with the risk of bleeding.

Conclusion: This disease is transmitted through mosquitoes which causes sufferers to experience fluctuating temperatures at dawn which can be treated pharmacologically such as administering drugs and non-pharmacologically by administering date palm essence. **Suggestion:** The patient's family is expected to be more concerned about the disease they are experiencing. by the patient.

Keywords: *Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* (DHF), Risk of bleeding, Bleeding, Date Juice.