

**ANALISA ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN RISIKO SYOK PADA NY. T
DENGAN DIAGNOSA MEDIS *DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER*
DENGAN PEMBERIAN CAIRAN KRISTALOID
DI RUANG UMAR BIN KHATTAB III
RSUD AL-IHSAN**

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ABSTRAK

DHF merupakan penyakit akibat infeksi virus *dengue* ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* yang menyebabkan peningkatan permeabilitas pembuluh darah dan perembesan cairan ke ekstrasvaskuler mengakibatkan penurunan tekanan onkotik intravaskular yang diakibatkannya memfasilitasi hilangnya cairan lebih lanjut dari kompartemen intravascular. Studi kasus ini dilakukan pada satu pasien risiko syok dengan diagnosa medis *dengue hemorrhagic fever* di ruangan Umar bin Khattab III RSUD Al-Ihsan. Intervensi yang dilakukan dalam penyelesaian masalah yaitu terapi farmakologis pemberian cairan kristaloid. Hasil adanya peningkatan frekuensi nadi yaitu 75x/menit di hari pertama, dan 80x/menit di hari kedua perawatan di ruangan. Selain itu, pemantaun intake dan output selama 2 hari dalam batas normal (0.5 – 1 cc/KgBB/Jam).

Kata Kunci	: Asuhan Keperawatan, DHF, Pemberian Cairan Kristaloid
Daftar Pustaka	: 6 Buku (2016-2021)
	26 Jurnal (2016-2024)
	1 Website (2023)

**ANALYSIS OF NURSING CARE FOR SHOCK RISK IN NY. T WITH
MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS OF DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER
WITH ADMINISTRATION OF CRYSTALLOID FLUIDS IN
UMAR BIN KHATTAB III RSUD AL-IHSAN**

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ABSTRACT

DHF is a disease caused by dengue virus infection transmitted through the bite of the Aedes aegypti mosquito which causes increased blood vessel permeability and seepage of fluid into the extravascular resulting in a decrease in intravascular oncotic pressure which results in facilitating further fluid loss from the intravascular compartment. This case study was conducted on one patient at risk of shock with a medical diagnosis of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the Umar bin Khattab III room, Al-Ihsan Hospital. The intervention carried out in solving the problem was pharmacological therapy of crystalloid fluid administration. The results showed an increase in pulse rate of 75x/minute on the first day, and 80x/minute on the second day of treatment in the room. In addition, monitoring of intake and output for 2 days within normal limits (0.5 - 1 cc / KgBB / Hour).

Keywords : Nursing Care, DHF, Administration of Crystalloid Fluids

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