

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA PASIEN CHRONIC KIDNEY
DISEASE (CKD) DENGAN HIPERVOLEMIA DI RUANG ALAMANDA
PENYAKIT DALAM RSUD MAJALAYA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) adalah penurunan fungsi ginjal secara progresif dan menetap, yang dapat menyebabkan berbagai komplikasi, salah satunya adalah hipervolemia. Hipervolemia terjadi akibat retensi cairan yang disebabkan oleh ketidakmampuan ginjal dalam mengatur keseimbangan cairan tubuh sehingga memerlukan pemantauan intake-output dalam bentuk asuhan keperawatan yang komprehensif. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan asuhan keperawatan ckd dengan hipervolemia. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus terhadap dua pasien dengan diagnosa medis CKD dan masalah keperawatan utama hipervolemia yang dirawat di Ruang Alamanda RSUD Majalaya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi selama tiga hari. **Hasil:** Pasien 1 mengalami hipervolemia dengan riwayat hipertensi dan menunjukkan respons yang berbeda ditandai dengan pada pasien 1 balance cairan pada evaluasi +145 cc/24 jam sedangkan pasien 2 mengalami hipervolemia pasca persalinan dengan retensi cairan lebih tinggi (+400 cc/24 jam). Perbedaan kondisi ini memengaruhi memberikan gambaran bahwa respon pasien terhadap intervensi memiliki perbedaan yang disebabkan oleh penyebab timbulnya masalah. **Diskusi :** Asuhan keperawatan yang tepat, seperti manajemen hipervolemia dan edukasi pembatasan intake, dapat membantu menurunkan gejala hipervolemia. Penanganan harus disesuaikan dengan kondisi individual pasien berdasarkan data subjektif dan objektif.

Kata Kunci: Askep, CKD, Hipervolemia.

**NURSING CARE FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD)
PATIENTS WITH HYPERVOLEMIA IN THE ALAMANDA ROOM INNER
DISEASE OF MAJALAYA REGIONAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a progressive and persistent decline in kidney function, which can cause various complications, one of which is hypervolemia. Hypervolemia occurs due to fluid retention caused by the inability of the kidneys to regulate body fluid balance, thus requiring intake-output monitoring in the form of comprehensive nursing care. The purpose of this study was to describe CKD nursing care with hypervolemia. Hypervolemia occurs due to fluid retention caused by the inability of the kidneys to regulate the body's fluid balance, thus requiring intake-output monitoring in the form of comprehensive nursing care. The aim of this study was to describe nursing care for CKD with hypervolemia. **Methods:** This study is a case study of two patients with a medical diagnosis of CKD and the main nursing problem of hypervolemia who were treated in the Alamanda Room of Majalaya Hospital. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and documentation studies for three days. **Results:** Patient 1 experienced hypervolemia with a history of hypertension and showed a different response marked by patient 1 fluid balance on evaluation +145 cc/24 hours while patient 2 experienced postpartum hypervolemia with higher fluid retention (+400 cc/24 hours). The difference in these conditions affects the description that the patient's response to the intervention has a difference caused by the cause of the problem. **Discussion:** Appropriate nursing care, such as hypervolemia management and intake restriction education, can help reduce symptoms of hypervolemia. Treatment should be adjusted to the patient's individual condition based on subjective and objective data.

Keywords: Nursing Care, CKD, Hypervolemia.