

Analisis praktik klinik keperawatan kesehatan masyarakat perkotaan dengan masalah mual pada anak dengan Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) Di RSUP Fatmawati = Analysis of clinical nursing practice of urban public health problems in children nausea with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in Fatmawati Hospital

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) adalah penyakit infeksi akibat virus dengue yang ditularkan oleh nyamuk aedes aegypti. Sanitasi lingkungan yang buruk serta kurangnya perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat merupakan faktor utama yang menyebabkan penyebaran DBD di masyarakat perkotaan. Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan teknik napas dalam sebagai intervensi untuk mengatasi mual yang sering ditemukan pada klien dengan DBD. Mual pada DBD terjadi akibat pembesaran hepar yang mendesak lambung. Hasil studi menunjukkan respon positif klien terhadap intervensi manajemen mual berupa berkurangnya rasa mual, peningkatan toleransi terhadap makanan, peningkatan porsi makan, serta penurunan dosis terapi antiemetik yang diberikan. Hasil karya ilmiah ini diharapkan dapat menjadi pertimbangan bagi perawat untuk menerapkan penggunaan teknik napas dalam sebagai intervensi nonfarmakologi dalam upaya mengatasi mual; ABSTRACT Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is an infectious disease due to dengue virus which is transmitted by Aedes aegypti. Poor sanitation and lack of clean and healthy lifestyle are the main factors causing the spread of DHF in urban communities. This case study aims to analyze the application of deep breathing technique as intervention for nausea which commonly occurred in DHF clients. Nausea in DHF is caused by enlargement of the liver that pressing stomach. Results of this study show a positive response of the clients to nausea management intervention manifested by nausea reduction, increase of food's tolerance, increase of meal's portion, as well as dose reduction of given antiemetic therapy. The results of this scientific work are expected as consideration for all nurses to encourage the use of Deep breathing techniques as a nonpharmacological intervention in an attempt to overcome nausea.;Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) is an infectious disease due to dengue virus which is transmitted by Aedes aegypti. Poor sanitation and lack of clean and healthy lifestyle are the main factors causing the spread of DHF in urban communities. This case study aims to analyze the application of deep breathing technique as intervention for nausea which commonly occurred in DHF clients. Nausea in DHF is caused by enlargement of the liver that pressing stomach.

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