

Analisis praktik keperawatan kesehatan masyarakat perkotaan: sindrom nefrotik pada anak A di RSUP Fatmawati = Analysis of urban health nursing practice in child a with nephrotic syndrome in RSUP Fatmawati Jakarta

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Sindrom nefrotik merupakan masalah ginjal yang sering terjadi pada anak. Sindrom nefrotik ditandai dengan manifestasi klinis yang khas seperti proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, edema, dan hiperlipidemia. Edema sebagai salah satu manifestasi klinis dari sindrom nefrotik menandakan bahwa anak mengalami masalah keperawatan berupa kelebihan volume cairan. Karya ilmiah ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran dan analisis asuhan keperawatan pada An. A yang mengalami masalah kelebihan volume cairan. Hasil dari intervensi keperawatan yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa pemantauan cairan secara tepat mampu mengatasi masalah kelebihan volume cairan, yang ditandai dengan berkurangnya edema, penurunan berat badan dan lingkar abdomen. Pemantauan cairan yang akurat pada klien dengan masalah kelebihan volume cairan sebaiknya dilakukan untuk mencegah kelebihan atau defisit volume cairan berlebih dalam tubuh.ABSTRACT

Nephrotic syndrome is the most common kidney problem in children. Clinical manifestation of nephrotic syndrome is proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, edema, and hyperlipidemia. Edema is a sign that the child has fluid volume excess. This case study aimed to describe and analyze nursing intervention in Child A with fluid volume excess. The result showed that an accurate fluid monitoring was effective to solve fluid volume excess problem and the child showed less edema, decreased body weight and abdominal girth. An accurate fluid monitoring for the client with fluid volume excess problem should be given to prevent volume excess or deficit of body fluid, Nephrotic syndrome is the most common kidney problem in children. Clinical manifestation of nephrotic syndrome is proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, edema, and hyperlipidemia. Edema is a sign that the child has fluid volume excess. This case study aimed to describe and analyze nursing intervention in Child A with fluid volume excess. The result showed that an accurate fluid monitoring was effective to solve fluid volume excess problem and the child showed less edema, decreased body weight and abdominal girth. An accurate fluid monitoring for the client with fluid volume excess problem should be given to prevent volume excess or deficit of body fluid]