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Analisis Pengkajian *Fluid balance* Pada Pasien *Heart failure* Dengan Masalah Keperawatan *Hipervolemia* di Ruang Iccu RSD dr. Soebandi Jember

x-63 halaman + 10 tabel + 2 gambar + 4 lampiran

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Gagal jantung (*heart failure*) merupakan kondisi kronis yang ditandai oleh ketidakmampuan jantung memompa darah secara efektif, yang sering kali menimbulkan masalah hipervolemia akibat retensi cairan. Pengkajian keseimbangan cairan (*fluid balance*) menjadi aspek krusial dalam menentukan intervensi keperawatan yang tepat guna mencegah komplikasi lanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proses pengkajian *fluid balance* pada pasien gagal jantung dengan masalah keperawatan hipervolemia di ruang Intensive Cardiac Care Unit (ICCU). **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan perawat pelaksana serta telaah dokumentasi asuhan keperawatan pada tiga pasien dengan diagnosis medis *heart failure* dan masalah keperawatan hipervolemia. Analisis dilakukan melalui teknik reduksi, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengkajian keseimbangan cairan belum sepenuhnya dilakukan secara komprehensif. Aspek yang sering terabaikan meliputi pengukuran akurat *input-output* cairan harian serta evaluasi berat badan harian. **Kesimpulan:** Kesenjangan dalam pengkajian *fluid balance* dapat berdampak pada keterlambatan identifikasi dan penanganan hipervolemia. Peningkatan kompetensi dan ketelitian perawat dalam pengkajian cairan sangat penting untuk mendukung kualitas asuhan keperawatan pada pasien gagal jantung di ruang ICCU.

Kata kunci: *fluid balance*, *heart failure*, *hipervolemia*, pengkajian gawat darurat

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“Analysis of Fluid balance Assessment in Heart failure Patients With the Nursing Problem of Hypervolemia in the Intensive Cardiac Care Unit”

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Introduction: Heart failure is a chronic condition characterized by the heart's inability to pump blood effectively, which often leads to hypervolemia due to fluid retention. Fluid balance assessment is a crucial aspect in determining appropriate nursing interventions to prevent further complications. This study aims to analyze the fluid balance assessment process in heart failure patients with the nursing problem of hypervolemia in the Intensive Cardiac Care Unit (ICCU). **Methods:** This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a case study method. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with clinical nurses and a review of nursing care documentation for three patients diagnosed with heart failure and identified with hypervolemia as a nursing problem. Data analysis was conducted using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing techniques. **Results:** The findings revealed that fluid balance assessment was not yet performed comprehensively. Commonly overlooked aspects included accurate measurement of daily fluid intake and output as well as regular daily weight evaluation. **Conclusion:** Gaps in fluid balance assessment can lead to delayed identification and management of hypervolemia. Improving nurses' competence and accuracy in fluid assessment is essential to ensure the quality of nursing care for heart failure patients in the ICCU.

Keywords: fluid balance, heart failure, hypervolemia, emergency assessment