

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA NY. S DENGAN DIABETES MELITUS  
TIPE 2 DI RUANG MERPATI RUMAH SAKIT DAERAH KALISAT  
JEMBER.**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Diabetes melitus (DM) merupakan kelainan metabolik dengan etiologi multifaktorial. Penyakit ini ditandai dengan hiperglikemia kronis dan mempengaruhi metabolisme karbohidrat, protein dan lemak. Penyandang diabetes mellitus akan ditemukan dengan berbagai gejala seperti poliuria (banyak berkemih), polidipsia (banyak minum) dan polifagia (banyak makan) dengan penurunan berat badan. Diabetes melitus jangka waktu lama menimbulkan rangkaian gangguan metabolik yang menyebabkan kelainan patologis makrovaskuler dan mikrovaskuler (Azrimaidalisa. 2011)

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui asuhan keperawatan pada klien Diabetes Melitus tipe 2 meliputi pengkajian, diagnosa, intervensi, implementasi dan evaluasi keperawatan.

**Hasil:** Setelah dilakukan asuhan keperawatan selama 3 x 24 jam didapatkan 4 diagnosis keperawatan prioritas pada Ny. S. diagnosis keperawatan yang pertama nyeri kronis, kedua kerusakan integritas jaringan, ketiga, hambatan mobilitas fisik, dan yang keempat gangguan citra tubuh. Pada hari terakhir evaluasi didapatkan dua diagnosis keperawatan teratasi yaitu diagnosis hambatan mobilitas fisik dan gangguan citra tubuh dan dua diagnosis keperawatan belum teratasi yaitu kerusakan integritas kulit dan nyeri kronis.

**Kesimpulan:** Kerjasama antara tim kesehatan dan klien atau keluarga klien sangat diperlukan untuk keberhasilan asuhan keperawatan pada klien,

komunikasi terapeutik dapat mendorong klien lebih kooperatif, peran keluarga sangat penting dalam merawat klien dengan diabetes mellitus

**Kata kunci:** Diabetes mellitus adalah keadaan hiperglikemia kronik disertai berbagai kelainan metabolik akibat gangguan hormonal.



**(NURSING CARE FOR MRS. S WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE MERPATI ROOM OF THE KALISAT JEMBER HOSPITAL)**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder with a multifactorial etiology. This disease is characterized by chronic hyperglycemia and affects the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins and fats. People with diabetes mellitus will be found with various symptoms such as polyuria, polydipsia, and polyphagia with weight loss. Long-term diabetes mellitus causes a series of metabolic disorders that cause macrovascular and microvascular pathological disorders (Azrimaidalisa. 2011).

**Objectives:** To find out nursing care in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus includes assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and nursing evaluation.

**Results:** After nursing care for 3 times 24 hours, 4 priority nursing diagnosis were given to Mrs. S. First nursing diagnosis chronic pain, both damage to tissue integrity, third obstacle to physical mobility, and fourth to body image disturbance. On the last day of evaluation, two nursing diagnoses were resolved, namely a diagnosis of barriers to physical mobility and disturbances in body image and two nursing diagnoses that were not resolved, namely damage to skin integrity and chronic pain.

**Conclusion:** Collaboration between the health team and the client or family of the client is very necessary for the success of nursing care to the client, therapeutic communication can encourage the client to be more cooperative, the role of the family is very important in caring for clients with diabetes mellitus.

**Key words:** Diabetes mellitus is a condition of chronic hyperglycemia accompanied by various metabolic disorders due to hormonal disorders.