

Abstrak

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Analisis Pengkajian dan Diagnosis Keperawatan Pada Pasien Dengan Sirosis Hepatis di RSUD dr H Koesnadi Bondowoso

xvi + 81 halaman + 2 gambar + 36 tabel + 1 bagan + 3 lampiran

Abstrak

Sirosis hepatis stadium dekompensasi memicu berbagai komplikasi fatal yang sering kali menyamakan kondisi defisit nutrisi akibat adanya manipulasi cairan asites. Ketepatan analisis pengkajian dan perumusan diagnosis keperawatan menjadi langkah awal paling krusial untuk menentukan prioritas penanganan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hasil pengkajian komprehensif dan penegakan diagnosis keperawatan pada pasien sirosis hepatis. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan deskriptif dengan studi kasus. Subjek penelitian terdiri dari tiga pasien sirosis hepatis di Ruang Bougenville RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso selama periode September hingga Desember 2025. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik wawancara, observasi fisik, dan studi dokumen rekam medis melalui instrumen lembar pengkajian KMB. Analisis data dilakukan secara komparatif mengacu pada Standar Diagnosis Keperawatan Indonesia (SDKI). Hasil analisis pengkajian komprehensif mendeteksi variasi manifestasi klinis dekompensasi berupa asites kompleks, asites permagna, dan varises esofagus grade IV. Koreksi berat badan kering berdasarkan pedoman ESPEN membuktikan ketiga pasien mengalami malnutrisi berat dengan penurunan berat badan nyata di atas sepuluh persen dalam enam bulan terakhir. Analisis diagnosis keperawatan secara komparatif menetapkan Analisis diagnosis keperawatan secara komparatif menetapkan Pola Nafas Tidak Efektif (D.0005), Hipervolemia (D.0022), Nyeri Akut (D.0077), dan Defisit Nutrisi (D.0019) sebagai diagnosis keperawatan utama yang konsisten muncul pada seluruh pasien. Ketepatan penemuan diagnosis prioritas sangat bergantung pada ketajaman perawat dalam mengoreksi distorsi data objektif akibat retensi cairan tubuh pasien. Perawat di ruangan disarankan menerapkan standar perhitungan berat badan kering ESPEN secara baku dalam pengkajian asuhan keperawatan gastrointestinal-hepatologi.

Kata Kunci :Diagnosis Keperawatan; Hipervolemia; Pengkajian Keperawatan; Pola Nafas Tidak Efektif; Sirosis Hepatis

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Abstract

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Analysis of Nursing Assessment and Diagnosis in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis at RSUD dr. H. Koesnadi Bondowoso

xvi + 81 pages + 2 figures + 36 tables + 1 chart + 3 appendices

Abstract

Decompensated liver cirrhosis triggers various fatal complications that often mask nutritional deficit due to fluid retention manipulation in ascites. Precise assessment analysis and nursing diagnosis formulation represent the most crucial initial steps in determining treatment priorities. This study aims to analyze the comprehensive assessment results and nursing diagnosis establishment in liver cirrhosis patients. The research design employed a descriptive method with a case study approach. The subjects consisted of three liver cirrhosis patients in the Bougainville Ward at dr. H. Koesnadi Hospital, Bondowoso, during the period from September to December 2025. Data collection utilized interview techniques, physical observations, and medical record document reviews through the medical-surgical nursing assessment sheet instrument. Data analysis was conducted comparatively with reference to the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI).

The comprehensive assessment analysis detected variations in decompensation clinical manifestations, including complex ascites, ascites permagna, and grade IV esophageal varices. Dry body weight correction based on ESPEN guidelines proved that all three patients suffered from severe malnutrition with a real weight loss of over ten percent within the last six months. Comparative nursing diagnosis analysis established Ineffective Breathing Pattern (D.0005), Hypervolemia (D.0022), Acute Pain (D.0077), and Nutritional Deficit (D.0019) as the primary nursing diagnoses consistently appearing in all patients. Accuracy in discovering priority diagnoses depends heavily on the nurse's acuity in correcting objective data distortions caused by patient fluid retention. Ward nurses are advised to apply the ESPEN dry body weight calculation standards routinely in gastrointestinal-hepatology nursing care assessments.

Keywords :Hypervolemia; Ineffective Breathing Pattern; Liver Cirrhosis; Nursing Assessment; Nursing Diagnosis.

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