

ABSTRACT

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Asuhan Keperawatan Diare Pada Anak Dengan Dehidrasi Ringan Sedang Di Ruang Aster Rumah Sakit Dr. Soebandi Jember.

CVI + 106 halaman + 1 bagan + 1 gambar + 13 tabel + 12 lampiran

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Diare masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama pada anak karena dapat menyebabkan kehilangan cairan dan elektrolit yang berisiko menimbulkan dehidrasi. Penanganan melalui asuhan keperawatan yang komprehensif diperlukan untuk mempercepat pemulihan pasien. **Tujuan:** Mendeskripsikan penerapan asuhan keperawatan pada anak dengan diare disertai dehidrasi ringan hingga sedang di Ruang Aster RSUD dr. Soebandi Jember. **Metode:** Penelitian menggunakan desain studi kasus deskriptif terhadap tiga anak yang dirawat pada Februari 2026. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan dokumentasi rekam medis. **Hasil:** Seluruh pasien mengalami diare lebih dari lima kali sehari dengan dehidrasi ringan hingga sedang. Diagnosis keperawatan meliputi diare, risiko hipovolemia, defisit nutrisi, risiko ketidakseimbangan elektrolit, dan mual. Intervensi meliputi manajemen diare, pemantauan cairan dan elektrolit, manajemen nutrisi, edukasi keluarga, serta kolaborasi terapi cairan dan obat. **Kesimpulan:** Asuhan keperawatan yang komprehensif efektif memperbaiki kondisi pasien, menurunkan frekuensi diare, memulihkan keseimbangan cairan, dan mencegah komplikasi.

Kata kunci: diare, dehidrasi, anak, asuhan keperawatan, studi kasus.

ABSTRACT

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER
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*Nursing Care For Diarrhea In Children With Mild To Moderate Dehydration In
The Aster Ward, Dr. Soebandi Hospital, Jember
CVI + 106 page + 1 chart + 1 Picture + 13 table + 12 appendix*

ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea remains a major health problem in children because it can cause fluid and electrolyte loss, increasing the risk of dehydration. Comprehensive nursing care is essential to promote patient recovery. **Objective:** To describe the implementation of nursing care for children with diarrhea accompanied by mild to moderate dehydration in the Aster Ward of dr. Soebandi Regional General Hospital, Jember. **Methods:** This study employed a descriptive case study design involving three pediatric patients hospitalized in February 2026. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and medical record documentation. **Results:** All patients experienced diarrhea more than five times per day with mild to moderate dehydration. Nursing diagnoses included diarrhea, risk for hypovolemia, imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements, risk for electrolyte imbalance, and nausea. Nursing interventions consisted of diarrhea management, fluid and electrolyte monitoring, nutrition management, family education, and collaborative fluid and medication therapy. **Conclusion:** Comprehensive nursing care was effective in improving the patients' condition, reducing the frequency of diarrhea, restoring fluid balance, and preventing complications.

Keywords: diarrhea, dehydration, children, nursing care, case study.