

BAB I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Children are individuals aged 0-18 years are seen as unique individuals, who have the potential to grow and develop. Children are not miniature adults, but individuals who are in the process of growing and having specific needs. As long as the healthy range is sick, the child needs the nurse's help either directly or indirectly so that her growth can keep going. Parents are believed to be the most appropriate and best in providing care to children, both healthy and sick, while nurses provide assistance when families are unable to do so (Supartini, 2014).

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is an infectious disease caused by dengue virus that is transmitted through the bite of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. This disease can affect all people and can lead to death, especially in children, and often cause extraordinary events or outbreaks (Susilaningrum, et al 2013)

Dengue fever / DHF and dengue haemorrhagic fever / dhf is an infectious disease caused by dengue virus with clinical manifestations of fever, muscle aches and or joint pain accompanied by leukopenia, rash, lymphadenopathy, thrombocytopenia and haemorrhagic thrush. In DHF plasma infiltration is characterized by hemokonsentrasi (increased hemotokrit) or accumulation of fluids in the body cavity. Dengue shock syndrome (dengue shock syndrome) is dengue hemorrhagic fever characterized by shock / shock (Nurarif & Kusuma, 2015)

The year 2016 was characterized by large dengue outbreaks worldwide. The Region of the Americas region reported more than 2.38 million cases in 2016, where Brazil alone contributed slightly less than 1.5 million cases, approximately 3 times higher than in 2014. 1032 dengue deaths were also reported in the region. The Western Pacific Region reported more than 375 000 suspected cases of

dengue in 2016, of which the Philippines reported 176 411 and Malaysia 100 028 cases, representing a similar burden to the previous year for both countries. The Solomon Islands declared an outbreak with more than 7000 suspected. In the African Region, Burkina Faso reported a localized outbreak of dengue with 1061 probable cases (WHO, 2018)

The number of dengue fever cases in 2016 in Indonesia is 201,885 cases with the number of deaths as many as 1,585 cases (Depkes, 2016). Data obtained by DHF case number at Ulin Banjarmasin General Hospital in 2016 were 210 cases, in 2017 there were 215 cases, and in 2018 there were 41 cases (RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin, 2016-2018).

Based on the above description, the author is interested to take the case with the title "Nursing Care at An. R with dengue hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) at Ulin Banjarmasin Regional Hospital "which is composed as Scientific Writing.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 General Purpose

Describe nursing care on An. R with DHF case which is carried out comprehensively at Ulin Banjarmasin Regional General Hospital in Pediatric Ward.

1.2.2 Particular Purpose

- 1.2.2.1 Able to conduct an assessment on client An. R with a DHF medical diagnosis.
- 1.2.2.2 Be able to determine the nursing diagnosis that appears on the client An. R with a DHF medical diagnosis.
- 1.2.2.3 Be able to determine nursing orders that appear on clients An. R with a DHF medical diagnosis.
- 1.2.2.4 Able to perform nursing implementation on client An. R with a DHF medical diagnosis.
- 1.2.2.5 Able to evaluate and document the results of nursing care on clients An. R with a DHF medical diagnosis.

1.3 Benefits of Writing

The writing of nursing care reports on clients with DHF is expected to provide the following benefits:

1.3.1 In Theory

Can develop science especially as support in nursing care on client with DHF case.

1.3.2 in practical terms

1.3.2.1 Client

Clients can obtain scientific information, improve health, and prevent DHF.

1.3.2.2 Health workers

As input materials in improving knowledge about nursing care so that service quality can be improved.

1.3.2.3 Educational Institution

It is expected to be used as input in the learning process in the future and as a comprehensive learning benchmark of clinical practice implementation.

1.3.2.4 Author

As a direct experience in nursing care with a comprehensive process approach and in improving quality nursing care on clients with DHF cases.

1.4 Writing Method

The method used in the writing of this paper is a case study using the nursing process approach by digging all the supporting data, both subjective and objective data which is the response of the client. The nursing approach begins with the assessment, the formulation of nursing diagnoses, the preparation of nursing interventions, implementing implementation based on existing interventions, evaluating the nursing care provided and documenting the outcomes of all nursing care that have been performed.

1.5 Writing Systematics

The systematic writing of Scientific Writing consists of 4 Chapters, namely:

BAB I : Introduction consisting of, background, general purpose, special

purpose, benefits, method of nursing and systematics of writing.

BAB II : Theoretical Overview of Physiological anatomy, definitions, etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, investigations, management, complications, and theoretical reviews.

BAB III :Results of DHF Nursing Care which includes: case description, Data analysis, Diagnosa nursing, Implementation and Evaluation.

BAB IV :The cover consists of Conclusions and Suggestions.