

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Congenital Heart Disease on infant and child mortality is high enough to require fast, precise and specific management of CHD (Sudarta, 2013). Congenital Heart Disease causes infant and child mortality is highest in developed countries while deaths from congenital heart disease in developing countries, will increase 13.7% in males and 12% in females. Although it is now agreed that many factors cause congenital heart disease, but there has been no concerted effort to prevent congenital heart disease (Rilantono, 2013).

According to Hubschman, L.E.(2013) Congenital Heart Disease is most commonly found in infants and children with the incidence of CHD remains in the range of 8-10 of 1000 live births. According to Rilantono (2013) Congenital Heart Disease in Indonesia with a population of 235 million whose birth rate is 2 , 3%, it is estimated to be born 50,000 babies with congenital heart disease. CHD sufferers to survive about 25-30 persense so prevalensinya high enough, it requires sophisticated medical treatment immediately after birth. This Congenital Heart Disease disorder occurs due to interference or failure of heart formation and development in the early phases of fetal life.

American Heart Association (2015), Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) is a disease with abnormalities in the heart structure or heart circulation function brought from birth that occurs due to interference or failure of cardiac structural development in the early stages of development of the fetus. Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) is the abnormality of macroscopic structures of the heart or large intrathoracic veins that have a definite or potential function. This is the most common congenital aberration in newborns. The prevalence of internationally accepted congenital heart disease is 0.8%, although there are many variations of data collected, in

general, the prevalence of congenital heart disease is debatable.

There are 2 large groups of CHD, non-cyanotic (not blue) and cyanotic (blue), each of which gives symptoms and requires different management. Non-cyanotic congenital heart disease consists of ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, persistent ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, aortic stenosis and coarctation of the aorta. Congenital cyanotic heart disease consists of fallot tetralogy and transposition of large arteries (Ontoseno,T,2014).

Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) is a fairly common disease, with an incidence rate of about 30% of all congenital abnormalities. Whereas the incidence of PJB is 68/1000 live births in the entire population and the number of infant deaths due to this disease is about 3%. (Association of Indonesian Cardiovascular Specialist Doctors), congenital heart disease is ranked first among other diseases that attack infants. The 2nd International Pediatric Cardiology Meeting in Cairo, Egypt, 2008 dr.Sukman Tulus Putra further revealed 45,000 Indonesian babies are born with CHD every year. Of the 220 million population of Indonesia, calculated infants born to 6.600.000 and 48,800 of whom are people with CHD. (Ontoseno,T,2014).

Congenital Heart Disease occurs in infants, children and even people adult. Congenital Heart Disease if not treated immediately can causing death. The lack of attention of parents, low education, and an unfavorable environment of congenital heart disease is one of the problems in the treatment of children with congenital heart disease, in addition to the cost of expensive care and limited financial support. The problem of congenital heart disease itself can be overcome by the high attention of parents to their children who suffer from congenital heart disease and as soon as possible surgery or intervention transkateter.

Ulin Banjarmasin hospital is a class A hospital designated as the highest referral or as a central hospital, so coverage of ulin hospital itself becomes quite widespread that is south kalimantan. For South Kalimantan, especially data from Ulin Banjarmasin Hospital in Alamanda (Heart) room, in 2018 (January-May)

clients suffering from congenital heart disease amounted to 205 people out of 776 people treated.

## **1.2 Purpose**

### **1.2.1 General Purpose**

The general purpose of this report is to provide information about the results of nursing care on clients with Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) comprehensively covering biopsocosocial and spiritual aspects with nursing process approach.

### **1.2.2 Specific purpose**

1.2.2.1 Conducting a bio-psycho-social and spiritual assessment on the client of Congenital Heart Disease (CHD)

1.2.2.2 Formulate a nursing diagnosis on the client of Congenital Heart Disease(CHD)

1.2.2.3 Finding nursing interventions from problems found in clients Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) Performing nursing implementation in accordance with the plans that have been prepared on the client Congenital Heart Disease (CHD)

1.2.2.4 Evaluate the results of nursing care that has been done.

1.2.2.5 Document the results of overall nursing care.

### **1.3 Benefits**

#### **1.3.1 Benefits for authors**

Gain direct experience in nursing care with a cooperative nursing process approach and can find tips and art to improve quality nursing care on clients with cases of congenital heart disease (CHD)

#### **1.3.2 Benefits to the client**

Improve health, understand and know the action independently to prevent the occurrence of complications of the disease.

#### **1.3.3 Benefits for the nursing profession**

Making input materials to improve the quality of teaching and learning, especially on the handling of Congenital Heart Disease (CHD)

#### **1.3.4 Benefits for the hospital**

Helping efforts to improve services to clients who experience Congenital Heart Disease (CHD), so that the quality of health services can be improved.

#### **1.3.5 Benefits for educational institutions**

Increase knowledge about congenital heart disease clientt (CHD) so that the implementation of nursing care on client with case of congenital heart disease (CHD) can be improved better.

### **1.4 Scientific Method of Nursing Care**

The writing method used in this paper is a case study using a nursing process approach that starts from assessment, formulation of nursing diagnosis, preparation of nursing plan, implementing implementation based on existing plan, evaluating nursing care that has been given and documented result of all nursing care that has been done.

## **1.5 Systematics Writing**

CHAPTER 1 Introduction: contains the background, the purpose of writing, the benefits of writing, the general and scientific method of nursing care and the systematics of writing.

CHAPTER 2 Theoretical Background: Basic Concept of Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) Anatomy and Physiology and Basic Concept of Nursing Care of Congenital Heart Disease (CHD).

CHAPTER 3 Nursing Care Report: contains the assesment,data analysis,nursing diagnosis,nursing implementation,nursing evaluation and progress note

CHAPTER 4 Closing : contains the conclusions and suggestions from the results of nursing care of the client with Congenital Heart Disease (CHD).