IMPLEMENTATION OF HYPERVOLEMIA MANAGEMENT USING A FLUID MANAGEMENT BUNDLE IN A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AT THE ABIMANYU HIGH CARE UNIT, JOMBANG REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a progressive chronic disease characterized by impaired kidney function, resulting in disturbances of fluid and electrolyte balance. One of the most common complications is hypervolemia caused by fluid retention, which may lead to edema, impaired gas exchange, pulmonary edema, and an increased risk of morbidity and mortality. The Fluid Management Bundle (FMB) is an evidence-based approach that integrates fluid status assessment, fluid balance monitoring, evaluation of therapeutic responses, and patient education. **Objective:** To describe the implementation of hypervolemia management using the Fluid Management Bundle in a patient with Chronic Kidney Disease treated in the Abimanyu High Care Unit of Jombang Regional General Hospital. **Methods:** This study employed a descriptive design using a case study approach involving one patient with stage V CKD and hypervolemia. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and medical record reviews. Nursing care was implemented for three days based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI), Indonesian Nursing Outcomes Standards (SLKI), and Indonesian Nursing Intervention Standards (SIKI). **Results:** The implementation of the FMB demonstrated gradual clinical improvement, as evidenced by reduced edema grade, heart rate, respiratory rate, and dyspnea. However, the fluid balance remained positive (+785 mL) and urine output remained low; therefore, hypervolemia was considered partially resolved. **Conclusion:** The implementation of the FMB improved fluid status monitoring, maintained hemodynamic and respiratory stability, and supported gradual clinical improvement in patients with CKD.

Keywords : Chronic Kidney Disease, Hypervolemia, Fluid Management Bundle