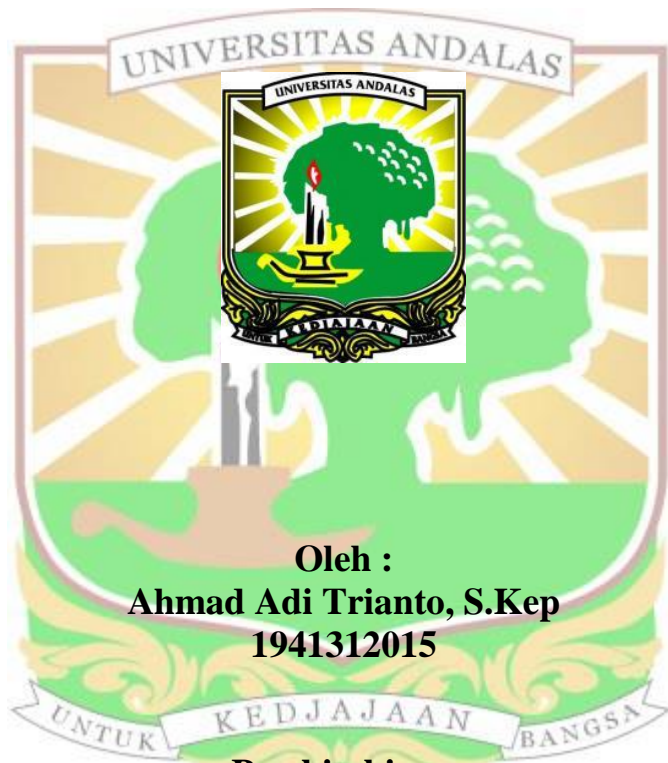


KARYA ILMIAH AKHIR

***LITERATURE REVIEW* : INTERVENSI MONITORING GULA
DARAH PADA ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PASIEN
DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 1**

Keperawatan Medikal Bedah



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***Literature Review : Intervensi Monitoring Gula Darah Pada Asuhan
Keperawatan Pasien Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 1***

Abstrak

Monitoring gula darah merupakan salah satu pilar penatalaksanaan diabetes mellitus tipe 1 (DMT1). Kadar gula darah pasien DMT1 cenderung *fluktuatif* sehingga perlunya monitoring gula darah yang efektif dan efisien pada asuhan keperawatan kasus DMT1. Intervensi monitoring gula darah yang tepat dapat mengindikasikan keberhasilan penatalaksanaan DMT1. Ketidakefektifan dan ketidakefisiensiannya monitoring gula darah menyebabkan kegagalan pada asuhan keperawatan DMT1 yang menyebabkan kondisi hiperglikemia dan komplikasi berupa *Ketoacidosis Diabetic* (KAD) pada pasien DMT1. Karya tulis ilmiah ini mereview berbagai penelitian tentang intervensi monitoring gula darah pada DMT1 dengan metode *literatur review*. Telah direview 10 artikel ilmiah yang membahas intervensi *monitoring* gula darah pada DMT1. Penyeleksian artikel ilmiah berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eklusi pendekatan *PICOS Framework*. Hasil dari pembahasan *literatur review* di peroleh intervensi monitoring gula darah pada penderita diabetes mellitus tipe 1 meliputi Continuous Glucosa Monitor (CGM), *Flash Glucosa Monitor*, *Self Monitoring Blood Glucose* (SMBG), *Artificial Pankreas* (AP) untuk menjaga kestabilan gula darah pada DM tipe 1. Monitoring gula darah yang paling tepat digunakan pada asuhan keperawatan pada kasus DMT1 berdasarkan review artikel yang dilakukan penulis adalah CGM.

Kata Kunci : Diabetes mellitus tipe 1, gula darah, *monitoring*

Daftar Pustaka : 62 (2000 – 2020)

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***Literature Review: Glucose Monitoring Intervention in Nursing Care in Type 1
Dibetes Mellitus Patient***

Abstract

Blood glucose monitoring is one of the pillars in management of Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM). The blood glucose levels of T1DM patients tend to fluctuate, causing the need for effective and efficient blood glucose monitoring in the nursing care of T1DM cases. Appropriate blood glucose monitoring interventions can indicate successful management of T1DM. Ineffectiveness and inefficiency of blood glucose monitoring causes failure in T1DM nursing care which causes hyperglycemia conditions and complications in the form of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) in T1DM patients. This scientific paper will review various studies on blood glucose monitoring interventions in T1DM with the literature review method. It has used 10 scientific articles that discuss about blood glucose monitoring interventions in T1DM. Selection of scientific articles based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the PICOS Framework approach. The results of discussion literature review obtained blood glucose monitoring interventions in type 1 diabetes mellitus patients including Continuous Glucose Monitor (CGM), Flash Glucose Monitor, Self Monitoring Blood Glucose (SMBG), Artificial Pancreas (AP) to maintain blood glucose stability in T1DM. Blood glucose monitoring is most appropriate to use in nursing care in cases of T1DM based on the review of articles by the author is CGM.

**Key Word : Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, Blood Glucose, Monitoring
Bibliography : 62 (2000 – 2020)**