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**PEMBERIAN NUTRISI ENTERAL METODE INTERMITTEN FEEDING
TERHADAP VOLUME RESIDU LAMBUNG PADA PASIEN KRITIS DI
RUANG ICU RSUD RADEN MATTABER JAMBI TAHUN 2025**

xiii + 61 halaman + 2 tabel + 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pemberian nutrisi enteral merupakan metode utama pemenuhan kebutuhan gizi pada pasien kritis di ruang Intensive Care Unit (ICU). Salah satu metode yang digunakan adalah intermitten feeding, yaitu pemberian nutrisi dengan interval waktu tertentu. Volume residu lambung merupakan indikator penting dalam menilai toleransi pasien terhadap nutrisi enteral. Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode intermitten feeding terhadap volume residu lambung pada pasien kritis di ruang ICU RSUD Raden Mattabher Jambi tahun 2025. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi kasus deskriptif, dimana subyek studi kasus dilakukan 2 orang Pasien kritis yang dirawat di ruang ICU RSUD Raden Mattabher Jambi dan menerima nutrisi enteral dengan metode intermitten feeding. Fokus studi kasus ini adalah Pemberian Nutrisi Enteral Metode Intermitten Feeding Terhadap Volume Residu Lambung Pada Pasien Kritis Di Ruang ICU RSUD Raden Mattabher Jambi dimana dilakukan selama 4 kali dalam 24 jam selama 1 minggu. Hasil implementasi selama 2 hari pada pasien Tn A dan Tn B. Berdasarkan hasil pemantauan, Tn A diberikan nutrisi enteral sebanyak 200 ml dengan volume residu lambung sebelum pemberian 20 ml. Tn B setelah pemberian nutrisi, volume residu mengalami perubahan menjadi 30 ml pada pemberian pertama dan 22 ml pada pemberian berikutnya. Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa pasien mampu mentoleransi nutrisi enteral dengan baik karena volume residu masih dalam batas normal (<200 ml) serta terdapat kecenderungan penurunan pada pemberian berikutnya, yang menandakan adanya perbaikan toleransi gastrointestinal. Diharapkan metode pemberian nutrisi enteral secara intermitten dapat dijadikan alternatif yang efektif dan aman dalam manajemen nutrisi pasien kritis di ICU

Kata kunci: Nutrisi enteral, intermitten feeding, volume residu lambung, pasien kritis

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***ENTERAL NUTRITION ADMINISTRATION USING INTERMITTENT
FEEDING METHOD ON GASTRIC RESIDUAL VOLUME IN CRITICAL
PATIENTS AT THE ICU OF RSUD RADEN MATTABER JAMBI IN 2025***

xiii + 61 pages + 2 tables + 6 appendices

ABSTRACT

Enteral nutrition is the primary method of meeting nutritional needs in critically ill patients in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). One of the methods used is intermittent feeding, which is the administration of nutrition at specific intervals. Gastric residual volume is an important indicator in assessing patient tolerance to enteral nutrition. This case study aims to determine the effect of intermittent feeding on gastric residual volume in critically ill patients in the ICU of Raden Mattaber General Hospital Jambi in 2025. The research method used is a descriptive case study, involving two critically ill patients treated in the ICU of Raden Mattaber General Hospital Jambi who received enteral nutrition using the intermittent feeding method. The focus of this case study is the administration of enteral nutrition with the intermittent feeding method on gastric residual volume in critically ill patients in the ICU, carried out four times within 24 hours over one week. The results of the implementation over two days on patient Mr. A and Mr. B showed that Mr. A received 200 ml of enteral nutrition with a gastric residual volume of 20 ml before administration. Meanwhile, in Mr. B, after the administration of enteral nutrition, the gastric residual volume changed to 30 ml at the first feeding and 22 ml at the subsequent feeding. These findings indicate that the patients were able to tolerate enteral nutrition well since the gastric residual volumes remained within normal limits (<200 ml) and showed a tendency to decrease at the next feeding, suggesting an improvement in gastrointestinal tolerance. It is expected that the intermittent feeding method of enteral nutrition can serve as an effective and safe alternative in the nutritional management of critically ill patients in the ICU.

Keywords: Enteral nutrition, intermittent feeding, gastric residual volume, critically ill patients