

**JURUSAN KEPERAWATAN  
PROGRAM STUDI PROFESI NERS  
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**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PERIOPERATIF PADA PASIEN PREEKLAMPSIA BERAT DENGAN TINDAKAN OPERASI *SECTIO CAESARIA* DI RUMAH SAKIT BOB BAZAR KALIANDA LAMPUNG SELATAN TAHUN 2021**

(Xii + 88 halaman, 19 tabel, dan 2 gambar, 4 lampiran)

**ABSTRAK**

Preeklampsia merupakan tekanan darah sekurang kurangnya 140/90 mmHg pada dua kali pemeriksaan yang berjarak 4-6 jam pada wanita yang sebelumnya normotensi setelah kehamilan 20 minggu atau pada periode pasca salin dini disertai dengan proteinuria. Proteinuria minimal positif 1 atau pemeriksaan protein kuantitatif menunjukkan hasil > 300 mg per 24 jam. Menurut World Health Organization (WHO) angka kejadian preeklampsia 0,51% - 38,4 %, sedangkan di Indonesia sekitar 3,4% - 8,5%. Angka kejadian preeklampsia di Indonesia berkisar antara 3-10% dari seluruh kehamilan. Preeklampsia berat dan komplikasinya (eklampsia) menjadi salah satu penyebab utama kematian ibu. Tujuan melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan perioperatif pada pasien preeklampsia berat dengan tindakan operasi *sectio caesaria* di Rumah Sakit Bob Bazar Provinsi Lampung. Metode pengumpulan data pada pengkajian, dengan melakukan wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik serta pemeriksaan penunjang. Subyek laporan ini pasien preeklampsia berat dengan tindakan operasi *sectio caesaria*.

Hasil didapatkan masalah keperawatan preoperasi ansietas berhubungan dengan kekhawatiran akan kegagalan dan kurang terpapar informasi, setelah dilakukan intervensi asuhan keperawatan masalah ansietas teratasi. Pada intra operasi masalah keperawatan resiko cedera pada ibu dan resiko perdarahan, dengan hasil resiko cedera dan resiko perdarahan tidak terjadi. Sedangkan post operasi masalah keperawatan yaitu hipotermi berhubungan dengan suhu lingkungan rendah dan agen pencedera fisik (luka operasi), dengan hasil evaluasi keperawatan masalah hipotermi teratasi. Didapatkan kesimpulan bahwa pada laporan asuhan keperawatan perioperative ini, diagnosa keperawatan yang diangkat dapat teratasi baik diagnosa pre operative, intra operative, dan post operative. Saran untuk perawat maupun rumah sakit, laporan asuhan keperawatan ini dapat dijadikan acuan dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan perioperative pada pasien preeklampsia berat dengan tindakan *sectio caesaria*.

Kata kunci : Preeklampsia, *Sectio Caesaria*, Ansietas  
Daftar Pustaka : 14 (2016-2021)

**TANJUNGPOLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH  
TANJUNGPOLY SCHOOL OF NURSING  
Final Professional Nurse Report, July 2021**

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**PERIOPERATING NURSING CARE IN SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA  
PATIENTS WITH SECTIO CAESARIA OPERATIONS IN BOB BAZAR  
HOSPITAL KALIANDA SELATAN LAMPUNG IN 2021  
(xii + 88 pages, 19 tables and 2 pictures, 4 attachments)**

**ABSTRACT**

Preeclampsia is a blood pressure of at least 140/90 mmHg on two examinations 4-6 hours apart in women who were previously normotensive after 20 weeks of gestation or in the early postpartum period accompanied by proteinuria. Proteinuria at least positive 1 or quantitative protein examination results > 300 mg per 24 hours. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the incidence of preeclampsia is 0.51% - 38.4%, while in Indonesia it is around 3.4% - 8.5%. The incidence of preeclampsia in Indonesia ranges from 3-10% of all pregnancies. Severe preeclampsia and its complications (eclampsia) are one of the main causes of maternal death. The purpose of carrying out perioperative nursing care in severe preeclampsia patients with sectio caesaria surgery at Bob Bazar Hospital, Lampung Province. Methods of collecting data on the assessment, by conducting interviews, observations, physical examinations and supporting examinations. The subject of this report is a patient with severe preeclampsia who underwent caesarean section.

The results showed that preoperative anxiety nursing problems were related to fears of failure and lack of exposure to information, after nursing care interventions the anxiety problems were resolved. In intraoperative nursing problems the risk of injury to the mother and the risk of bleeding, with the result that the risk of injury and the risk of bleeding did not occur. While postoperative nursing problems, namely hypothermia related to low environmental temperatures and physical injury agents (surgical wounds), with the results of the nursing evaluation the problem of hypothermia was resolved. It was concluded that in this perioperative nursing care report, the nursing diagnoses raised could be resolved both preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative diagnoses. Suggestions for nurses and hospitals, this nursing care report can be used as a reference in providing perioperative nursing care to severe preeclampsia patients with sectio caesaria.

Keywords : Preeclampsia, Sectio Caesaria, Anxiety  
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