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Asuhan Keperawatan Pasien Dengan Gangguan Kebutuhan Keamanan Pada Kasus Preeklamsi Berat Post Sectio Caesaria Terhadap Ny. R di Ruang Kebidanan RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara Tanggal 18-20 April 2019.
xvi + 45hal + 7tabel + 2gambar.

RINGKASAN

Angka kematian ibu akibat preeklamsi di negara berkembang 20 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan angka kematian ibu di negara maju. Setiap tahun, diperkirakan terdapat 25%-75% kehamilan dengan preeklamsi-eklamsi di seluruh dunia. Preeklamsi merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu dan perinatal di seluruh dunia. Hal ini didukung oleh penelitian yang dilakukan WHO yang menyatakan bahwa preeklamsi-eklamsi merupakan penyebab utama masalah kesehatan di Negara berkembang. Berdasarkan latar belakang maka penulis tertarik untuk merumuskan masalah yang dapat di ambil yaitu “Bagaimanakah gambaran asuhan keperawatan pasien dengan gangguan kebutuhan rasa aman terhadap Ny. R pada kasus preeklamsi berat?

Tujuan umum dari laporan tugas akhir ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan pasien dengan gangguan kebutuhan rasa aman terhadap Ny.R pada kasus preeklamsi berat di Ruang Kebidanan RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara.

Hasil pengkajian pada kasus ini didapatkan data yaitu megeluh sakit kepala, megeluh mual tetepi tidak ingin muntah, tekanan darah 160/100 mmHg, tampak edema, proteinuria +3, klien telah dilakukan oprasi sectio caesaria, megeluh kedinginan, kulit teraba dingin, tampak mengigil, suhu tubun 34,5°C, CRT < 3 detik. Diagnosa yang ditegakkan PK:Hiperesi, resiko infeksi dan hipotermia, yang dapat dilakukan perencanaan dan tindakan keperawatan seperti diantaranya SLKI: keparahan hipertensi (preeklamsi), tingkat infeksi, termoregulasi & SIKI: perawatan preeklamsi, pencegahan infeksi, manajemen hipotermi. Setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan selama 3 hari, evaluasi masalah ke3 diagnosa tersebut dapat teratasi sebagian.

Simpulan dari penulisan ini tidak semua yang ada pada tinjauan pustaka terdapat pada Ny. R dengan gangguan rasa aman pada kasus preeklamsi berat. Saran dari laporan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan dalam pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan bagi perawat di Ruang Kebidanan RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi Lampung Utara dan menambah literatur kepustakaan bagi mahasiswa/i Poltekkes Program Studi Keperawatan Kotabumi.

Kata kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, preeklamsia, gangguan kebutuhan keamanan
Bacaan : 16 (2014 s/d 2019)

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Nursing Care For Patients With Impaired Safety Needs In Severe Preeclampsia Post Sectio Caesaria To Ny. R in Midwifery Room RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi North Lampung On 18-20 April 2020
xvi + 45hal + 7table + 2 images.

ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate due to preeclampsia in developing countries is 20 times higher than the maternal mortality rate in developed countries. Every year, it is estimated that there are 25% -75% of pregnancies with preeclampsia throughout the world. Preeclampsia is a leading cause of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide. This is supported by research conducted by WHO which states that preeclampsia is a major cause of health problems in developing countries. Based on the background, the authors are interested in formulating an issue that can be taken namely "What is the description of nursing care for patients with impaired needs for security for Ny. R in cases of severe preeclampsia?"

The general objective of this thesis report is to provide an overview of nursing care with the disruption of the need for a sense of security for Mrs. R in the case of severe preeclampsia in the Midwifery Room of RSD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kotabumi North Lampung.

The results of the study in this case obtained data that complained of headaches, complained of nausea, but did not want to vomit, blood pressure 160/100 mmHg, looked edema, proteinuria +3, the client had performed sectio caesaria surgery, complained of cold, skin felt cold, shivering, body temperature 34.5 ° C, CRT <3 seconds. Diagnosis established by PK: Hypertensi, risk of infection and hypothermia, which can be done planning and nursing actions such as SLKI: severity of hypertension (preeclampsia), infection rate, thermoregulation & SIKI: preeclampsia care, infection prevention, hypothermia management. After 3 days of nursing action, the evaluation of the 3rd diagnosis problem can be partially resolved.

The conclusion from this writing is not all that is in the literature review found in Ny. R with a sense of security in cases of severe preeclampsia. Suggestions from this report are expected to be taken into consideration in the implementation of nursing care for nurses in Midwifery Room of the Mayjend Hospital HM Ryacudu Kotabumi North Lampung and add to the literature literature for students of the Polytechnic of the Kotabumi Nursing Study Program.

Keywords : Nursing care, preeclampsia, impaired security needs
Reads : 16 (2014 to 2019)