

ABSTRAK

Annisa Nurul Fitriani (2024). *Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Ibu Hamil Preeklampsia di Ruang Teratai RSUD Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah Studi Kasus Program Studi D-III Keperawatan, Jurusan Keperawatan, Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Riau. Pembimbing (1) Ibu Ns. Masnun, SST., S.Kep, M.Biomed (2) Ibu Ns. Idayanti, S.Pd., S.Kep, M.Kes.

Preeklampsia merupakan salah satu masalah morbiditas dan mortalitas pada ibu yang tinggi di dunia. Preeklampsia mempunyai gejala khas yaitu tekanan darah meningkat lebih dari 140/90 mmHg, terdapat protein di urine $\geq 0,3$ gram, pandangan kabur. Tujuan penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Studi Kasus ini adalah penulis mampu melakukan asuhan keperawatan pada Ibu Hamil Preeklampsia di ruang Teratai RSUD Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dalam bentuk studi kasus. Asuhan Keperawatan dilaksanakan pada tanggal 06 mei 2024 sampai 19 mei 2024. Hasil pengkajian didapatkan keluhan utama subyek 1 dan subyek 2 berupa nyeri kepala, edema pada kaki dan tangan. Diagnosis keperawatan yang muncul adalah perfusi perifer tidak efektif berhubungan dengan peningkatan tekanan darah, hypervolemia berhubungan dengan gangguan mekanisme regulasi, resiko cidera pada janin ditandai dengan pendarahan, intoleransi aktivitas berhubungan dengan kelemahan, dan pada subyek 2 terdapat diagnosa nyeri akut berhubungan dengan agen pencedra fisiologis. Intervensi pada Preeklampsia adalah perawatan sirkulasi, manajemen kesehatan lingkungan, manajemen hypervolemia, manajemen energi, manajemen nyeri. Implementasi merupakan aplikasi dari intervensi yang telah disusun. Hasil evaluasi dari implementasi keperawatan pada subyek 1 setelah dilakukan keperawatan selama 3x2 jam masalah perfusi perifer tidak efektif, hypervolemia, risiko cidera pada janin, intoleransi aktivitas teratasi, dan subyek 2 perfusi perifer tidak efektif, hypervolemia, nyeri akut, risiko cidera pada janin, intoleransi aktivitas.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, Preeklampsia, Perfusi Perifer Tidak Aktif

ABSTRACT

Annisa Nurul Fitriani (2024). Nursing Care for Preeclamptic Pregnant Women in the Teratai Room at Arifin Achmad Regional Hospital Pekanbaru. Scientific Writing: Case Study, D-III Nursing Study Program, Department of Nursing, Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Riau. Supervisor (1) Mrs. Ns. Masnun, SST., S.Kep, M.Biomed (2) Mrs. Ns. Idayanti, S.Pd., S.Kep, M.Kes.

Preeclampsia is a problem of high maternal morbidity and mortality in the world. Preeclampsia has typical symptoms, namely increased blood pressure of more than 140/90 mmHg, protein in the urine of ≥ 0.3 grams, blurred vision. The purpose of writing this case study scientific paper is that the author is able to provide nursing care for pregnant women with preeclampsia in the Teratai room at Arifin Achmad Hospital Pekanbaru. The method used is a descriptive method in the form of a case study. Nursing care was carried out from 06 May 2024 to 19 May 2024. The results of the assessment showed that the main complaints of subject 1 and subject 2 were headache, edema in the feet and hands. The nursing diagnoses that emerged were ineffective peripheral perfusion related to increased blood pressure, hypervolemia related to impaired regulatory mechanisms, risk of injury to the fetus characterized by bleeding, activity intolerance related to weakness, and in subject 2 there was a diagnosis of acute pain related to physiological inducing agents. Interventions in Preeclampsia are circulation care, environmental health management, hypervolemia management, energy management, pain management. Implementation is the application of interventions that have been prepared. The evaluation results of the implementation of nursing in subject 1 after nursing for 3x2 hours were problems with ineffective peripheral perfusion, hypervolemia, risk of injury to the fetus, activity intolerance resolved, and subject 2 peripheral perfusion was ineffective, hypervolemia, acute pain, risk of injury to the fetus, intolerance activity.

Keywords: Nursing Care, Preeclampsia, Inactive peripheral perfusion