

PROGRAM STUDI DIPLOMA III KEBIDANAN

UNIVERSITAS AL-IRSYAD CILACAP

Laporan Tugas Akhir, Juli 2023

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Asuhan Kebidanan Pada By Ny I gemelly ke II Umur 6 Hari dengan BBLR dan Hiperbilirubinemia di Ruang Melati RSUD Cilacap

xiii halaman + 106 halaman + 1 bagan

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hiperbilirubinemia yaitu bayi secara klinis ditandai oleh pewarnaan kuning (ikterik) pada kulit dan sklera akibat akumulasi bilirubin tak terkonjugasi (indirek) yang berlebihan. Hiperbilirubinemia dipengaruhi oleh faktor usia kehamilan, berat lahir bayi.

Metode: Penelitian studi kasus (case study) dilaksanakan pada tanggal 22 Mei – 24 Mei 2023. Jenis data yang digunakan yaitu data primer meliputi wawancara dan data sekunder meliputi studi dokumentasi. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan data subyektif dan data objektif. Dengan penerapan manajemen varney meliputi pengumpulan data, interpretasi data, diagnosa potensial danantisipasi, tindakan segera, rencana tindakan, pelaksanaan, evaluasi dan catatan perkembangan dalam bentuk SOAP.

Hasil: Melaksanakan pengkajian untuk mendapatkan data subjektif dan objektif, menginterpretasikan data dasar yang meliputi diagnosa kebidanan, masalah dan kebutuhan bayi berat lahir rendah dengan hiperbilirubinemia, mengidentifikasi diagnosa potensial danantisipasi berdasarkan diagnosa masalah, melaksanakan tindakan segera asuhan kebidanan, menyusun rencana asuhan, melaksanakan perencanaan secara sistematis, mengevaluasi pelaksanaan asuhan kebidanan, mengevaluasi kesenjangan antara asuhan yang diberikan dengan teori.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan apa yang didapatkan penulis mengidentifikasi ada kesenjangan teori dan praktek.

Saran: Perbaiki SOP RSUD Cilacap khususnya dalam penanganan Hiperbilirubinemia untuk lebih menambah catatan mengenai definisi, tanda dan gejala, komplikasi, penanganan, diagnosa.

Kata Kunci : Hiperbilirubinemia, BBLR, Gemelly

Daftar Pustaka : 17 Buah (2013-2021)

DIPLOMA III MIDWIFERY STUDY PROGRAM

AL-IRSYAD UNIVERSITY CILACAP

Final Assignment Report, July 2023

Niken Pebiriyanti

Midwifery Care for Mrs. I Gemelly II, 6 Days Old with LBW and Hyperbilirubinemia in the Melati Room, Cilacap Regional Hospital

xiii pages + 106 pages + 1 chart

ABSTRACT

Background: *Hyperbilirubinemia, in babies, is clinically characterized by yellow (icteric) staining of the skin and sclera due to excessive accumulation of unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin. Hyperbilirubinemia is influenced by factors such as gestational age and birth weight of the baby.*

Method : *Case study research was carried out on May 22 – May 24 2023. The type of data used was primary data including interviews and secondary data including study documentation. Data collection techniques use subjective data and objective data. The implementation of Varney management includes data collection, data interpretation, potential diagnosis and anticipation, immediate action, action planning, implementation, evaluation and progress notes in the form of SOAP.*

Results: *Carrying out an assessment to obtain subjective and objective data, interpreting basic data which includes obstetric diagnoses, problems and needs of low birth weight babies with hyperbilirubinemia, identifying potential diagnoses and anticipation based on problems, taking immediate action for obstetric care, preparing care plans, carrying out planning effectively systematic, implementation of midwifery care, the gap between the care provided and theory.*

Conclusion : *Based on what was obtained the author identified a gap in theory and practice.*

Suggestion : *Improve the Cilacap Regional Hospital SOP, especially in handling hyperbilirubinemia, to add more notes regarding definitions, signs and symptoms, complications, treatment, diagnosis.*

Keywords : *Hyperbilirubinemia, LBW, Gemelly*

Bibliography : *17 Pieces (2013-2021)*