

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA NY. L (P3A0) POST OPERASI *SECTIO CAESAREA* DENGAN INDIKASI KETUBAN PECAH DINI DI RUANG DELIMA RSUD PASAR REBO

Kartika Magdhalena Simanjuntak

Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Ketuban Pecah Dini adalah kondisi pecahnya kantung ketuban sebelum persalinan, dan persalinan tidak dimulai dalam waktu satu jam setelah pecah. Memahami faktor penyebab, cara mencegah dan menangani dengan tepat pada asuhan keperawatan dilakukan guna mencegah terjadinya resiko dan menurunkan angka kejadian ketuban pecah dini. **Tujuan :** Penelitian ini dibuat guna melaporkan asuhan keperawatan kepada Ny. L (P3A0) dengan masalah Ketuban Pecah Dini di Ruang Delima RSUD Pasar Rebo. **Hasil :** Pengkajian yang didapatkan pasien merasa cemas, gelisah, terasa nyeri pada luka post op sc, nyeri seperti ditusuk-tusuk, nyeri hilang timbul, skala nyeri 5, dan ada keluhan ASI keluar sedikit. Diagnosis yang muncul adalah ansietas, nyeri akut, dan menyusui tidak efektif. Intervensi yang dilakukan yaitu terapi relaksasi, manajemen nyeri, dan edukasi menyusui. Implementasi yang dilakukan sesuai dengan intervensi khususnya manajemen nyeri selama 2 x 24 jam. Evaluasi nyeri akut teratasi di hari kedua, ansietas teratasi dihari pertama, dan pada menyusui tidak efektif teratasi dihari kedua. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif sederhana (studi kasus) yang bersifat kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalam bentuk asuhan keperawatan pada Ny. L (P3A0) dengan Ketuban Pecah Dini. Pengumpulan data pada Ny. L dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi, dan pemeriksaan fisik.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Ketuban Pecah Dini, *Sectio Caesarea*

***NURSING CARE IN NY. L (P3A0) POST SECTIO CAESAREA
WITH PREMATURE RUPTURE of MEMBRANES IN
POMEGRANATE ROOM of RSUD PASAR REBO***

Kartika Magdhalena Simanjuntak

Abstract

Background: Premature rupture of the amniotic sac is a condition in which the amniotic sac ruptures before delivery, and labor does not begin within an hour of rupture. Understanding the causative factors, how to prevent and handle appropriately in nursing care is carried out to prevent the risk and reduce the incidence of premature amniotic rupture. ***Purpose:*** This study was made to report nursing care to Mrs. L (P3A0) with problems of Premature Rupture of Amniotic Membranes in the Pomegranate Room of RSUD Pasar Rebo. ***Results:*** The assessment obtained by the patient felt anxious, restless, felt pain in the post op sc wound, pain such as stabbing, pain disappeared, pain scale 5, and there were complaints of breast milk coming out slightly. The diagnosis that appears is anxiety, acute pain, and ineffective breastfeeding. The interventions carried out are relaxation therapy, pain management, and breastfeeding education. The implementation was carried out in accordance with interventions, especially pain management for 2 x 24 hours. Evaluation of acute pain is resolved on the second day, anxiety is resolved on the first day, and in ineffective breastfeeding is resolved on the second day. ***Method:*** This study used a simple descriptive research method (case study) that was qualitative and quantitative in the form of nursing care in Mrs. L (P3A0) with Premature Rupture Amniotic Membranes. Data collection on Mrs. L was carried out by interviews, observations, and physical examinations.

Keywords: nursing care, Premature rupture of membranes, sectio caesarea.