

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA IBU PASKA BEDAH SESAR DENGAN MASALAH ANEMIA SEDANG DI RUANG SERUNI RSUD TARAKAN JAKARTA

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Persalinan melalui seksio sesarea dapat menyebabkan berbagai komplikasi, termasuk nyeri pasca operasi dan anemia. Anemia, yang umum terjadi pada ibu hamil dan ibu postpartum, sering kali disebabkan oleh kekurangan zat besi dan kehilangan darah selama operasi. Kondisi ini dapat memperlambat proses pemulihan, mengurangi kualitas hidup, dan meningkatkan risiko komplikasi lebih lanjut. **Tujuan:** Memberikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan pada pasien post-seksio sesarea dengan anemia sedang di Ruang Seruni RSUD Tarakan Jakarta. **Metode:** Karya tulis ini menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan analisis dokumentasi pasien. **Hasil:** Pasien Ny. L mengalami nyeri akut, intoleransi aktivitas, gangguan pola tidur, dan risiko infeksi. Intervensi keperawatan meliputi manajemen nyeri, mobilisasi bertahap, edukasi kebersihan luka, serta pemantauan tanda vital. Setelah 3 hari asuhan keperawatan, terdapat perbaikan kondisi pasien, dengan kadar hemoglobin meningkat dari 8,3 g/dL menjadi 9,0 g/dL, penurunan intensitas nyeri, dan perbaikan pola tidur.

Kata kunci: Anemia, asuhan keperawatan, nyeri akut, post operasi, seksio sesarea

**NURSING CARE FOR MOTHERS POST CESAREAN SURGERY
WITH ANEMIA PROBLEMS IN THE SERUNI ROOM,
TARAKAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL, JAKARTA**

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Abstract

Background: Caesarean section can cause various complications, including postoperative pain and anemia. Anemia, which is common in pregnant and postpartum women, is often caused by iron deficiency and blood loss during surgery. This condition can slow the recovery process, reduce quality of life, and increase the risk of further complications. **Objective:** To provide an overview of nursing care for post-cesarean section patients with moderate anemia in the Seruni Room of Tarakan Hospital, Jakarta. **Method:** This paper uses a descriptive design with data collection through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and analysis of patient documentation. **Results:** Patient Mrs. L experienced acute pain, activity intolerance, sleep pattern disturbances, and risk of infection. Nursing interventions included pain management, gradual mobilization, wound hygiene education, and monitoring of vital signs. After 3 days of nursing care, there was an improvement in the patient's condition, with hemoglobin levels increasing from 8.3 g/dL to 9.0 g/dL, decreased pain intensity, and improved sleep patterns.

Keywords: Anemia, nursing care, acute pain, post-operative, cesarean section