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Program Studi : Diploma III Keperawatan
Judul Karya Tulis : Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Ny T *Pasca Partum* dengan Tindakan Induksi dan Episiotomi di Ruang Seruni Rumah Sakit Mitra Keluarga Bekasi Barat
Halaman : xiii + 83 halaman + 1 tabel + 2 lampiran
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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang:

Persalinan normal dengan bantuan episiotomi saat ini masih tinggi dikarenakan berbagai macam indikasi dalam proses persalinan normal di Ruang Obstetri. Tahun 2013 ditemukan sebanyak 57% ibu mendapatkan jahitan perineum (28% karena episiotomi dan 29% karena robekan spontan). Komplikasi yang terjadi yaitu perdarahan pada luka robekan jalan lahir dan infeksi. Penanganan komplikasi yang lambat dapat menyebabkan terjadinya kematian mengingat kondisi ibu postpartum masih sangat lemah. Perawat memiliki peran sangat penting dalam upaya mencegah dan menangani komplikasi pasca persalinan, yaitu sebagai educator dimana perawat memberikan bimbingan dan pendidikan mengenai pentingnya pemberian ASI agar dapat mencegah terjadinya perdarahan pada ibu *pascapartum*.

Tujuan Umum:

Tujuan laporan kasus untuk memberikan gambaran nyata melakukan asuhan keperawatan pasien pascapartum spontan dengan luka episiotomi melalui proses keperawatan secara komprehensif.

Metode Penulisan:

Penyusunan laporan menggunakan metode studi kasus, kepustakaan, dokumentasi serta metode deskriptif naratif yaitu dengan mengungkapkan fakta sesuai dengan data-data yang didapat.

Hasil:

Didapatkan empat diagnosa keperawatan yaitu nyeri akut, resiko perdarahan, resiko infeksi, dan defisiensi pengetahuan teknik menyusui yang benar. Diagnosa prioritas yaitu nyeri akut karena data-data yang ditemukan pasien nyeri saat bergerak, seperti ditusuk-tusuk, nyeri dibagian luka jahitan, skala nyeri 4, nyeri hilang timbul $\pm$ 1 menit, Pasien tampak meringis. Intervensi: observasi tekanan darah dan nadi, kaji karakteristik nyeri, berikan pasien posisi semifowler, anjurkan pasien untuk relaksasi nafas dalam, dan berikan Mefinal 3 x 500mg peroral. Masalah teratasi, Dibuktikan pada evaluasi hari ketiga pasien mengatakan nyeri sudah berkurang dari skala 3 menjadi 2, nyeri hilang timbul $\pm$ 1 menit, tekanan darah 110/75 mmHg, nadi 71x/menit, pasien tampak rileks.

Kesimpulan dan Saran:

Asuhan keperawatan pasien pascapartum spontan dengan luka episiotomi perlu memperhatikan masalah keperawatan yaitu nyeri akut, risiko perdarahan, risiko infeksi, serta diperlukan bina hubungan saling percaya agar pasien kooperatif.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan Keperawatan, Episiotomi, Induksi dan Pascapartum.

Daftar Pustaka: 27 (2010-2019).

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Study Program : Diploma of Nursing
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ABSTRACT

Background:

Normal childbirth with the help of episiotomy is still high due to various indications in the normal delivery process in the Obstetric Room. In 2013 57% of mothers found perineal sutures (28% due to episiotomy and 29% due to spontaneous tears). Complications that occur are bleeding in the birth canal wounds and wound infections. Handling of slow complications can lead to postpartum maternal death considering the condition of post partum mothers is still very weak. Nurses have a very important role in efforts to prevent and manage postpartum complications, namely as an educator where nurses provide guidance and education on the importance of breastfeeding in order to prevent bleeding in postpartum mothers.

General Purpose:

Purpose of this case report is to provide an real overview of conduct nursing care for patients with spontaneous pascapartum with episiotomy wounds that go through a comprehensive nursing process.

Method in writing:

In preparing this case report using the case study method, literature, and documentation as well as the descriptive narrative method, namely by revealing facts in accordance with the data obtained.

Result:

The result of the assessment, obtained four nursing diagnoses. among them are: the acute pain, risk of bleeding, risk of infection, and lack of knowledge about the correct position of breastfeeding. The priority diagnosis is the acute pain due to data found in patients, diagnosis is acute pain because the data found by the patient pain when moving, such as pricking, pain in the wound suture, pain scale 4, the pain disappeared $\pm$ 1 minute, the patient seemed to wince. Interventions: observation of blood pressure and pulse, assess pain characteristics, give the patient a semifowler position, encourage the patient to breathe deeply, and give Mefinal 3 x 500 mg peroral. The problem was resolved, as evidenced in the third day of evaluation the patient said pain had decreased from scale 3 to 2, the pain disappeared $\pm$ 1 minute, blood pressure 110/75 mmHg, pulse 71x / minute, the patient seemed relaxed.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Nursing care for spontaneous pascapartum patients with episiotomy wounds need to pay attention to nursing problems namely the acute pain, risk of bleeding, and risk of infection, as well as the need to build a relationship of trust so that patients are cooperative.

Keyword: Episiotomy , Induction, Nursing Care, and Postpartum.

Bibliography: 27 (2010-2019).