

**UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL
FAKULTAS ILMU- ILMU KESEHATAN
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**ALFIHA MEILAWATI
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**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN ANAK DENGAN HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA
DI RUANG PERINA RUMAH SAKIT EKA BSD**

xiv + 5 bab + 116 halaman + 27 tabel + 2 gambar + 1 skema + 2 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Hiperbilirubinemia merupakan suatu kondisi neonatus dengan kadar bilirubin serum total lebih dari 10 mg% pada minggu pertama ditandai ikterus, dikenal dengan ikterus neonatorum patologis (Hidayat, 2008). Register Perina 2014 menunjukkan dari 204 bayi yang dirawat, 98 (48%) mengalami hiperbilirubinemia dan dilakukan fototerapi. Studi kasus dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran asuhan keperawatan meliputi pengkajian, intervensi, implementasi dan evaluasi serta menemukan hal-hal baru terkait hiperbilirubinemia. Subjek dalam studi kasus ini adalah bayi yang mengalami peningkatan bilirubin . Data-data yang dikumpulkan antara lain terdiri dari usia bayi, usia gestasi, jenis kelamin, berat badan lahir, status kelahiran, etiologi, manifestasi klinis, hasil pengkajian fokus, dan hasil pemeriksaan penunjang yang diperoleh dari hasil observasi langsung. Sampel yang digunakan adalah 5 bayi dengan hiperbilirubinemia, dilakukan melalui observasi partisipatif, studi dokumentasi dan kepustakaan, wawancara terhadap keluarga bayi. Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan persentase. Hasil studi kasus menunjukkan bahwa hiperbilirubinemia sebagian besar terjadi pada usia 4-5 hari, anak pertama dan berat badan 2500-3000 gram, seluruh bayi memiliki gestasi \geq 37 minggu. Terjadi karena produksi bilirubin yang berlebihan dan gangguan dalam ekskresi. Nilai bilirubin total \geq 12 mg/dl dan dilakukan fototerapi dengan penggunaan linen putih. Ditemukan 4 masalah keperawatan yaitu kekurangan volume cairan, gangguan perlekatan orangtua-bayi, potensial komplikasi : kern ikterus, risiko gangguan integritas kulit. 5 bayi menunjukkan teratasinya kekurangan volume cairan, terpenuhinya bounding attachment, terkendalinya potensial komplikasi dan 2 bayi menunjukkan terjadinya gangguan integritas kulit. Selanjutnya perlu dilakukan studi kasus dengan sampel yang lebih banyak dan penelitian terhadap ide baru yang ditemukan sehingga diketahui pengaruh atau efektifitasnya terhadap penurunan kadar bilirubin.

Kata kunci: Hiperbilirubinemia, asuhan keperawatan
Daftar pustaka : 24 (2005 – 2013)

ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY
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ALFIHA MEILAWATI
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**NURSING CARE OF CHILDREN WITH HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA IN
PERINA EKA HOSPITAL BSD**

xiv + 5 chapters + 116 pages + 27 tables + 1 + 2 pictures + 1 scheme + 2
attachments

ABSTRACT

Hyperbilirubinemia is a neonates condition with total serum bilirubin levels over 10 mg% in first week and marked jaundice, it known as neonatal pathological jaundice (Hidayat, 2008). Based on the Perina record in 2014 shows that 204 babies were hospitalized and 98 (48%) of them had hyperbilirubinemia and done phototherapy. Case study was conducted to find out the image of nursing care include assessment, intervention, implementation and evaluation as well as finding new things related to hyperbilirubinemia. Subject in this case study are babies have elevated bilirubin. Data collected among other things consist of age, gestational age, gender, birth weight, birth status, etiology, clinical manifestation, focus of the assessment results, and the results of investigations were obtained from direct observation. Samples used were 5 babies with hyperbilirubinemia through participatory observation, documentation and literature studies, interviewing with baby's family. Data processing is done by percentage. Case study results indicate that the majority of hyperbilirubinemia occurred at the age of 4-5 days, the first child and weight of 2500-3000 grams, all babies have ≥ 37 weeks gestation. hyperbilirubinemia occurs due to excessive bilirubin production and disturbance in excretion. The value of total bilirubin ≥ 12 mg / dl and phototherapy is done by either using the white linens. Case study found 4 nursing problems, lack of fluid volume, parent- baby attachment disorder, potential complication: kern icterus, risk of impaired skin integrity. 5 babies showed overcome lack of fluid volume, fulfillment of bonding attachment, potential complications can be controlled and 2 infants showed an impaired skin integrity. Further case studies need to be done with more samples and research on new ideas discovered so it can be known influence or effectiveness of the reduction bilirubin levels.

Keywords: hyperbilirubinemia, nursing care
Bibliography : 24 (2005 - 2013)