

ABSTRAK

Laporan Kasus Pada Bayi Ikterus Neonatorum Di Puskesmas Kedurus Surabaya

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Pendahuluan: Pada masa neonatal terdapat beberapa masalah yang timbul, salah satunya yaitu ikterus fisiologis. Ikterus fisiologis merupakan kondisi kuning pada neonatus karena meningkatnya kadar bilirubin yang mengakibatkan kulit, konjungtiva, mukosa berwarna kuning. Tujuan laporan kasus ini mendeskripsikan pengkajian data subjektif, objektif, Anlisa dan penatalaksanaan pada bayi ikterus neonatorum di Puskesmas Kedurus Surabaya. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan laporan kasus di Puskesmas Kedurus Surabaya dan waktu pengambilan data ini mulai dari bulan Maret-juni 2025. Subjek pada laporan kasus ini adalah 1 neonatus aterm usia 0-28 hari dengan ikterus fisiologis. **Hasil dan pembahasan:** hasil pengkajian data subjektif yaitu ibu datang membawa bayi kontrol usia 4 hari dipuskesmas lalu bayi tampak kuning di wajah sampai leher, bayi sering terbangun dan menangis saat malam hari. Pada By. T lahir secara spontan, tidak dilakukan IMD dan diberikan ASI saja namun asi yang keluar tidak lancar. Data objektif yang diperoleh yaitu pemeriksaan umum pada bayi dalam keadaan baik, BB: 3100 gr, PB: 50 cm. Hasil pemeriksaan fisik didapatkan kulit wajah sampai leher kuning sehingga di teggakan analisa yaitu neonatus aterm usia 4 hari dengan ikterus fisiologis. Penatalaksanaan yang diberikan yaitu memberikan edukasi kepada ibu untuk memberikan ASI secara on demand,, teknik menyusui yang tepat, serta kebutuhan nutrisi untuk produksi ASI. **Kesimpulan:** :Asuhan yang diberikan pada By.T usia 4 hari yaitu konseling memberi minum ASI secara adekuat lalu pada hari ke 7 kuning pada bayi sudah menghilang dan bayi sudah dalam kondisi sehat, kulit kemerahan tidak terjadi komplikasi. Ibu juga sudah dapat menyusui bayinya dengan baik. memberikan konseling ASI eksklusif pada ibu sedini mungkin untuk mencegah terjadinya ikterus fisiologis pada neonatus

Kata kunci: Neonatus, Ikterus fisiologis, ASI

ABSTRACT

Case Report on Neonatal Jaundice At Kedurus Health Center, Surabaya

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Introduction: In the neonatal period there are several problems that arise, one of which is physiological jaundice. Physiological jaundice is a yellow condition in neonates due to high levels of bilirubin which results in yellow skin, conjunctiva, mucosa. The purpose of this case report is to describe the assessment of subjective, objective, analysis and management data in neonatal jaundice babies at the Kedurus Surabaya Health Center. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive research design with a case report approach at the Kedurus Surabaya Health Center and the time of data collection was from March to June 2025. The subject in this case report was 1 aterm neonate aged 0-28 days with physiological jaundice. **Results and discussion:** the results of subjective data assessment, namely the mother came to bring a 4-day-old control baby to the health center and the baby looked yellow on the face to the neck, the baby often woke up and cried at night. By. T was born spontaneously, no IMD was done and given only breast milk but the milk that came out was not smooth. The objective data obtained is a general examination of the baby in good condition, BB: 3100 gr, PB: 50 cm. The results of the physical examination were obtained from the skin of the face to the yellow neck so that the analysis was established, namely aterm neonates aged 4 days with physiological jaundice. The management given is to provide education to the mother to provide breast milk on demand, proper breastfeeding techniques, and nutritional needs for breast milk production. **Conclusion:** The care given to By.T at the age of 4 days is counseling to drink breast milk adequately then on day 7 the yellow in the baby has disappeared and the baby is in good health, reddish skin does not occur complications. The mother was also able to breastfeed her baby well. provide exclusive breastfeeding counseling to the mother as early as possible to prevent physiological jaundice in neonates.

Keywords: Neonates, Fisiological jaundice, Breast milk.