

ABSTRAK

“ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN RISIKO CEDERA JANIN PADA IBU DENGAN PREEKLAMPSIA BERAT DI RSUD dr. MOHAMAD SOEWANDHIE KOTA SURABAYA”

Preeklampsia berat merupakan salah satu komplikasi kehamilan yang ditandai dengan tekanan darah $\geq 160/110$ mmHg setelah usia kehamilan 20 minggu dan disertai dengan gangguan organ target seperti proteinuria, gangguan penglihatan, atau peningkatan enzim hati. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran asuhan keperawatan dengan masalah keperawatan risiko cedera janin pada ibu hamil dengan preeklampsia berat di RSUD dr. Mohamad Soewandhie Surabaya

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan. Subjek penelitian terdiri dari dua ibu hamil dengan diagnosis preeklampsia berat. Fokus studi berada pada penatalaksanaan risiko cedera janin melalui pemantauan denyut jantung janin dan menjaga agar kondisi ibu tetap stabil. Proses pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi, serta dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kedua klien dengan preeklampsia berat mengalami risiko cedera janin berhubungan dengan hipertensi. Intervensi difokuskan pada pemantauan denyut jantung janin selama 24 jam, disertai kolaborasi untuk menstabilkan tekanan darah. Evaluasi menunjukkan masalah belum teratasi sehingga intervensi dilanjutkan pada klien pertama di ruang perawatan dan dipertahankan hingga terminasi pada klien kedua.

Diharapkan dengan adanya studi kasus ini dapat membantu tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan keterampilan dan kualitas pelayanan serta meningkatkan kemampuan deteksi dini dan intervensi terhadap risiko cedera janin pada kasus preeklampsia berat.

Kata kunci: asuhan keperawatan, risiko cedera janin

ABSTRACT

“NURSING CARE FOR RISK OF FETAL INJURY IN MOTHERS WITH SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA AT RSUD dr. MOHAMAD SOEWANDHIE KOTA SURABAYA”

Severe preeclampsia was one of the pregnancy complications characterized by blood pressure $\geq 160/110$ mmHg after 20 weeks of gestation, accompanied by target organ involvement such as proteinuria, visual disturbances, or elevated liver enzymes. This study aimed to describe nursing care for the nursing diagnosis of *risk for fetal injury* in pregnant women with severe preeclampsia at RSUD dr. Mohamad Soewandhie Surabaya.

This study employed a case study method with a nursing care approach. The subjects consisted of two pregnant women diagnosed with severe preeclampsia. The focus of the study was on the management of the risk for fetal injury through monitoring of the fetal heart rate and maintaining maternal stability. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and documentation review, and were analyzed descriptively.

The results showed that both clients with severe preeclampsia experienced a risk for fetal injury related to hypertension. Interventions focused on 24-hour fetal heart rate monitoring in collaboration with efforts to stabilize blood pressure. Evaluation revealed that the problem was unresolved in the first client, thus interventions were continued in the inpatient setting, while in the second client, the interventions were maintained until termination of pregnancy.

It was expected that this case study could assist healthcare providers in improving skills and quality of care, as well as enhancing early detection and intervention capabilities for the risk of fetal injury in cases of severe preeclampsia.

Keywords: nursing care, fetal injury risk