

ABTRAK

LAPORAN KASUS IBU HAMIL DENGAN RIWAYAT PREMATUR DENGAN KEKURANGAN ENERGI KRONIS DI PUSKESMAS TARIK SIDOARJO

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Pendahuluan: Kekurangan Energi Kronis pada ibu hamil merupakan keadaan dimana ibu mengalami kekurangan asupan Energi dan protein dalam jangka waktu lama. Kondisi ini dapat menyebabkan gangguan pertumbuhan janin, anemia dan persalinan premature. Kehamilan yang memiliki Riwayat persalinan premature membutuhkan perhatian khusus karena Riwayat premature merupakan salah satu factor resiko terjadinya persalinan premature berulang. **Metode:** Laporan kasus ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif melalui metode studi kasus (case report) yang dilaksanakan di Puskesmas Tarik Sidoarjo. Pengumpulan Data dilakukan melalui wawancara, Observasi langsung dan pemeriksaan Fisik menggunakan pendekatan SOAP yaitu: Pengumpulan data Subyektif dan Obyektif, Analisa data, Penatalaksanaan. **Hasil Penelitian dan Pembahasan:** Sesuai hasil penelitian ini adalah Ny.N G3P1A0H1 uk 18/19 minggu, kehamilan Riwayat Prematur dengan Kekurangan Energi Kronis, janin tunggal hidup, intrauterine keadaan umum janin dan ibu baik, Tekanan Darah 100/70 mmHg, Nadi 100x/mnt, Suhu badan 36,5, Respirasi 22x/mnt, LiLA 23 cm. **Kesimpulan:** Berlandaskan pada Tahapan Pendokumentasian SOAP yang mencakup: pengumpulan data Subjektif dan Objektif, Analisis data, serta Tindakan Penanganan. Seluruh tahapan ini dilaksanakan secara akurat dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan klien sehingga persoalan dapat teratasi dengan optimal

Kata Kunci: Kehamilan, Prematur, Kurangan Energi Kronis.

ABSTRACT

CASE REPORT OF A PREGNANT WITH A HISTORY OF PRETERM BIRTH AND CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY AT TARIK PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER, SIDOARJO

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Introduction: Chronic Energy Deficiency in pregnant is a condition in which the mother experiences a long-term lack of energy and protein intake. This condition can cause fetal growth disorders, anemia, and premature labor. Pregnancies with a history of premature labor require special attention because a history of prematurity is a risk factor for recurrent preterm labor. Methods: This case report uses a descriptive approach through a case study method (case report) implemented at the Tarik Sidoarjo Community Health Center. Data collection was conducted through interviews, direct observation and physical examination using the SOAP approach, namely: Subjective and Objective data collection, Data analysis, Management. Research Results and Discussion: According to the results of this study, Mrs. N G3P1A0H1, 18/19 weeks gestation, history of premature pregnancy with chronic energy deficiency, single fetus alive, intrauterine general condition of the fetus and mother is good, blood pressure 100/70 mmHg, pulse 100x/min, body temperature 36.5, respiration 22x/min, LiLA 23 cm. Conclusion: Based on the Documentation Steps of SOAP, which involve gathering Subjective and Objective data, Data Analysis, and Management Actions. All these stages are carried out accurately and tailored to the patient's needs, allowing issues to be resolved effectively

Keywords: Pregnancy, Premature Brith, Cronic Energy Deficiency.