

ABSTRAK

LAPORAN KASUS PADA IBU POSTPARTUM DENGAN HEPATITIS B VIRUS DI PUSKESMAS MENTARAS GRESIK

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Pendahuluan: Hepatitis B Virus merupakan infeksi virus yang dapat menimbulkan komplikasi serius pada ibu postpartum, khususnya risiko *hepatitis flare* akibat perubahan sistem imun pascapersalinan serta risiko penularan vertikal kepada bayi baru lahir. Ibu dengan HBsAg reaktif memerlukan pemantauan intensif selama masa nifas guna mencegah perburukan kondisi dan meminimalkan risiko penularan pada neonatus. Tujuan laporan ini adalah memberikan gambaran asuhan kebidanan yang komprehensif pada ibu nifas dengan Hepatitis B Virus di Puskesmas Mentaras Gresik. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus (*case report*) dengan subjek tunggal. Pengkajian dilakukan terhadap Ny. A, usia 27 tahun, P2A0, ibu nifas dengan riwayat HBsAg reaktif di Puskesmas Mentaras Gresik pada bulan April–Mei 2026. Asuhan kebidanan didokumentasikan menggunakan metode SOAP melalui tiga kali kunjungan. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan pemeriksaan laboratorium. **Hasil:** Kondisi umum ibu baik dengan kesadaran compos mentis dan tanda-tanda vital dalam batas normal (TD 114/60 mmHg, N 80x/menit, S 36,4°C). Hasil laboratorium menunjukkan Hb 12 g/dL, SGOT 24,72 U/L, dan SGPT 32,05 U/L. Involusi uterus berlangsung fisiologis, tidak ditemukan tanda bahaya nifas maupun gangguan fungsi hati. Bayi lahir dengan Apgar Score 8–9 dan telah mendapatkan HBIG serta HB-0. Produksi ASI ibu semakin optimal pada kunjungan berikutnya, namun ibu belum rutin mengonsumsi obat Hepatitis B Virus sehingga edukasi kepatuhan menjadi prioritas asuhan. **Simpulan:** Asuhan kebidanan berbasis SOAP pada ibu nifas dengan HBsAg reaktif dapat terlaksana secara efektif. Pemantauan berkala, edukasi kepatuhan pengobatan, dukungan menyusui, serta pencegahan penularan Hepatitis B Virus kepada bayi merupakan komponen esensial dalam asuhan. Kondisi ibu tetap stabil selama masa pemantauan tanpa komplikasi.

Kata kunci: Postpartum, Hepatitis B Virus, Asuhan kebidanan, Masa nifas

ABSTRACT
**CASE REPORT OF A POSTPARTUM MOTHER WITH HEPATITIS B
VIRUS AT MENTARAS COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER GRESIK**

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Introduction: Hepatitis B Virus is a viral infection that can cause serious complications in postpartum mothers, particularly the risk of hepatitis flare due to immune system changes following delivery and the risk of vertical transmission to the newborn. Mothers with reactive HBsAg require intensive monitoring during the postpartum period to prevent disease progression and minimize the risk of neonatal transmission. This report aims to provide a comprehensive overview of midwifery care for a postpartum mother with Hepatitis B Virus at Puskesmas Mentaras Gresik.

Methods: This study employed a case report approach with a single-case subject. Assessment was conducted on Mrs. A, aged 27 years, P2A0, a postpartum mother with reactive HBsAg at Puskesmas Mentaras Gresik during April–May 2026. Midwifery care was documented using the SOAP method across three visits. Data were collected through interviews, physical examinations, and laboratory investigations.

Results: The mother's general condition was good, with a composed mental status and vital signs within normal limits (BP 114/60 mmHg, HR 80 bpm, temperature 36.4°C). Laboratory results showed Hb 12 g/dL, SGOT 24.72 U/L, and SGPT 32.05 U/L. Uterine involution progressed physiologically with no signs of postpartum danger or hepatic dysfunction detected. The newborn was delivered with an Apgar Score of 8–9 and received HBIG and HB-0 immunization. Breast milk production improved optimally at subsequent visits; however, the mother had not been consistently taking her Hepatitis B Virus medication, making adherence education a priority in every visit.

Conclusion: SOAP-based midwifery care for postpartum mothers with reactive HBsAg can be effectively implemented. Regular monitoring, medication adherence education, breastfeeding support, and prevention of Hepatitis B Virus transmission to the infant are essential components of care. The mother remained clinically stable throughout the monitoring period with no complications observed.

Keywords: Postpartum, Hepatitis B Virus, Midwifery care, Puerperium