

## **ABSTRACT**

### **POTENSIAL INJURY NURSING CARE:KERNICTERUS IN INFANTS NEONATAL JAUNDICE AT Dr. MOHAMMAD SOEWANDHIE REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL SURABAYA**

***Oleh : Ika Safitri Ramadan***

*Neonatal jaundice is the main cause of death of newborns (IMR) and if not treated immediately will potentially cause injury: kernicterus (Encephalopathy Bilirubin). The purpose of this case study is to describe the Care of Potential Injury Nursing:Kernicterus in babies with Neontorum jaundice at Dr. Mohammad Soewandhie Surabaya.*

*The case study method uses a nursing care approach that includes assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation. Samples taken were two infants with neonatal jaundice who were hospitalized in the NICU room. Data were collected by interviewing the client's family, room nurse, physical examination and supporting examination data. Data collection instruments using the format of nursing care.*

*The results of this case study found a similar nursing diagnosis that is potential for injury: kernicterus. Nursing planning is carried out namely maintaining baby hygiene, monitoring the impact of changes in bilirubin levels, monitoring neurological status, monitoring vital signs, changing positions during phototherapy every 2 hours and providing fluid therapy and phototherapy as a form of collaboration. The evaluation that was carried out was obtained after the implementation of the nursing process on both clients namely injury: kernicterus did not occur.*

*It is expected that health workers can attend in training, seminars and special lectures to increase their knowledge and development of nursing knowledge in carrying out potential injury nursing care: kernicterus in neonatal jaundice infants and education in prevention of neonatal jaundice to parents and families.*

*Keywords: Neonatal jaundice,Potensial injury:Kernicterus*

## ***INTISARI***

### **ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN POTENSIAL CEDERA:KERNIKTERUS PADA BAYI IKTERUS NEONATORUM DI RSUD Dr. MOHAMMAD SOEWANDHIE SURABAYA**

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Ikterus neonatorum menjadi penyebab utama kematian bayi baru lahir (AKB) dan apabila tidak segera ditangani akan berpotensi menimbulkan cedera:kernikterus (*Ensefalopati Bilirubin*). Tujuan studi kasus ini yaitu menggambarkan Asuhan Keperawatan Potensial Cedera:Kernikterus Pada bayi Ikterus Neontaurum di RSUD Dr. Mohammad Soewandhie Surabaya.

Metode studi kasus menggunakan pendekatan asuhan keperawatan meliputi pengkajian, perumusan diagnosa, perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan evaluasi. Sampel yang diambil adalah dua bayi penderita ikterus neonatorum yang di rawat inap di ruang NICU. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara wawancara pada keluarga klien, perawat ruangan, pemeriksaan fisik dan data pemeriksaan penunjang. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan format asuhan keperawatan.

Hasil dari studi kasus ini ditemukan diagnosa keperawatan yang sama yaitu potensial cedera:kernikterus. Perencanaan keperawatan yang dilakukan yaitu jaga kebersihan bayi, monitoring dampak perubahan kadar bilirubin, monitor status neurologis, monitor tanda-tanda vital, rubah posisi selama fototerapi setiap 2 jam dan berikan terapi cairan serta fototerapi sebagai bentuk kolaborasi. Evaluasi yang dilakukan didapatkan setelah pelaksanaan proses keperawatan pada kedua klien yaitu cedera:kernikterus tidak terjadi.

Diharapkan petugas kesehatan dapat mengikuti pelatihan, seminar dan kuliah khusus agar meningkatkannya pengetahuan dan perkembangan ilmu keperawatan dalam melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan potensial cedera:kernikterus pada bayi ikterus neonatorum serta edukasi pencegahan ikterus neonatorum kepada orang tua maupun keluarga.

Kata Kunci: Ikterus Neonatorum, Potensial Cedera:Kernikterus