

ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Pengkajian Keperawatan pada Bayi dengan Ikterus Neonatorum di Ruang Perinatologi RSD dr. Soebandi Jember

xviii + 98 halaman + 12 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

Abstrak

Ikterus neonatorum merupakan kondisi yang sering terjadi pada bayi baru lahir yang ditandai dengan perubahan warna kuning pada kulit, sklera, dan mukosa akibat peningkatan kadar bilirubin dalam darah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan hasil pengkajian keperawatan pada bayi dengan ikterus neonatorum di Ruang Perinatologi RSD dr. Soebandi Jember. Desain penelitian menggunakan studi kasus deskriptif dengan tiga neonatus yang mengalami ikterus neonatorum. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dengan orang tua, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, studi dokumentasi, serta pemeriksaan penunjang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh klien berada pada periode neonatal dini dengan rentang usia 4–9 hari, lahir prematur usia gestasi 31–33 minggu, serta memiliki berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) berkisar antara 1585–1800 gram. Faktor maternal yang ditemukan meliputi hipertensi kronis, ketuban pecah dini (KPD), obesitas maternal, dan kehamilan gemeli. Pengkajian *body system* menunjukkan adanya gangguan pada beberapa sistem tubuh, meliputi peningkatan frekuensi pernapasan, retraksi dinding dada, kebutuhan terapi oksigen, keadaan umum lemah, penurunan berat badan, serta perubahan warna kulit dan sklera yang mengarah pada ikterus neonatorum. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah bayi dengan ikterus neonatorum memiliki berbagai faktor risiko yang berkaitan dengan prematuritas, berat badan lahir rendah, dan komplikasi maternal sehingga diperlukan pengkajian keperawatan yang komprehensif, sistematis, dan berkelanjutan untuk mendeteksi kondisi secara dini serta mencegah terjadinya komplikasi.

Kata Kunci: Ikterus Neonatorum, Neonatus, Pengkajian Keperawatan.

Daftar Pustaka: (2021–2026)

ABSTRACT

UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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*Nursing Assessment of Neonates with Neonatal Jaundice in the Perinatology Ward of dr. Soebandi Regional Hospital, Jember
xviii + 98 pages + 12 tables + 1 appendices*

Abstract

Neonatal jaundice is a common condition in newborns characterized by yellow discoloration of the skin, sclera, and mucous membranes due to elevated bilirubin levels in the blood. The purpose of this study was to describe the results of nursing assessments conducted on neonates with neonatal jaundice in the Perinatology Ward of dr. Soebandi Regional Hospital, Jember. This study employed a descriptive case study design involving three neonates diagnosed with neonatal jaundice. Data were collected through interviews with parents, observation, physical examinations, documentation review, and supporting diagnostic examinations. The findings revealed that all participants were in the early neonatal period, aged between 4 and 9 days, born prematurely at a gestational age of 31–33 weeks, and had low birth weight ranging from 1,585 to 1,800 grams. Maternal factors identified included chronic hypertension, premature rupture of membranes (PROM), maternal obesity, and twin pregnancy. The body system assessment indicated disturbances in several physiological systems, including increased respiratory rate, chest wall retractions, the need for oxygen therapy, generalized weakness, weight loss, and yellow discoloration of the skin and sclera consistent with neonatal jaundice. In conclusion, neonates with neonatal jaundice present various risk factors associated with prematurity, low birth weight, and maternal complications. Therefore, comprehensive, systematic, and continuous nursing assessments are essential for early detection, appropriate management, and prevention of further complications.

Keywords: Neonatal Jaundice, Neonates, Nursing Assessment.

Bibliography: (2021–2026)