

Laporan akhir praktik residensi ners spesialis keperawatan maternitas dengan fokus penerapan model konsep keperawatan need for help wiedenbach dan self care orem pada asuhan keperawatan klien dengan retensio plasenta = The final report of residential practice of maternity nursing specialist which focused on the application of wiedenbach's concept of need for help and orem's self care model in the nursing care to a client with placenta retention

Ratna Ningsih, author

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Abstrak

Kesehatan reproduksi merupakan masalah penting untuk diperhatikan dalam rangka meningkatkan derajat kesehatan perempuan. Sebagai salah satu usaha untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, dilaksanakanlah program ners spesialis keperawatan maternitas. Karya ilmiah akhir ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran pelaksanaan praktik residensi ners spesialis keperawatan maternitas dengan fokus penerapan model konsep need for help Wiedenbach pada fase akut dan self care Orem pada fase pemeliharaan pada asuhan keperawatan klien dengan retensio plasenta.

Masalah keperawatan pada tahap akut yaitu kekurangan volume cairan, gangguan integritas jaringan, dan kecemasan, sementara pada tahap pemeliharaan adalah gangguan pemenuhan kebutuhan sehari-hari, ketidakefektifan proses menyusui, dan risiko infeksi. Tindakan yang dilakukan meliputi resusitasi cairan, pengeluaran plasenta, perbaikan kontraksi uterus, dan pendidikan kesehatan tentang perawatan pada ibu dan bayi. Evaluasi pada fase akut yaitu perdarahan berkurang, kontraksi uterus kuat, dan pada fase pemeliharaan yaitu peningkatan kemandirian klien.

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Reproductive health is a critical problem that needs attentions in order to increase the female health level. As an attempt to reach this goal, a maternity nursing specialist program is performed. This final scientific work aimed to describe the residential practice of maternity nursing specialist which focused on the application of Wiedenbach's concept of need for help during the acute phase and Orem's self care model during the maintenance phase in the nursing care to a client with placenta retention.

Nursing problems in the acute stage were fluid volume deficit, impaired tissue integrity, and anxiety, while in the maintenance stage were daily needs fulfillment, ineffective breastfeeding, and risk of infection. The nursing intervention included fluid resuscitation, placenta delivery, uterine contraction improvement, and health education related to mother and baby care. The evaluation in the acute phase included reduced bleeding and good uterine contraction, while in the maintenance phase included the enhancement of client's independency.