

Penerapan teori keperawatan adaptasi Roy dan kenyamanan kolcaba pada asuhan keperawatan ibu postpartum dengan histerektomi = Application of Roy's adaptation theory and comfort kolcaba to care of postpartum with hysterectomy

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Abstrak

Praktik residensi keperawatan maternitas dalam pengelolaan ibu postpartum dengan histerektomi atas indikasi plasenta akreta membutuhkan pengkajian dan intervensi keperawatans secara holistik sehingga dapat membantu pasien menangani setiap masalahnya serta kondisinya saat ini. Masalah yang sering muncul pada ibu postpartum bervariasi, baik fisik, psikologis, sosial dan spiritualnya. Masalah fisik dan psikologis adalah masalah yang menonjol pada kasus ini dikarenakan adanya perubahan-perubahan dalam diri baik secara internal dan eksternal, terutama dengan kondisi histerektomi dimana penilaian atau persepsi ibu serta kondisi seksual akan mengalami perubahan sehingga diharapkan mampu beradaptasi dengan kondisi tersebut. Mendapatkan kenyamanan dalam menghadapi proses adaptasi juga merupakan salah satu usaha meningkatkan konsep diri ibu paska histerektomi. Sehingga penerapan teori adaptasi Roy dan kenyamanan Kolcaba pada lima kasus ibu postpartum dengan histerektomi atas indikasi plasenta akreta mampu memberikan asuhan keperawatan yang komprehensif. Penerapan teori Roy dan Kolcaba mampu mengidentifikasi coping, stimulus, level dari kenyamanan pasien dan memberikan intervensi berbasis evidence based nursing practice yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan ibu postpartum dengan histerektomi.

.....The practice of maternity nursing residency in the management of postpartum mothers with hysterectomy for placenta accreta indications requires holistic assessment and nursing interventions so that they can help patients deal with any problems and their current condition. Problems that often arise in postpartum mothers vary, both physically, psychologically, socially and spiritually. Physical and psychological problems are problems that stand out in this case due to changes in themselves both internally and externally, especially with the hysterectomy condition where the assessment or perception of the mother and sexual condition will change so that it is expected to be able to adapt to these conditions. Getting comfortable in the face of the adaptation process is also one of the efforts to improve the self-concept of the mother after hertectomy. So that the application of Roy's adaptation theory and Kolcaba's comfort in five cases of postpartum mothers with hysterectomy for placenta accreta indications was able to provide comprehensive nursing care. The application of Roy and Kolcaba's theory is able to identify coping, stimulus, level of patient comfort and provide evidence-based nursing practice-based interventions that are in accordance with the needs of postpartum with hysterectomy.