

**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN DAN KESEHTAN
PROGRAM STUDI DIII KEBIDANAN
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ABSTRAK

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**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN KEGAWATDARURATAN NEONATAL DENGAN BAYI
IKTERUS FISIOLOGIS DI RS ROEMANI MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG**

(xii + 74 halaman + 4 tabel + 1 bagan + 7 lampiran)

Latar Belakang: ikterus ialah warna kuning yang dapat terlihat pada sklera, selaput, lender, kulit atau organ lain akibat penumpukan bilirubin. Angka kejadian neonatal akibat ikerus di RS Roemani Muhammadiyah Semarang pada tahun 2015 sebanyak 25 jiwa, tahun 2016 sebanyak 47 jiwa, dan tahun 2017 sebanyak 34 jiwa.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui dan memberikan Asuhan Kebidanan Kegawatdaruratan Neonatal dengan Bayi Ikterus Fisiologis di RS Roemani Semarang.

Metode: Metode yang digunakan dalam melakukan asuhan ini adalah anamnesa, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan penunjang, studi dokumentasi.

Hasil: Bayi Ny. L umur 3 hari dengan ikterus fisiologis. Pada saat kunjungan rumah keadaan bayi baik, berat badan naik yaitu 3000 gram dan bayi tidak nampak kuning serta menyusu dengan kuat. Hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium terakhir didapat bilirubin total 10,89 mg/dL, bilirubin direk 0,24 mg/dL, bilirubin indirek 10,63 mg/dL.

Kesimpulan: Bayi Ny. L dengan ikterus fisiologis telah mendapatkan terapi dengan fototerapi dan dapat menurunkan kadar bilirubin serta tindakan yang cepat dan tepat sehingga tidak menimbulkan diagnosa potensial, berat badan bayi naik, reflek hisap dan gerak baik, bayi tidak kesulitan dalam menyusu dan bayi sudah tidak berwarna kuning.

Kata Kunci: Ikterus Fisiologis

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ABSTRACT

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NEONATAL EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE
WITH PHYSIOLOGICAL JAUNDICE BABY
IN MUHAMMADIYAH ROEMANI HOSPITAL OF SEMARANG

(xii + 74 pages + 4 tables + 1 chart + 7 attachments)

Background: Jaundice is a yellow color that can be seen in the sclera, membranes, lenders, skin or other organs due to the accumulation of bilirubin. The incidences of neonatal caused by jaundice diseases at Roemani Muhammadiyah Hospital of Semarang in 2015 were 25 people, in 2016 there were 47 people, and in 2017 there were 34 people.

Objective: To find out and provide neonatal emergency obstetric care with physiological jaundice in Roemani Hospital of Semarang.

Method: The methods used in carrying out this care are anamnesis, physical examination, supporting examination, and documentation study.

Result: Mrs. L's 3 days old baby with physiological jaundice. At the time of home visit, the baby's condition is good, the body weight rises to 3000 grams, the baby does not appear yellow, and suckles strongly. The latest laboratory test results obtained total bilirubin of 10.89 mg/dL, direct bilirubin of 0.24 mg/dL, indirect bilirubin of 10.63 mg/dL.

Conclusion: Mrs. L's baby with physiological jaundice has received therapy with phototherapy so that can reduce bilirubin levels, and received fast and precise actions so that it does not cause a potential diagnosis, the baby's weight rises, suction reflexes, and good motion, the baby has no difficulty in feeding, and the baby is not yellow.

Keywords: Physiological Jaundice

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