ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN HEMORAGHIE POST PARTUM DENGAN MASALAH KEPERAWATAN RISIKO SYOK HIPOVELEMIK DIRUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH EMBUNG FATIMAH KOTA BATAM

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Kata kunci : Hemoraghie Post Partum, Risiko Syok Hipovelemik, Asuhan Keperawatan

INTI SARI

Hemoraghie post partum adalah keadaan kehilangan darah lebih dari 500 ml setelah persalinan pervagina yang dapat menimbulkan komplikasi fisik dan psikologis, salah satunya yaitu risiko syok hipovelemik. Penelitian ini bertujuan memberikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan hemoraghie post partum dengan masalah utama risiko syok hipovelemik di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Embung Fatimah Kota Batam Tahun 2025. Metode ini penelitian ini menggunakan studi kasus deskriptif pada Ny.S selama tiga hari. Hasil penelitian ini setelah dilakukan Tindakan asuhan keperawatan 3x24 jam didapatkan klien ditemukan data subjektif dan objektif yang menunjukkan klien mengalami hemoraghie post partum. Diagnosa yang ditegakan oleh penulis yaitu risiko syok hipovelemik. Intervensi keperawatan meliputi memonitor perdarahan, tanda-tanda vital secara berkala, serta anjurkan tirah baring evaluasi menujukkan perdarahaan sudah berkurang serta tanda-tanda vital sudah membaik. Asuhan keperawatan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pemahaman klien dalam mengontrol perdarahaan secara mandiri untuk mengurang komplikasi.

NURSING CARE FOR POST PARTUM HEMORRHAGIA WITH NURSING PROBLEMS OF HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK RISK AT EMBUNG FATIMAH REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL BATAM CITY

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ABSTRACT

Postpartum hemorrhage is a condition of blood loss of more than 500 ml after vaginal delivery which can cause physical and psychological complications, one of which is the risk of hypovolemic shock. This study aims to provide an overview of postpartum hemorrhage nursing care with the main problem of hypovolemic shock risk at Embung Fatimah Regional General Hospital, Batam City in 2025. This research method uses a descriptive case study on Mrs. S for three days. The results of this study after carrying out nursing care actions for 3x24 hours were obtained by the client, subjective and objective data were found that indicated the client was experiencing postpartum hemorrhage. The diagnosis established by the author was the risk of hypovolemic shock. Nursing interventions include monitoring bleeding, regular vital signs, and recommending bed rest. Evaluation shows that bleeding has decreased and vital signs have improved. This nursing care is expected to increase client understanding in controlling bleeding independently to reduce complications.