

ABSTRAK

Preeklampsia sampai saat ini masih menjadi masalah yang mengancam dalam kehamilan. Preeklampsia dapat menimbulkan gangguan baik bagi janin maupun ibu. Kondisi preeklampsia akan memberi pengaruh buruk bagi kesehatan janin akibat penurunan perfusi uteroplasenta, vasospasme, dan kerusakan sel endotel pembuluh darah plasenta. Tujuan Studi kasus ini untuk memberikan Asuhan Keperawatan dengan masalah Resiko Perfusi Serebral pada pasien preeklampsia berat di RSUD Anwar Medika. Metode yang digunakan adalah study kasus yaitu untuk mengeksplorasi masalah Asuhan Keperawatan dengan Diagnosa Resiko Perfusi Serebral pada Pasien Preeklampsia Berat. Partisipan pada studi kasus ini 2 klien perempuan dengan Preeklampsia Berat yang memiliki masalah keperawatan resiko perfusi serebral. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan meliputi wawancara, observasi. Hasil yang di dapatkan klien Ny.D mengatakan pusing sejak jam 03.00 WIB dan tidak hilang dengan istirahat. mual sejak semalam, tidak muntah, pandangan kabur, kaki kanan dan kiri edema. Klien mengatakan ibu klien memiliki riwayat Hipertensi. Klien Ny.A klien mengatakan pusing sejak kemarin sore, mual sejak tadi malam, muntah sejak tadi pagi, perut terasa kenceng-kenceng \pm 15 menit, nyeri perut bagian atas, beberapa hari kencing keluar hanya sedikit-sedikit ($<$ 400 cc), klien mengatakan kaki kanan kiri bengkak. Klien mengatakan memiliki riwayat hipertensi lebih dari 3 tahun. upaya dalam penatalaksanaan pasien Preeklampsia Berat dengan masalah keperawatan Resiko Perfusi Serebral adalah dengan memberikan posisi Semi Fowler. efek dari kondisi *head of bed elevations* pada posisi 15° , 30° dan 45° pada klien yang mengalami peningkatan tekanan intrakranial terhadap perfusi jaringan serebral yaitu ada perbedaan nilai perfusi jaringan serebral di setiap posisi dibandingkan dengan keadaan datar 0° .

Kata Kunci : Preeklampsia, Dampak Preeklampsia, Perfusi Serebral

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is still a threatening problem in pregnancy. Preeclampsia can cause problems for both the fetus and the mother. The condition of preeclampsia will adversely affect the health of the fetus due to decreased uteroplacental perfusion, vasospasm, and damage to endothelial cells of the placental vessels. The purpose of this case study is to provide nursing care with cerebral perfusion risk problems in severe preeclampsia patients at Anwar Medika General Hospital. The method used is a case study, which is to explore the problem of nursing care by diagnosing the risk of cerebral perfusion in patients with severe preeclampsia. Participants in this case study were 2 female clients with severe preeclampsia who had cerebral perfusion risk nursing problems. Data collection techniques carried out include interviews, observation. The results obtained by Mrs. D's client said that he had been dizzy since 03.00 WIB and did not go away with rest. Nausea since last night, no vomiting, blurred vision, edema on the right and left legs. The client said the client's mother had a history of hypertension. The client, Mrs. A, said that she had been dizzy since yesterday afternoon, had nausea since last night, vomited since this morning, her stomach felt tight for \pm 15 minutes, upper stomach pain, a few days of urinating only a little ($<$ 400 cc), the client said the left leg is swollen. The client said he had a history of hypertension for more than 3 years. efforts in the management of patients with severe preeclampsia with nursing problems Cerebral Perfusion Risk is to provide a Semi Fowler position. the effect of the condition of head of bed elevations at positions 15° , 30° and 45° on clients who have increased intracranial pressure on cerebral tissue perfusion, namely that there is a difference in cerebral tissue perfusion values in each position compared to a flat 0° state.

Keywords : Preeclampsia, Impact of Preeclampsia, Cerebral Perfusion