

GAMBARAN EVALUASI PENATALAKSANAAN PERAWATAN METODE KANGURU (PMK) PADA BBLR DI RSUD SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : AKB di Indonesia masih tergolong tinggi yaitu 25 per 1000 kelahiran hidup. Penyebab utama kematian bayi salah satu adalah BBLR sebesar 38,85%. Salah satu metode untuk mengatasi BBLR yaitu dilakukan metode kanguru. Di RSUD Sleman masih adanya bayi yang kembali dirawat meskipun telah dilakukan metode kanguru.

Tujuan : Mengetahui gambaran evaluasi penatalaksanaan Perawatan Metode Kanguru (PMK) pada BBLR di RSUD Sleman.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional desriptif dengan Populasi sebanyak 20 BBLR dan Sampel menggunakan aksidental sampling.

Hasil : Karakteristik bayi BBLR di RSUD Sleman sebagian besar mengalami penurunan berat badan sebanyak 10 responden (66,7%) hanya beberapa yang mengalami kenaikan berat badan sebanyak 5 responden (33,3%). Ibu bayi BBLR yang akan melakukan PMK seluruhnya diberikan konseling sebanyak 15 responden (100%). Pelaksanaan PMK di rumah sakit seluruhnya melakukan dengan sesuai sebanyak 15 responden (100%). Pelaksanaan PMK di rumah sebagian besar melaksanakan kurang sesuai sebanyak 10 responden (66.7%), yang sesuai sebanyak 3 responden (20%), dan yang tidak sesuai sebanyak 2 responden (13.3%).

Kesimpulan : Karakteristik bayi BBLR di RSUD Sleman sebagian besar mengalami penurunan berat badan pada hari ke-3, Ibu bayi BBLR yang akan melakukan metode kanguru seluruhnya diberikan konseling, Pelaksanaan metode kanguru di rumah sakit seluruhnya melakukan dengan sesuai, Pelaksanaan perawatan metode kanguru di rumah sebagian besar melaksanakan dengan kurang sesuai.

Kata Kunci : Konseling, Metode Kanguru, BBLR

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THE IMAGE OF THE KANGAROO METHOD OF CARE MANAGEMENT EVALUATION (FMD) LBW IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SLEMAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: AKB in Indonesia still classified in the high number i.e. 25 per 1000 live births. The main causes of infant mortality such as is a Low Birth Weight in the number of 38,85%. One of the method to overcome the Low Birth Weight i.e. do the Kangaroo method. The General Hospital in Sleman is still presence a problem of the baby that treated again even though it has been done the Kangaroo method.

Objective: to know the image of the Kangaroo Care management evaluation Method (FMD) LBW in The General Hospital in Sleman.

Methods: observational research is kind of descriptive with a population with the number of 20 LBW and samples using accidental sampling.

Results: the characteristics of the Low Birth Weight baby at General Hospital in Sleman most of them experience weight loss with a number of 10 respondents (66,7%) only a few are experiencing weight gain with a number of 5 respondents (33.3%). Mother's of Low Birth Weight babies who will conduct FMD entirely gave counseling with a number of 15 respondents (100%). Implementation of the FMD in the hospital entirely do it appropriately with a number of 15 respondents (100%). Most of FMD that conducted at home mostly carry out the less appropriate with a number of 10 respondents (66.7%), which is appropriate with a number of 3 respondents (20%), and not appropriate with a number of 2 respondents (13.3%).

Conclusion: most of the characteristic of Low Birth Weight infant in Sleman Hospitals experienced rapid weight loss on 3rd day, mom's of Low Birth Weight babies who will do the Kangaroo method is entirely given counseling, the implementation of the Kangaroo method in hospital is entirely appropriate, most of the kangaroos method that conducted at home are less appropriate.

Keywords: Counseling, Methods Of Kangaroos, LBW

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