

# Aplikasi teori keperawatan Need for Help Wiedenbach dan teori of Caring Swanson pada asuhan keperawatan ibu hamil dengan plasenta previa totalis = The application of Wiedenbach Need for Help theory and Swanson Theory of Caring in nursing care of pregnant women with placenta previa totalis

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## Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**  
Angka kematian ibu (AKI) merupakan salah satu indikator penting dari derajat kesehatan masyarakat. AKI menggambarkan jumlah wanita meninggal dari suatu penyebab kematian terkait dengan gangguan kehamilan atau penanganannya selama kehamilan, melahirkan dan selama nifas. Kasus perdarahan sebagai penyebab utama kematian ibu dapat terjadi pada masa kehamilan, persalinan dan masa nifas. Salah satu penyebab perdarahan diantaranya adalah plasenta previa. Plasenta previa merupakan salah satu keadaan yang menjadi penyebab perdarahan yang memerlukan tindakan segera tenaga kesehatan terkait dengan kondisi ibu dan janin yang dikandungnya. Perawat sebagai salah satu tenaga kesehatan yang memberikan asuhan keperawatan secara komprehensif berperan dalam melakukan pemantauan secara berkesinambungan kondisi ibu dan janin serta proses persalinan yang akan dihadapi. Tujuan penulisan laporan KIA ini adalah menjelaskan tentang aplikasi konsep dan teori keperawatan dalam pemberian asuhan keperawatan pada ibu hamil dengan plasenta previa totalis, serta menjelaskan peran perawat maternitas sebagai pemberi asuhan keperawatan, educator, konselor, advokator, pengelola, kolaborator, agen pembaharu (innovator), komunikator dan koordinator serta peneliti dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan pada ibu hamil dengan plasenta previa. Pemilihan konsep dan teori keperawatan berdasarkan kepada konteks klien yang dalam kondisi mengalami komplikasi yang berakibat kecemasan, dibutuhkan pendekatan perawat yang mampu memberikan asuhan secara komprehensif. Oleh karena itu konsep dan teori need for help Wiedenbach dan teori of caring Swanson tepat digunakan dalam pemberian asuhan keperawatan pada ibu hamil dengan plasenta previa totalis.

Dengan harapan kondisi ibu hamil dengan plasenta previa totalis tetap optimal, mampu beradaptasi secara fisik maupun psikologis serta siap terhadap proses persalinan yang akan dihadapi.

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The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is one of important indicators of the community

health. MMR describes the number of women death caused by problems associated with pregnancy or the treatment during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period. Hemorrhagic cases as the main cause of maternal death occur during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period. One of hemorrhagic causes is placenta previa. Placenta previa is a condition that causes bleeding which requires health professionals? immediate interventions related to the maternal and fetal condition. A

nurse as one of health professionals who provides a comprehensive nursing care has a role in monitoring continuously the maternal and fetal condition as well as the labor and birth process. The purpose of this final scientific work was to explain about the application of the nursing concepts and theories in providing nursing care to pregnant women with placenta previa totalis, as well as to explain the role of maternity nurses as a caregiver, an educator, a counselor, an advocate, a manager, a collaborator, an innovator, a communicator and a coordinator as well as a researcher in providing nursing care to pregnant women with placenta previa. The selection of nursing concepts and theories was based on the context of the client experienced complications causing anxiety, nurses' approach that can provide comprehensive care was needed. Therefore, Wiedenbach need for help concept and theory and Swanson theory of caring were appropriate to be used in the provision of nursing care to pregnant women with placenta previa totalis. Hopefully the conditions of pregnant women with placenta previa totalis remain optimal, able to adapt physically and psychologically and ready to face the labor process. ;The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is one of important indicators of the community

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