

# Penerapan teori model konservasi levine dan the theory therapeutic intention pada asuhan keperawatan pasien dengan plasenta previa totalis = The Application of the theory conservation levine and the theory therapeutic intention on placenta previa totalis

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Abstrak

## **ABSTRAK**

Plasenta previa totalis merupakan salah satu penyebab perdarahan masa antepartum. Plasenta previa totalis dapat menyebabkan perdarahan antepartum, persalinan prematur, perdarahan post partum, dan konsekuensi mortalitas dan morbiditas pada maternal dan neonatal. Perawat dalam mengatasi pasien dengan plasenta previa totalis di ruang perawatan adalah dengan menggunakan teori model keperawatan konservasi Levine. Teori ini berfokus pada peningkatan kemampuan adaptasi dan mempertahankan keutuhan atau wholeness selama ibu dirawat setelah mengalami perdarahan dan menuju fase pemulihan sehingga dapat mencegah perdarahan berulang dan menjaga kondisi kehamilan hingga usia matang. Konservasi yang dilakukan meliputi konservasi energi, konservasi integritas personal struktural dan sosial. Selain itu untuk mempercepat proses adaptasi maka dibutuhkan tindakan penunjang yaitu melalui tindakan terapeutik the theory therapeutic intention. Studi kasus dilakukan terhadap lima ibu hamil yang mengalami plasenta previa totalis dan menjalani terapi konservatif, adapun pendekatan proses keperawatan melalui model konservasi Levine dan the theory therapeutic intention. Penerapan model konservasi levine dalam lima kasus ditemukan diagnosa keperawatan resiko kekurangan volume cairan, resiko gangguan hubungan ibu janin, kecemasan, kesiapan peningkatan pengetahuan dan peningkatan pelibatan keluarga dalam perawatan. Hasil intervensi yang dilakukan berdasarkan prinsip konservasi dan the theory therapeutic intention pada kelima kasus menunjukkan bahwa status hidrasi adekuat, kesejahteraan janin stabil, kecemasan menurun, pengetahuan meningkat dan adanya keterlibatan keluarga dalam perawatan.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Placenta previa totalis is one of the causes of antepartum haemorrhage. Placenta previa totalis may cause antepartum bleeding, premature labor, postpartum hemorrhage, and maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity consequences. Nurses in dealing with patients with placenta previa totalis in the treatment room are using Levine conservation nursing model theory. This theory focuses on improving adaptability and maintaining wholeness or wholeness during mothers treated after bleeding and into recovery phase so as to prevent recurrent bleeding and maintain the condition of pregnancy until the age of mature. Conservation undertaken includes energy conservation, conservation of structural and social personal integrity. In addition, to accelerate the adaptation process, it is necessary to support the action through therapeutic action the theory therapeutic intention. The case study was conducted on five pregnant women who had placenta previa totalis and conservative therapy, while the nursing process approach through the Levine conservation model and the therapeutic theory Intention. Application of the levine conservation model in five cases found nursing diagnoses of risk of fluid volume deficiency, risk of fetal maternal intercourse, anxiety, increased readiness of knowledge and increased family involvement in care. The results of the intervention based on

conservation principles and the theory of therapeutic intention in the five cases show that adequate hydration status, stable fetal wellbeing, decreased anxiety, increased knowledge and family involvement in care.</i>