

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TASIKMALAYA

FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

PROGRAM STUDI D3 KEPERAWATAN

TASIKMALAYA, Mei 2024

Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Mei 2024

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**Asuhan Keperawatan Dengan Penerapan Perawatan Metode Kangguru Pada Bayi  
BBLR Terhadap Respon Fisiologis Di Ruang Perinatology RSUD Dr Soekardjo  
Kota Tasikmalaya**

**ABSTRAK**

**viii + 5 Bab +60 Halaman +15 Tabel+11 Lampiran**

**Latar Belakang:** Indonesia menempati urutan ke 9 dalam prevalensi bayi BBLR. terhitung lebih dari 15,5% dari seluruh kelahiran setiap tahunnya. Perawatan metode kangguru adalah perlekatan antara bayi dan ibu yang dilakukan secara skin to skin, bayi di letakan di dada ibu dengan posisi seperti kangguru. **Tujuan:** Menggambarkan Asuhan Keperawatan dengan penerapan perawatan metode kangguru pada bayi dengan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR). **Metode:** deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus pada 2 responden dengan kriteria Berat badan bayi 1500–2499 gram, Bayi BBLR dengan usia kehamilan < 37 minggu atau cukup bulan, Usia 0 sampai 28 hari setelah dilahirkan. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik dan pemeriksaan penunjang lainnya, sedangkan untuk pengumpulan data respon fisiologis menggunakan lembar observasi. **Hasil:** Setelah dilakukan pemberian Perawatan Metode Kangguru selama 5 hari berturut turut yang dilakukan pada pagi hari selama 1 jam. Didapatkan hasil peningkatan respon fisiologis dari responden 1 rata-rata suhu tubuh sebelum tindakan 36,5°C sesudah tindakan 36,4°C, rata-rata denyut jantung sebelum tindakan 129x/menit sesudah tindakan 138x/menit, dan rata-rata saturasi oksigen sebelum tindakan 95% dan sesudah tindakan 97%. Dan responden 2 rata-rata suhu tubuh sebelum tindakan 36,4°C dan sesudah Tindakan 36,9°C, rata-rata denyut jantung sebelum tindakan 129x/menit sesudah tindakan 142x/menit, dan rata-rata saturasi oksigen sebelum tindakan 95% dan sesudah tindakan 97%. **Kesimpulan:** Bahwa tindakan perawatan metode kangguru dapat menstabilkan respon fisiologis. **Saran:** Perawat dapat meningkatkan waktu pelaksanaan PMK sebagai penerapan untuk meningkatkan respon fisiologis pada bayi.

**Kata Kunci** : Asuhan Keperawatan, termoregulasi tidak efektif, perawatan metode kangguru

**Kepustakaan** : 21 (2015-2024)

**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY TASIKMALAYA**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**DIII NURSING STUDY PROGRAM**

**TASIKMALAYA, May 2024**

**Scientific Writing, May 2024**

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**Nursing Care Using the Kangaroo Method of Treatment for LBW Babies on  
Physiological Responses in the Perinatology Room at Dr Soekardjo Regional  
Hospital, Tasikmalaya City**

**ABSTRACT**

viii + 5 Chapters +60 Pages +15 Tables+11 Appendices

Background: Indonesia ranks 9th in the prevalence of LBW babies. accounting for more than 15.5% of all births each year. The kangaroo method of care is attachment between the baby and the mother which is done skin to skin, the baby is placed on the mother's chest in a position like a kangaroo. Objective: To describe nursing care using the kangaroo method of care for babies with low birth weight (LBW). Method: descriptive with a case study approach on 2 respondents with the criteria of baby weight 1500–2499 grams, LBW baby with gestational age < 37 weeks or full term, age 0 to 28 days after birth. Data collection is through interviews, observation, physical examination and other supporting examinations, while data collection on physiological responses uses observation sheets. Results: After giving the Kangaroo Method treatment for 5 consecutive days, which was carried out in the morning for 1 hour. The results obtained were an increase in the physiological response of respondent 1, average body temperature before the procedure was 36.5°C after the procedure was 36.4°C, average heart rate before the procedure was 129x/minute after the procedure was 138x/minute, and average oxygen saturation before the action 95% and after the action 97%. And respondent 2 had an average body temperature before the procedure 36.4°C and after the procedure 36.9°C, average heart rate before the procedure 129x/minute after the procedure 142x/minute, and average oxygen saturation before the procedure 95% and after the action 97%. Conclusion: That the kangaroo method of treatment can stabilize physiological responses. Suggestion: Nurses can increase the time for implementing PMK as an application to increase physiological responses in babies.

Keywords: Nursing care, ineffective thermoregulation, kangaroo method of care

Literature : 21 (2015-2024)