

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA AN. R USIA 4 BULAN DENGAN DEMAM  
PASKA IMUNISASI DPT DI PUSKESMAS PERAWATAN LUBUK  
PINANG  
KAB. MUKOMUKO**

**LAPORAN TUGAS AKHIR**



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## **ABSTRAK**

### **ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA AN. R USIA 4 BULAN DENGAN DEMAM PASKA IMUNISASI DPT DI PUSKESMAS PERAWATAN LUBUK PINANG KAB. MUKOMUKO**

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Penyebab utama kematian bayi di Indonesia adalah Infeksi Saluran Penafasan Akut (ISPA) 37%, masalah kekurangan gizi 50%, penyakit yang dapat dicegah melalui imunisasi seperti campak dan TBC 13%. Di Indonesia KIPI yang terjadi pada anak adalah reaksi anafilaksis, dengan angka kejadian pada DPT diperkirakan 2 dalam 100.000 dosis, tetapi yang benar-benar reaksi anafilaktik hanya 1-3 kasus diantara 1 juta dosis. Episode hipotonik- hiporesponsif juga tidak jarang terjadi, secara umum dapat terjadi 4-24 jam setelah imunisasi.

Laporan studi kasus ini dibuat untuk melakukan asuhan kebidanan pada An. R usia 4 bulan dengan demam paska imunisasi DPT di Puskesmas Perawatan Lubuk Pinang Kab. Mukomuko sesuai teori manajemen kebidanan.

Desain penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif studi kasus. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan subjek 1 orang bayi dengan demam paska pemberian imunisasi DPT.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mengenakan pakaian yang tipis pada anak, memberi anak minum yang banyak, memperbanyak istirahat agar produksi panas yang diproduksi tubuh seminimal mungkin, beri kompres hangat di beberapa bagian tubuh seperti ketiak, lipatan paha dan leher belakang, beri obat penurun panas seperti paracetamol, acetaminophen dapat memperbaiki keadaan umum anak, panas anak turun dan tidak terjadi demam.

**Kata Kunci : Demam, DPT, KIPI, Varney.**

Keterangan :

1. Calon Ahli Madya Kebidanan

2. Pembimbing

## **ABSTRACT**

### **MIDWIFERY CARE FOR “R” 4 MONTHS WITH FEVER AFTER DPT IMMUNIZATION AT NURSING PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER LUBUK PINANG MUKOMUKO REGENCY**

*By:*

*Nen Widiyarti<sup>1</sup>*

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*The main causes of infant mortality in Indonesia are Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) 37%, malnutrition problems 50%, diseases that can be prevented through immunizations such as measles and tuberculosis 13%. The immunization program is part of basic health services which is part of efforts to accelerate the breaking of the PD3I transmission chain (diseases that can be prevented by immunization) with the aim of improving the degree of public health. Immunization causes some people to experience reactions after immunizations that are mild (fever), seizures and paralysis, some cases of reactions are caused by vaccines, in other cases the cause is vaccine administration errors, but most are generally not related to vaccines but are related to injection methods and vaccine storage process. In Indonesia KIPI that occurs in children is an anaphylactic reaction, with an estimated DPT rate of 2 in 100,000 doses, but truly anaphylactic reactions are only 1-3 cases among 1 million doses. Older children and more adults experience syncope sooner or later. Epiphonic epipotence is also not uncommon, in general it can occur 4-24 hours after immunization.*

*This case study report was made to conduct midwifery care for An. R age 4 months with fever after DPT immunization at the Lubuk Pinang Public Health Center, Mukomuko regency is in accordance with midwifery management theory.*

*The research design uses a descriptive case study method. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique with the subject of 1 baby with fever after DPT immunization.*

*The results showed wearing thin clothing on children, giving children a lot of drinking, increasing the rest so that the production of heat produced by the body to a minimum, give warm compresses to several parts of the body such as the armpits, groin and back of the neck, give heat-lowering drugs such as paracetamol, acetaminophen can improve the general condition of the child, the child's heat goes down and there is no fever.*

**Keywords:** Fever, DPT, KIPI, VARNEY

**Information:**

1) Students

2) Supervisors