**APLIKASI EVIDENCE BASED NURSING THERAPI KANTONG PLASTIK TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN HIPOTERMI PADA ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN KEGAWAT DARURATAN BAYI PREMATURE MELALUI PENDEKATAN TEORI KOLCABA DI RUANGAN NICU RSUP. PROF. DR. R.D KANDOU MANADO**

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**Abstrak:**

Kelahiran bayi prematur sampai saat ini masih merupakan masalah di dunia termasuk Indonesia, terkait prevalensi, morbiditas dan mortalitas perinatal yaitu penyebab utama kematian bayi. Di Indonesia angka kejadian persalinan kurang bulan dapat dicerminkan secara kasar berdasarkan angka kejadian bayi dengan berat badan lahir rendah (Premature). Komplikasi yang terjadi pada bayi Premature yang harus segera di tangani adalah hipotermi, beberapa cara untuk mencegah kehilangan panas yang dapat menyebabkan hipotermia diantaranya infant warmer, skin to skin, pemberian pelindung kepala (topi), plastik bag/ wrap**,** exothermic bed**,** dan gas penghangat (Smith J, dkk. 2013). **Tujuan** : Mampu memberikan asuhan keperawatan dengan Aplikasi Evidence Based Nursing Therapi Kantong Plastik Terhadap Pencegahan Hipotermi Pada Asuhan Keperawatan Kegawatdaruratan Bayi Premature Melalui Pendekatan Teori Kolcaba Di Ruangan NICU RSUP. Prof. Dr. R.D Kandou Manado. **Metode** : case study askep dengan 4 (empat ) sampel kasus pada bayi prematur dengan hipotermi diruangan NICU RSUP. Prof. Dr. R.D Kandou Manado.Pengelolaan kasus dan resume terkait *evidence based nursing* terhadap bayi prematur dengan pemberian terapi kantong plastik. Hasil penerapan *Evidence Based Practice* pada empat pasien menunjukan peningkatan suhu tubuh stabil dengar rerata suhu 36,8°C – 37,1°C. Hal ini berarti menunjukan ada pengaruh pemberian therapi kantong plastik terhadap pencegahan hipotermi pada bayi prematur..

**Kata kunci**: Prematur, Hipotermi, Therapi Kantong Plastik

***Abstract:***

*The birth of premature babies is still a problem in the world, including Indonesia, related to prevalence, morbidity and perinatal mortality, which are the main causes of infant death. In Indonesia, the incidence of preterm labor can be roughly reflected by the incidence of babies with low birth weight (premature). Complications that occur in premature babies that must be treated immediately are hypothermia, several ways to prevent heat loss which can cause hypothermia include infant warmers, skin to skin, provision of head protection (hats), plastic bags/wrap, exothermic beds, and gas warmers (Smith J, et al. 2013).* ***Objective****: To be able to provide nursing care using Evidence-Based Nursing Applications of Plastic Bag Therapy for Prevention of Hypothermia in Emergency Nursing Care for Premature Infants through the Kolcaba Theory Approach in the NICU Room of the Hospital. Prof. Dr. R.D Kandou Manado.* ***Methods****: case study of nursing staff with 4 (four) case samples in premature babies with hypothermia in the NICU room of RSUP. Prof. Dr. R.D Kandou Manado. Case management and resume related to evidence based nursing of premature babies by giving plastic bag therapy. The results of the application of Evidence Based Practice in four patients showed a stable increase in body temperature with an average temperature of 36.8°C – 37.1°C. This means that there is an effect of giving plastic bag therapy to preventing hypothermia in premature babies.*

***Keywords****: Premature, Hypothermia, Plastic Bag Therapy*