

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN BERKESINAMBUNGAN PADA NY. N UMUR 25 TAHUN PRIMIPARA DI PMB ARINTA BANTUL

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RINGKASAN

Latar Belakang : Selama kehamilan dapat terjadi risiko yang mengancam kesehatan dan keselamatan ibu maupun janin. Salah satu risiko tersebut adalah oligohidramnion, kondisi dimana cairan ketuban <500 ml yang dapat menimbulkan komplikasi gawat janin. Angka kejadian oligohidramnion berkisar 1,1 – 2,8% dari seluruh kehamilan dan persalinan. Prevalensi oligohidramnion sebesar 12% pada kehamilan cukup bulan. Pada kasus oligohidramnion, dapat dilakukan terminasi kehamilan dengan *sectio caesarea*. Pemberian asuhan kebidanan berkesinambungan merupakan suatu hal yang dapat diterapkan untuk memberikan asuhan intens dan mencegah komplikasi lebih lanjut

Tujuan Penelitian : Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan asuhan berkesinambungan pada Ny. N umur 25 tahun primipara di PMB Arinta Bantul

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian ini adalah pemberian pendampingan asuhan berkesinambungan pada seorang ibu hamil, bersalin, nifas, bayi baru lahir, dan neonatus. Pada kunjungan selama kehamilan dilakukan sesuai standar yakni 14 kali. Selain itu, terdapat perbedaan dari teori dengan keadaan dilahan. Pada masa kehamilan, terdapat keluhan dan penatalaksanaan keluhan tersebut sudah sesuai dengan prosedur. Keluhan oligohidramnion dilakukan terminasi *sectio caesarea* untuk mencegah kejadian gawat janin. Pada persalinan dilakukan *sectio caesarea* tanpa adanya upaya induksi persalinan. Pada masa nifas, terdapat keluhan ASI tidak lancar dan diberikan terapi komplementer yang sesuai. Terdapat penurunan berat badan neonatus pada minggu awal kelahiran. Pada asuhan keluarga berencana dilakukan pemasangan KB IUD post plasenta.

Kesimpulan : Asuhan kebidanan berkesinambungan pada Ny. N umur 25 tahun primipara di PMB Arinta Bantul dilakukan sesuai prosedur yang ditetapkan

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Berkesinambungan, Primipara, Oligohidramnion, *Sectio Caesarea*

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CONTINUOUS MIDWIFERY CARE FOR Mrs. N 25 YEARS OLD PRIMIPARA AT PMB ARINTA BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: During pregnancy, there can be risks that threaten the health and safety of the mother and fetus. One of these risks is oligohydramnios, a condition where the amniotic fluid is <500 ml which can cause fetal complications. The incidence of oligohydramnios ranges from 1.1 - 2.8% of all pregnancies and deliveries. The prevalence of oligohydramnios is 12% in full-term pregnancies. In cases of oligohydramnios, pregnancy termination can be performed by cesarean section. Providing continuous midwifery care is something that can be applied to provide intensive care and prevent further complications

Research Objective: The purpose of this study was to provide continuous care to Mrs. N, 25 years old, primiparous at PMB Arinta Bantul

Research Results: The results of this study are the provision of continuous care assistance to a pregnant woman, giving birth, postpartum, newborn, and neonate. Visits during pregnancy were carried out according to the standard, namely 14 times. In addition, there are differences between the theory and the conditions in the field. During pregnancy, there were complaints and the management of these complaints was in accordance with the procedure. Complaints of oligohydramnios were terminated by a cesarean section to prevent fetal distress. During labor, a cesarean section was performed without any attempt to induce labor. During the postpartum period, there were complaints of breast milk not flowing smoothly and appropriate complementary therapy was given. There was a decrease in neonatal weight in the first week of birth. In family planning care, a post-placental IUD was installed.

Conclusion: Continuous midwifery care for Mrs. N, 25 years old, primipara at PMB Arinta Bantul was carried out according to the established procedure

Keywords: Continuous Care, Primipara, Oligohydramnios, Sectio Caesarea

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