

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN BERKESINAMBUNGAN PADA NY. E UMUR 25 TAHUN PRIMIGRAVIDA DI PMB APPI AMMELIA KASIHAN BANTUL DIY

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RINGKASAN

Latar belakang: Persalinan lama merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian ibu. Persalinan lama atau partus lama dapat menyebabkan komplikasi pada ibu dan janin, termasuk perdarahan postpartum yang dapat berujung pada kematian ibu. Beberapa kondisi yang dapat menyebabkan partus lama/macet di antaranya cacat pada janin seperti hidrosefalus, posisi abnormal janin seperti presentasi dahi, serta kontraksi rahim yang tidak adekuat. upaya fisiologis dilakukan untuk mencegah persalinan lama, seperti yoga hamil, teknik nafas dalam, dan birthing ball, massage effluarage dan *oxytocin massage*. Upaya farmakologis yang dilakukan untuk menstimulasi kontraksi rahim guna mempercepat prosedur persalinan yaitu melalui pemberian drips oksitosin.

Tujuan Penelitian: Dilakukan asuhan kebidanan secara berkesinambungan pada Ny E umur 25 tahun primipara secara berkesinambungan di PMB Appi Ammelia Kasihan Bantul

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan rancangan studi kasus (case study). Metode penelitian deskriptif adalah metode penelitian yang mengumpulkan informasi keadaan pada saat penelitian dilakukan tanpa membuat kesimpulan yang berlaku generalisasi atau menggambarkan kejadian atau kejadian secara rinci yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi permasalahan atau memperoleh justifikasi terhadap keadaan mengenai subjek yang digunakan

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil asuhan komprehensif Ny. E setelah di berikan drip oksitosin 5 iu pada pukul 03:30 WIB untuk menstimulus kontraksi dalam persalinan lama terbukti berhasil, setelah 4 jam pembukaan lengkap, bayi lahir pukul 07:58 WIB dengan persalinan normal.

Kesimpulan: Asuhan kebidanan secara berkesinambungan sudah dilakukan, upaya partus lama dengan memberikan drip oksitosin berhasil dan bayi lahir normal

Kata kunci: Asuhan Berkesinambungan, Partus Lama, Primipara

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**MIDWIFERY CONTINUITY OF CARE FOR MRS. E 25 YEAR OLD
PRIMIGRAVIDA AT PRIVATE MIDWIFERY PRACTICE
(PMB) APPI AMMELIA KASIHAN BANTUL DIY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Long childbirth is one of the causes of maternal death. Long labor or long partus can cause complications in the mother and fetus, including postpartum bleeding which can lead to maternal death. Some of the conditions that can cause long/stuck partus include defects in the fetus such as hydrocephalus, abnormal fetal positions such as forehead presentation, and inadequate uterine contractions. Physiological efforts are made to prevent prolonged labor, such as pregnancy yoga, deep breathing techniques, and birthing ball massage effluarage and *oxytocin massage*. Pharmacological efforts are made to stimulate uterine contractions to speed up the delivery procedure, namely through the administration of oxytocin drips.

Objectives: Continuousobstetric care is carried out on Mrs. E at the age of 25 years old at PMB Appi Ammelia Kasihan, Bantul

Methods: Descriptive research method using a case study design. Descriptive research method is a research method that collects information about the situation at the time the research is carried out without making conclusions that apply generalizations or describing incidents or occurrences in detail which are used to identify problems or obtain justification for the conditions regarding the subject used.

Results: The results of Mrs. E's comprehensive care after being given a drip oxytocin 5 IU at 03:30 WIB to stimulate contractions in labor for a long time proved successful, after 4 hours of complete opening, the baby was born at 07:58 WIB with normal delivery.

Conclusion: Continuous obstetric care has been carried out, the efforts of the old partus by giving oxytocin drips have been successful and the baby is born normally.

Keywords: Continuous care, Long Childbirth, Primipara

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