

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN POST PARTUM PATOLOGI
DENGAN ATONIA UTERI DI PUSKESMAS MLONGGO JEPARA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perdarahan merupakan penyebab kematian nomor satu ibu melahirkan di Indonesia. Atonia uteri merupakan penyebab terbanyak perdarahan postpartum. Penyebab tertinggi kematian ibu di Indonesia pada tahun 2016 adalah perdarahan 32 %. Data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Jepara tahun 2017 angka kematian ibu karena perdarahan (16,18%). Menurut data di Puskesmas Mlonggo pada bulan Januari sampai Maret 2018 kasus atonia uteri 4 orang

Tujuan: Memperoleh pengalaman nyata dalam melaksanakan asuhan kebidanan pada post partum patologi dengan atonia uteri menggunakan pendekatan manajemen kebidanan varney.

Metode Pengumpulan Data: Data untuk menyusun laporan tugas akhir ini menggunakan metode deskriptif jenis studi kasus, dilakukan di Puskesmas Mlonggo Jepara subyek studi kasus Ny. R. P_VA_I Umur 35 Tahun dengan post partum atonia uteri dilaksanakan 16 Mei 2018 menggunakan format asuhan kebidanan ibu nifas, pengumpulan data dilakukan pemeriksaan fisik, wawancara, observasi, dan studi kepustakaan.

Hasil: Ny. R. P_VA_I Umur 35 Tahun dengan post partum atonia uteri telah dilakukan pertolongan penanganana perdarahan post partum dengan tindakan KBI dan telah berhasil dalam tindakan tersebut dan tidak dilakukan rujukan.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat kesenjangan antara teori yang ada dengan tindakan yang dilakukan dilapangan.

Kata Kunci : Asuhan Kebidanan, Post partum, Atonia uteri

Literatur : 18 (2002-2017)

MIDWIFERY CARE OF POST PARTUM PATHOLOGY WITH UTERINE ATONY IN MLONGGO JEPARA HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Bleeding is the number one cause of maternal death in Indonesia. Uterine atony is the most common cause of postpartum bleeding. The highest cause of maternal death in Indonesia in 2016 was bleeding 32% . Data from the Jepara District Health Office in 2017 showed that the maternal mortality rate due to bleeding was (16.18%). According to data at the Mlonggo Health Center from January to March 2018 cases of uterine atony were 4.

Objective: To obtain the real experience in implementing midwifery care in post partum pathology with uterine atony using the Varney midwifery management approach.

Data Collection Method: Data for compiling this final project report is using descriptive method of case study type, carried out at Mlonggo Jepara Health Center with the subject of the case study Mrs. R. P_VA_I, 35 years old, with uterine atony post partum. It was carried out on May 16, 2018 using the postpartum maternal midwifery care format. Data collection was carried out by physical examination, interviews, observation and literature study.

Result: Mrs. R. Ny. R. P_VA_I, 35 years old, with uterine atony post partum has been treated using post partum bleeding treatment with the action of KBI and has been successful in this action, so that it didn't need to do referral.

Conclusion: There is no gap between the existing theory and the actions taken in the field.

Keywords: Midwifery care, Post partum, uterine atony

Literature: 18 (2002-2017)