

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG
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ABSTRAK

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ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PERSALINAN PADA NY N UMUR 28 TAHUN GII PI A0 HAMIL 40 MINGGU DENGAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS MARGOYOSO I

(xii + 70 halaman + 4 tabel + 10 lampiran)

Latar belakang : Kematian ibu dan bayi menjadi indikator penting bagi derajat kesehatan . Persalinan dengan ketuban pecah dini menjadi salah satu penyebabnya karena kejadian infeksi yang bisa mengancam ibu atau bayi yang dapat mengakibatkan kematian. Di Puskesmas Margoyoso I dalam tahun 2018 ada 28 kasus dengan 27 kasus dirujuk dan 1 partus spontan di Puskesmas.

Tujuan : Menerapkan asuhan kebidanan menggunakan metode Hellen Varney kepada ibu bersalin dengan kasus ketuban pecah dini sehingga dapat diketahui apakah ada kesenjangan antara teori dan praktek

Metode :Asuhan kebidanan yang diberikan menggunakan manajemen kebidanan 7 langkah varney dan didokumentasikan dalam bentuk SOAP sampai 30 hari post partum.

Hasil : Asuhan kebidanan diberikan untuk mencegah infeksi dengan pemberian antibiotika dan persiapan rujukan. karena ada kemajuan dalam persalinan dan tidak ada tanda bahaya maka ibu dapat bersalin spontan ditolong bidan di bawah kewenangan dokter Puskesmas..

Kesimpulan : Tidak ditemukan kesenjangan antara teori dan praktek dalam pelayanan asuhan kebidanan persalinan dengan ketuban pecah dini di Puskesmas Margoyoso I.

Kata kunci : Ketuban pecah dini, pemantauan pasien, asuhan kebidanan
Kepustakaan :23, 2008-2018

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ABSTRACT

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Intranatal care for Ny N 28 years old year GII PI A0 40 weeks pregnancy with Prelabor Rupture of Membrane (PROM) condition in Margoyoso I Community Health Center.

(xii + 70 pages + 4 tables + 10 appendices)

Introduction: Maternal and neonatal death becomes an important indicator for health level. Intranatal with prelabor rupture of membrane is one of many causes since there is a risk of infection to the mother or the fetal that can cause death. In Margoyoso I Community Health Center year 2018, there were 28 cases where 27 cases were referred and 1 case of partus spontan in the place.

Objective: Applying midwifery care using Hellen Varney method to the giving birth mother with prelabor rupture of membrane in order to know if there is a discrepancy between theory and practice.

Method: Midwifery care used was the midwifery management with 7 steps of Varney and was documented in SOAP technique until 30 days of post partum.

Result: Midwifery care to prevent infection by giving antibiotics and reference preparation. Because there is a process in delivery process and there is no distress signal so the mother could deliver the baby spontaneously with the help of a midwife under the community health center doctor as the person in charge.

Conclusion: There is no discrepancy between theory and practice in the service of intranatal care with prelabor rupture of membrane in Margoyoso I Community Health Center

Keywords: prelabor rupture of membran, patient monitoring, midwifery care

Bibliography: 23, 2008-2018

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