

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 Asuhan Kebidanan

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA IBU HAMIL
NY. R USIA 27 TAHUN G1P0Ab0Ah0 UK 35 minggu 3 hari
DI PUSKESMAS NGLIPAR I**

No RM :
Tanggal pengkajian : Rabu, 14 Januari 2024 pukul 10.30 WIB
Tempat pengkajian : Rumah Ny. R

IDENTITAS PASIEN

Biodata	Ibu	Suami
Nama	: Ny. R	Tn. A
Umur	: 27 tahun	28 tahun
Pendidikan	: SMK	SMK
Pekerjaan	: Karyawan Swasta	Karyawan Swasta
Agama	: Islam	Islam
Suku/ Bangsa	: Jawa/ Indonesia	Jawa/ Indonesia
Alamat	: Kedung keris Kulon, Kedungkeris Nglipar	

DATA SUBJEKTIF

1. Kunjungan saat ini

Ibu mengatakan ingin memeriksakan rutin kehamilannya, saat ini ibu mengeluh pegel punggung dan kram kaki.

2. Riwayat Perkawinan

Kawin 1 kali. Kawin pertama umur 24 tahun. Dengan suami sekarang 3 tahun

3. Riwayat Menstruasi

Menarche umur 13 tahun. Siklus ≥ 30 hari. Teratur. Lama 5 - 6 hari. Sifat Darah encer. Tidak ada fluor albus. Tidak disminorea. Banyak darah kurang lebih 3-4 x ganti pembalut dalam sehari.

4. Riwayat Kehamilan ini

a. Riwayat ANC

HPHT : 08 Mei 2022

HPL : 15 Februari 2024

ANC sejak umur kehamilan 6⁺² minggu.

Riwayat hasil pemeriksaan ANC (sumber buku KIA):

ANC di Puskesmas Nglipar I dan dokter spesialis obsgyn. Ibu mengatakan rutin periksa kehamilannya dengan frekuensi ANC sebanyak 10 kali. Pada trimester I, frekuensi pemeriksaan sebanyak 2 kali (ANC Terpadu pada tanggal 21/06/2022 di Puskesmas Nglipar I pada UK 6⁺² minggu. Hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium pada tanggal 21/06/2022: Hb: 13 gr/dl, GDS: 72 gr/dL, PITC: NR, HbsAg: NR, sifilis negatif, golongan darah AB, rhesus +. Ny. R juga periksa di dokter spesialis obsgyn pada UK 8⁺³ minggu dengan hasil janin tunggal, CRL 1,28. Pada trimester II, Ny. R periksa hamil sebanyak 4 kali (ANC di Puskesmas 3x, ANC di dokter spesialis 1x). Pada umur kehamilan 24 minggu 2 hari, Ny. R melakukan pemeriksaan Hb dan urine lengkap dengan hasil : Hb : 11 gr/dl, protein urine negatif, reduksi urine negatif, warna kuning jernih, glukosa negatif, leukosit negatif, keton negatif, bilirubin negatif, urobilinogen negatif, nitrit negatif, kristal negatif, silinder negatif, bakteri negatif. Pada Trimester III, Ny. R melakukan ANC sebanyak 5 kali (ANC di Puskesmas 3x, ANC di dokter spesialis 2x). Pada umur kehamilan 36 minggu, Ny. R melakukan pemeriksaan Hb dan urine lengkap dengan hasil : Hb : 11,3 gr/dl, protein urine negatif.

b. Pergerakan janin yang pertama pada umur kehamilan 16 minggu. Pergerakan janin saat ini dalam 12 jam terakhir lebih dari 12 kali.

c. Keluhan yang dirasakan

Trimester I : mual

Trimester II : pegal

Trimester III : sering buang air kecil

- d. Pola Nutrisi: Ibu mengatakan makan 3 x dalam sehari dengan nasi (porci sedang atau satu piring tidak penuh) menggunakan lauk dan sayur. Lauk nabati seperti tahu, tempe hampir tersedia setiap hari dan untuk lauk/ protein hewani seperti telur (2-3x/ minggu). Ibu mengatakan sering makan buah-buahan dan sayur. Untuk kebiasaan minum air putih 6 – 7 gelas/hari.
- e. Pola Eliminasi
- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | BAB | BAK |
| Frekuensi | 1 kali / hari | ± 6 - 8 x /hari |
| Warna | Kuning kecoklatan | Kuning |
| Bau | Khas feses | Khas urine |
| Konsisten | Lunak | Cair |
- f. Pola aktivitas
- Kegiatan sehari-hari : ibu bekerja sebagai penjahit dan melakukan pekerjaan rumah tangga pada umumnya seperti memasak, mencuci, menyapu, dll
- Istirahat/Tidur: Ibu mengatakan tidur siang kurang lebih 1 jam, saat malam ibu tidur selama 8 jam
- g. Pola hubungan seksual: ibu mengatakan frekuensi hubungannya: 1-2 kali/seminggu, tidak merasa sakit ataupun mengeluarkan flek atau bercak darah setelah melakukan hubungan seksual.
- h. Personal Hygiene
- Kebiasaan mandi 2 kali/hari
- Kebiasaan membersihkan alat kelamin : Setiap selesai BAB, BAK dan mandi, area kewanitaannya jarang dikeringkan setelah BAK/BAB. Kebiasaan mengganti pakaian dalam: 2x/hari setelah mandi. Jenis pakaian dalam yang digunakan yaitu bahan katun.
- i. Imunisasi dan vaksinasi : ibu mengatakan sudah imunisasi TT lengkap (TT5) saat caten.
5. Riwayat Kehamilan, Persalinan dan nifas yang lalu: ibu mengatakan ini merupakan kehamilan yang pertama dan belum pernah keguguran.
6. Riwayat Kontrasepsi yang digunakan: ibu mengatakan belum pernah menggunakan alat kontrasepsi jenis apapun.

7. Riwayat Kesehatan

- a. Penyakit sistemik yang pernah/sedang diderita
Ibu mengatakan tidak sedang / pernah menderita penyakit sistemik seperti DM, Asma, Jantung, HIV, dan Hepatitis. Ibu mengatakan saat ini tidak mengalami batuk, pilek, demam tinggi, pusing dan diare.
- b. Penyakit yang pernah/sedang diderita keluarga
Ibu mengatakan keluarganya tidak sedang / pernah menderita penyakit DM, Asma, Jantung, HIV, dan Hepatitis
- c. Riwayat keturunan kembar : Tidak ada
- d. Riwayat Alergi : Tidak ada
- e. Kebiasaan-kebiasaan Ibu dan keluarga (Suami dan anggota keluarga lain)
Merokok : Tidak
Minum jamu jamuan : Tidak
Minum-minuman keras : Tidak
Makanan/minuman pantang : Tidak ada
Perubahan pola makan (termasuk nyidam, nafsu makan turun, dll): Tidak

8. Riwayat psikososial

- a. Kehamilan ini: Ny. R mengatakan bahwa kehamilan ini direncanakan dan sangat diharapkan. Suami dan keluarga juga merasa senang dengan kehamilan ini karena sudah menanti kehadiran putri pertama.
- b. Pengetahuan ibu tentang kehamillan
Ibu mengatakan ibu cukup mengetahui tentang kehamilannya. Ibu telah memperoleh infoermasi mengenai kehamilannya saat pemeriksaan kehamilan, ibu mendapat informasi mengenai kehamilannya dari bidan dan dokter kandungan.
- c. Persiapan/rencana persalinan
Ny. R berencana untuk melahirkan di Klinik Mitra Husada ditolong oleh bidan dengan menggunakan jaminan kesehatan BPJS, alat transportasi menggunakan motor. Ibu mengatakan sudah menyiapkan kebutuhan untuk persiapan kelahiran putrinya

DATA OBJEKTIF

1. Pemeriksaan Umum

a. Keadaan umum Baik, Kesadaran Comps Mentis

b. Tanda Vital

Tekanan darah : 125/77 mmHg

Nadi : 88 kali per menit

Pernafasan : 20 kali per menit

Suhu : 36,6° C

c. Antropometri

TB : 159 cm

BB : sebelum hamil 47 kg, BB sekarang 54 kg

IMT : 24,32 kg/m²

LLA : 25 cm

d. Kepala dan leher

Oedem Wajah : tidak ada

Chloasma : tidak ada

Mata : konjungtiva merah muda, sklera putih

Mulut : bersih, tidak ada stomatitis, tidak ada karang gigi

Leher : tidak ada pembesaran kelenjar limfe dan vena jugularis

e. Payudara : simetris, areola hiperpigmentasi, puting susu menonjol, ASI kolostrum belum keluar.

f. Abdomen

Bentuk : simetris, perut membesar sesuai dengan usia kehamilan.

Bekas luka : tidak ada bekas luka operasi

Striae gravidarum: tidak ada

Palpasi Leopold:

1) Leopold I : Pertengahan px dan pusat, teraba bagian bulat dan kurang melenting (bokong)

2) Leopold II : Sebelah kanan : teraba bagian terkecil janin, berbenjol-benjol (alat gerak janin) Sebelah kiri : keras seperti papan, datar, memanjang (punggung janin).

3) Leopold III : presentasi terendah teraba bulat, keras (kepala) dan sudah sudah tidak bisa digoyangkan

4) Leopold IV : divergen, kepala janin sudah masuk panggul.

TFU mc Donald : 24 cm

Auskultasi : DJJ 134 x/menit, irama teratur, punctum maksimum dibawah pusat sebelah kiri.

g. Ekstremitas

Oedem : tidak ada

Varices : tidak ada

Kuku : pendek dan bersih

2. Pemeriksaan Penunjang

Riwayat Hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium tanggal 13 Desember 2022 didapatkan hasil kadar Hb terakhir : 11 gr/dl, urine rutin : warna kuning, kekeruhan : keruh, berat jenis 1020, pH : 6,5, reduksi negatif, glukosa negatif, protein urine negatif,

ANALISA

Ny. R usia 27 tahun G1P0Ab0 umur kehamilan 35 minggu 3 hari dengan ketidaknyamanan sering buang air kecil dan risiko infeksi saluran kemih.

PENATALAKSANAAN

1. Memberitahu kepada ibu bahwa berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan secara umum keadaan ibu dan janin baik, hasil pemeriksaan vital sign dalam batas normal. Ibu mengetahui kondisinya
2. Memberikan KIE kepada ibu tentang ketidaknyamanan pada trimester III. Menjelaskan pada ibu bahwa keluhan pegel punggung dan kram kaki yang dialami ibu hamil merupakan ketidaknyamanan yang normal terjadi pada ibu hamil trimester III terjadi karena bertambahnya usia kandungan sehingga dengan membesarnya ukuran rahim karena pertumbuhan janin akan memberikan tekanan pada syaraf sekitar perut bagian bawah maka akan menyebabkan pegel dan kram kaki. Hal yang dapat mengurangi pegel pnggung

dan kram kaki yaitu ibu dapat melakukan senam hamil, olahraga pagi dengan jalan pagi, yoga, dll. Ibu mengerti dan paham penjelasan yang diberikan.

3. Menjelaskan pada ibu tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III agar sedini mungkin mendeteksi masalah atau komplikasi baik pada ibu maupun janin. Tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III meliputi: penglihatan kabur, nyeri kepala hebat, bengkak pada wajah, kaki dan tangan, keluar darah dari jalan lahir, air ketuban keluar sebelum waktunya, pergerakan janin dirasakan kurang dibandingkan sebelumnya. Jika ibu mengalami salah satu atau lebih tanda bahaya yang disebutkan ibu segera menghubungi petugas kesehatan dan datang ke fasilitas kesehatan untuk mendapatkan penanganan secepat mungkin. Ibu mengerti penjelasan yang diberikan.
4. Menginformasikan kepada ibu tentang persiapan persalinan meliputi rencana untuk memilih tempat persalinan, memilih tenaga kesehatan yang akan menolong ibu saat persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan, siapa yang akan menemani ibu saat persalinan, persiapan dana yaitu dana tabungan atau dana cadangan untuk biaya persalinan, menyiapkan calon pendonor yang memiliki golongan darah sama dengan ibu, menyiapkan kendaraan untuk mengantar ibu ke fasilitas kesehatan ketika terdapat tanda-tanda persalinan seperti (nyeri pinggang menjalar keperut bagian bawah, perut mulas-mulas yang teratur, timbulnya semakin sering dan semakin lama, keluar lendir bercampur darah dari jalan lahir atau keluar cairan ketuban dari jalan lahir), menyiapkan keperluan ibu dan bayi saat persalinan seperti pakaian ibu, pakaian bayi, dan pembalut untuk ibu, serta KTP dan kartu jaminan kesehatan. Ibu mengerti dengan penjelasan yang diberikan.
5. Memberikan KIE tentang tanda-tanda persalinan yaitu kenceng-kenceng sering dan teratur. Kenceng-kenceng persalinan tidak akan berkurang dengan istirahat. Keluar lendir darah atau air ketuban dari jalan lahir. Apabila ibu mengalami salah satu tanda persalinan tersebut segera datang ke pelayanan kesehatan. Ibu mengerti.

6. Memberitahu ibu untuk selalu memantau gerak janin. Apabila gerak janin berkurang atau tidak aktif, maka segera memeriksakan ke fasilitas kesehatan. Ibu bersedia memantau gerak janin
7. Mengingatkan dan menganjurkan ibu untuk minum rutin obat yang diberikan Puskesmas kepada ibu berupa kalsium (kalk) sebanyak 30 tablet diminum 1 kali sehari di pagi hari dan tablet tambah darah (Fe) sebanyak 30 tablet diminum 1 kali dalam sehari di malam hari. Menganjurkan ibu untuk minum obat setelah makan dan menggunakan air putih atau air jeruk agar penyerapan zat besi pada tablet fe lebih efektif. Ibu menerima obat yang diberikan oleh bidan dan bersedia mengonsumsi rutin.
8. Memberitahu ibu untuk selalu kontrol rutin ke Puskesmas Nglipar I sesuai anjuran bidan Puskesmas.

Hari /Tanggal : Senin, 19 Januari 2024

Media Pengkajian : *Whatsapp*

DATA SUBJEKTIF

Ibu mengatakan tidak ada keluhan dan sudah memiasakan diri mengurangi konsumsi air di malam hari guna mengurangi seringnya BAK. Ibu mengatakan sudah melakukan pemeriksaan skrining TM3 di Puskesmas saat usia kehamilan 34⁺² minggu di Puskesmas Nglipar I.

DATA OBJEKTIF

KU baik, kesadaran compos mentis. Pemeriksaan vital sign dan pemeriksaan fisik tidak dilakukan.

ANALISA

Ny. R umur 24 tahun G1P0Ab0Ah0 UK 34 minggu 6 hari dengan infeksi saluran kemih pada kehamilan.

PENATALAKSANAAN

1. Menganjurkan Ny. R untuk tetap mematuhi memenuhi kebutuhan gizi seimbang, pemenuhan cairan, istirahat cukup serta hindari stress.
2. Menganjurkan untuk tetap menjaga kesehatan dan memantau gerakan janin.
3. Memberitahu Ny. R untuk mengkonsumsi rutin obat yang diberikan puskesmas.

Hari /Tanggal : Selasa, 7 Februari 2024

Media Pengkajian : *Whatsapp*

DATA SUBJEKTIF

Ny. R mengatakan saat ini terkadang merasakan perutnya kenceng atau kram namun jarang dan mungkin disebabkan oleh kelelahan. Ibu mengatakan dirinya sehat serta gerakan janin aktif. Ibu telah melakukan ANC diusia 38 minggu. Selain itu juga ibu telah swab PCR guna persiapan persalinan pada 31 Januari 2024 dengan hasil negatif.

DATA OBJEKTIF

KU baik, kesadaran compos mentis. Pemeriksaan vital sign dan pemeriksaan fisik tidak dilakukan

ANALISA

Ny. R umur 27 tahun G1P0Ab0Ah0 UK 39 minggu dengan kehamilan normal

PENATALAKSANAAN

1. Mengingatkan ibu untuk menjaga personal hygiene dan memenuhi asupan nutrisi bergizi seimbang dan cairan selama hamil. Ibu sudah menerapkan sesuai anjuran yang diberikan.
2. Mengingatkan ulang kepada Ny. R mengenai tanda - tanda persalinan dan persiapan persalinan, memberitahu apabila Ny. R sudah merasakan tanda – tanda persalinan segera ke fasilitas kesehatan atau klinik bersalin. Ibu bersedia mengikuti saran yang diberikan.
3. Memberikan konseling teknik relaksasi, memberikan dukungan mental dan support serta memberikan afirmasi positif kepada Ny. R agar Ny. R tidak terlalu cemas atau takut menghadapi persalinan yang semakin dekat. Ibu berusaha untuk tenang dan tidak cemas saat menghadapi proses menjelang persalinan.
4. Memberitahu ibu untuk meneruskan terapi obat tablet tambah darah dan kalk yang telah diberikan.

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PERSALINAN PADA NY. R USIA 27 tahun
G1P0Ab0Ah0 UMUR KEHAMILAN 40 MINGGU 2 HARI DENGAN
PERSALINAN NORMAL**

Hari, Tanggal : Kamis, 16 Februari 2024

Pengkajian : Media whatsapp

DATA SUBJEKTIF

1. Alasan datang /keluhan utama : ibu mengatakan datang ke Klinik Mitra Husada dengan keluhan perut terasa kenceng-kenceng semakin teratur sejak pukul 15.00 WIB dan sudah mengeluarkan lendir darah di rumah sejak pukul 05.00 WIB. Ibu belum mengeluarkan keluar air ketubannya dari jalan lahir.

2. Riwayat Persalinan Ini

Di Klinik Mitra Husada, Ny. R mengatakan dilakukan pemeriksaan dalam pada jam 22.30 dan diberitahu bahwa pembukaan sudah 4 cm. Karena sudah memasuki kala I fase aktif maka Ny. R diminta untuk rawat inap di Klinik Mitra Husada untuk dilakukan observasi vital sign, pembukaan, his dan DJJ. Tanggal 17 Februari 2024 pada jam 01.00, ibu mengatakan seperti pecah ketuban selanjutnya dilakukan pemeriksaan dalam dan ibu sudah pembukaan 7cm dan ketuban berwarna jernih. Penatalaksanaan yaitu menganjurkan ibu miring ke kiri dan mengatur teknik relaksasi serta memberitahu ibu tidak boleh mengejan dulu. Selanjutnya pada pukul 05.00 WIB, Ny. R mengatakan perut semakin kenceng- kenceng dan merasa ingin BAB dan dilakukan pemeriksaan dalam. Ny. R dan suami diberitahu bahwa pembukaan sudah lengkap kemudian ibu dipimpin untuk meneran pukul 05.05 WIB. Bayi lahir spontan dan menangis kuat pada tanggal 17 Februari 2024 pukul 05.47 WIB, berjenis kelamin perempuan. Berat lahir 3.125gram dan panjang badan 48 cm. Ibu mengatakan setelah lahir, dilakukan IMD karena ibu dan bayi tidak ada masalah. Setelah bayi lahir, Ny. R dilakukan penyuntikan oksitosin 10 UI pada paha kanan. Kemudian pada pukul 05.50 WIB, plasenta lahir secara lengkap, kemudian bidan melakukan massase.

Kontraksi rahim Ny. R keras (baik). Berdasarkan Rekam Medis , Ny. R mengalami ruptur derajat II dan dilakukan penjahitan dengan anestesi pada perineum ibu. Ibu mengatakan selama 2 jam setelah melahirkan, ibu dan bayi dalam keadaan baik dan stabil.

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR By Ny. R USIA 0 HARI
CUKUP BULAN SESUAI MASA KEHAMILAN NORMAL**

Hari, tanggal pengkajian : 17 Februari 2024

Identitas Bayi

Nama : Bayi Ny. R

Umur : 1 hari

Tanggal Lahir : 17 Februari 2024 pukul 10.47 WIB

Jenis kelamin : Perempuan

Anak ke : 1

Identitas Orang Tua

Biodata	Ibu	Ayah
Nama	: Ny. R	Tn. A
Umur	: 27 tahun	28 tahun
Pendidikan	: SMK	SMK
Pekerjaan	: Karyawan Swasta	Karyawan Swasta
Agama	: Islam	Islam
Suku/ Bangsa	: Jawa/ Indonesia	Jawa/ Indonesia
Alamat	: Kedung keris Kulon, Kedungkeris Nglipar	

DATA SUBJEKTIF

Bayi Ny. R lahir tanggal 17 Februari 2024 pukul 05.47 WIB secara spontan pervaginam dan tidak ada kelainan. Ibu mengatakan setelah lahir, dilakukan IMD karena ibu dan bayi tidak ada masalah. Bayi Ny. R sudah diberikan salep mata pada mata kanan dan mata kiri serta injeksi vitamin K 1 mg secara IM pada paha kiri serta imunisasi Hb 0 pada paha kanan bayi. Hasil pemeriksaan berdasarkan buku KIA diperoleh berat badan lahir 3125 gram, panjang badan 48 cm, dan lingkar kepala 32 cm, lingkar dada 33 cm dan lingkar lengan atas 11 cm. Suhu : 36,6 °C, SPO₂: 97 %, RR : 56 x/menit, HR : 138 x/menit. Pemeriksaan fisik bayi menunjukkan bayi dalam keadaan normal, tidak diare, tidak ikterus, tidak ada kelainan maupun kecacatan. Ibu dan bayi dilakukan rawat gabung dan bayi dalam keadaan baik, tidak mengalami tanda bahaya pada bayi baru lahir. Pada tanggal 17

Februari 2024, ibu dan bayi sudah diperbolehkan untuk pulang ke rumah. Di Klinik Mitra Husada, Ibu mengatakan sudah diberikan KIE mengenai perawatan tali pusat yang benar, anjuran menjemur bayi, menjaga kehangatan bayi, pemberian ASI secara on demand, tanda bahaya bayi, dan kunjungan ulang bayi (KN II).

Hari, Tanggal : **Senin, 20 Februari 2024**

Metode Pengkajian : **Via Handphone (Whatsapp)**

S	Ibu mengatakan bayinya sudah BAB dan BAK dengan lancar, bayi tidak rewel, bayi mau menyusu dengan baik, tidak muntah. Ibu mengatakan bayi dalam keadaan sehat dan tidak ada keluhan, tali pusat dalam kondisi bersih, tidak ada keluar darah atau nanah.
O	Tidak dilakukan pemeriksaan karena menggunakan media WA.
A	By. Ny. R usia 3 hari cukup bulan sesuai masa kehamilan normal
P	Memberi konseling ibu untuk menjaga kehangatan bayinya, menganjurkan ibu dianjurkan lebih sering menyusui anaknya, menyusui dengan ASI agar kekebalan bayi terus bertambah. memberikan konseling ibu tentang perawatan tali pusat, memberitahu ibu tanda bahaya bayi baru lahir. Ibu mengatakan sudah mengikuti anjuran yang diberikan dan sudah mengerti informasi yang diberikan.

Hari, Tanggal : **Rabu, 8 Maret 2024**

Metode Pengkajian : **Via Handphone (Whatsapp)**

S	Ibu mengatakan saat ini bayinya tidak ada keluhan, menyusu dengan kuat, BAB dan BAK lancar, tidak muntah, tidak rewel, tidak diare, gerak aktif. Ibu mengatakan bayi telah imunisasi BCG di Puskesmas Nglipar I.
O	Keadaan umum baik, warna kulit kemerahan, tidak ikterik, suhu badan 36,8 °C, HR: 124 x/menit, respirasi : 46 x/menit. BB: 3100 gr. Tali pusat bayi kering sudah puput dan tidak ada tanda – tanda infeksi.
A	By. Ny. R usia 19 hari cukup bulan sesuai masa kehamilan normal

P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memberikan konseling mengenai ASI Eksklusif selama 6 bulan. 2. Memberikan KIE mengenai Kipi dari Imunisasi BCG 3. Menjelaskan pada ibu dan keluarga cara perawatan bayi sehari-hari yaitu : mempertahankan lingkungan tetap hangat, mencegah iritasi pada kulit bayi, membersihkan sekitar mulut dan leher bayi setiap selesai menyusui. Ibu mengerti informasi yang diberikan. 4. Mengingatkan ibu untuk tidak lupa jadwal imunisasi selanjutnya sesuai jadwal imunisasi puskesmas
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Hari, Tanggal : **Jumat, 17 Maret 2024**

Metode Pengkajian : **Via Handphone (Whatsapp)**

S	Ibu mengatakan saat ini bayinya dalam kondisi sehat dan tidak ada keluhan. Ibu mengatakan bayinya meyusu dengan kuat, BAB dan BAK bayi lancar, tidak demam dan tidak diare.
O	Tidak dilakukan karena menggunakan media whatsapp.
A	By. Ny. R usia 28 hari cukup bulan sesuai masa kehamilan normal
P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memberitahu ibu untuk selalu mencuci tangan sebelum memegang atau memberikan ASI pada bayinya. Ibu bersedia untuk mengikuti saran yang diberikan. 2. Mengajukan ibu menyusui per 2 jam sekali atau on demand. Apabila ibu kerepotan bisa dilakukan pumping sehingga pengosongan payudara lancar sehingga terhindari dari bendungan asi. 3. Mengingatkan ibu untuk tetap menjaga kehangatan bayi. Ibu bersedia menjaga kehangatan bayinya.

Hari, Tanggal : Rabu, 05 April 2024

Metode Pengkajian : Kunjungan Rumah

S	Ibu mengatakan saat ini bayinya dalam kondisi sehat dan tidak ada keluhan.
O	Keadaan umum baik, kulit tidak ikterik, kulit kemerahan, tali pusat sudah puput. Pemeriksaan vital sign bayi dalam batas normal, S: 36,5 °C, RR : 44 x/menit, HR : 126 x/menit.
A	By. Ny. R usia 45 hari cukup bulan sesuai masa kehamilan dalam keadaan normal
P	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Menjelaskan hasil pemeriksaan, mengingatkan ibu untuk selalu mencuci tangan sebelum memegang atau memberikan ASI pada bayinya. Ibu sudah mempraktikkan setiap hari2. Memberi konseling ibu untuk menjaga kehangatan bayinya dengan membedong bayi dan memakaikan topi serta segera mengganti popok bayi apabila BAB/BAK. Ibu sudah melakukan anjuran yang diberikan.3. Mengingatkan ibu untuk melakukan imunisasi Pentabio, Polio serta PCV pada bayinya sesuai jadwal yang dianjurkan bidan Puskesmas Nglipar I. Ibu bersedia untuk mengimunisasi bayinya sesuai dengan jadwal.

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA NIFAS Ny. R USIA 24 TAHUN
P1Ab0Ah1 POSTPARTUM HARI KE-1 NORMAL**

Metode Pengkajian : Via Handphone (*Whatsapp*)

Hari, Tanggal : 18 Februari 2024

Pukul : 10.30 WIB

DATA SUBJEKTIF

1. Identitas

Biodata	Ibu	Suami
Nama	: Ny. R	Tn. A
Umur	: 27 tahun	28 tahun
Pendidikan	: SMK	SMK
Pekerjaan	: Swasta	Swasta
Agama	: Islam	Islam
Suku/ Bangsa	: Jawa/ Indonesia	Jawa/ Indonesia
Alamat	: Kedung keris Kulon, Kedungkeris Nglipar	

2. Keluhan

Ibu mengatakan ASI sudah keluar dan merasa nyeri pada jahitan.

3. Riwayat kehamilan dan persalinan terakhir

Masa kehamilan : 40 minggu 2 hari
Tanggal dan jam persalinan : 17 Februari 2024 pukul 05.47 WIB
Tempat persalinan : Klinik Mitra Husada, Penolong: Bidan
Jenis persalinan : Spontan
Komplikasi : Tidak ada komplikasi
Plasenta : Lahir spontan dan lengkap
Perineum : Ruptur derajat 2

4. Keadaan bayi baru lahir

Lahir tanggal : 17 Februari 2024 jam 05.47 WIB
Masa gestasi : 40 minggu 2 hari
BB/PB lahir : 3125 gram/ 48 cm.

Jenis kelamin : Perempuan
Komplikasi : Tidak ada
Cacat bawaan : Tidak ada
Rawat gabung : Ya

5. Riwayat postpartum

- a. Mobilisasi : Ibu sudah dapat berdiri dan berjalan sendiri
- b. Pola makan dan minum : Ibu sudah menghabiskan makanan yang diberikan Puskesmas dan minum air putih 7- 8 gelas .
- c. Pola eliminasi : belum BAB setelah postpartum dan sudah BAK secara spontan
- d. Pola personal hygiene: Ibu sudah mengerti mengenai perawatan hygiene selama masa nifas karena bidan di Puskesmas sudah menjelaskan
- e. Pola menyusui : ASI sudah keluar, bayi sering disusui per 2 jam.

6. Keadaan psiko sosial

- a. Kelahiran ini: kelahiran ini diinginkan oleh ibu, suami, dan keluarga.
- b. Pengetahuan ibu tentang masa nifas dan perawatan bayi
Ibu mengetahui saat masa nifas harus makan yang banyak dan bergizi, memperbanyak minum minimal 2 – 3 liter per hari, dan harus sering menyusui bayi.
- c. Tanggapan keluarga terhadap persalinan dan kelahiran bayinya
Suami dan keluarga merasa senang dengan kelahiran bayinya serta membantu segala keperluan dan kebutuhan Ny. R dan bayi.

7. Riwayat kehamilan, persalinan dan nifas yang lalu: ibu mengatakan ini merupakan kelahiran putri pertama dan sebelumnya ibu tidak pernah keguguran.

8. Riwayat kontrasepsi yang digunakan : Ibu mengatakan belum pernah menggunakan alat kontrasepsi jenis apapun.

9. Riwayat Kesehatan

- a. Ibu mengatakan tidak pernah atau sedang menderita penyakit hipertensi, asma, jantung, DM, TBC, HIV dan hepatitis B.

- b. Ibu mengatakan keluarga tidak pernah atau sedang menderita penyakit hipertensi, asma, jantung, DM, TBC, HIV dan hepatitis B.

DATA OBJEKTIF

Pemeriksaan tidak dilakukan secara langsung karena hanya menggunakan media whatsapp akan tetapi berdasarkan buku KIA serta rekam medis di klinik Mitra Husada, hasil pemeriksaan yang dilakukan di Klinik Mitra Husada pada tanggal 17 Februari 2024 menunjukkan bahwa Ny. R dalam keadaan umum baik, TD: 120/76 mmHg, RR: 70 x/menit, S: 36,5 °C, RR: 21 x/menit. Perdarahan dalam batas normal, kontraksi uterus keras, TFU 2 jari dibawah pusat, lochea rubra, pemeriksaan jalan lahir : terdapat luka jahitan ruptur grade II.

ANALISA

Ny. R usia 27 tahun P1Ab0Ah1 postpartum hari ke-1 dengan nyeri jahitan.

PENATALAKSANAAN

1. Memberikan konseling bahwa nyeri jahitan yang ibu rasakan merupakan hal normal dan seiring berjalannya waktu, nyeri tersebut akan hilang. Salah satu cara untuk mempercepat pemulihan bekas luka jahitan yaitu dengan memenuhi kebutuhan nutrisi terutama makanan yang tinggi protein seperti telur,daging, ikan gabus dll dan memenuhi cairan selama masa nifas dengan minum minimal 2- 3 liter/hari
2. Menganjurkan ibu untuk sering menyusui bayinya agar produksi ASI meningkat dan terciptanya *bounding attachment*. Ibu mengerti
3. Mengingatkan ibu tentang personal hygiene yaitu untuk selalu menjaga kebersihan diri yaitu mandi 2 kali sehari, membersihkan daerah kewanitaan dengan membasuh dari arah depan ke belakang kemudian dikeringkan dengan kain/handuk kering. ibu mengerti dan akan melakukan anjuran yang diberikan bidan.

Hari, Tanggal

: Rabu, 20 Februari 2024

Metode Pengkajian : Via Handphone (Whatsapp)

S	Ibu mengatakan ASI sudah keluar, luka jahitan masih terasa nyeri. Ibu sudah BAK dan belum BAB. Ibu sudah makan dengan makanan yang telah disediakan dan sudah meminum terapi obat yang telah diberikan. Ibu mengatakan hari ini kontrol nifas di Klinik Mitra Husada
O	Tidak dilakukan pemeriksaan secara langsung. Akan tetapi, berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan yang dilakukan di Klinik Mitra Husada menunjukkan bahwa ibu dalam keadaan baik, tidak ada masalah pada nifasnya. Luka jahitan baik tidak ada tanda-tanda infeksi
A	Ny. R usia 24 tahun P1Ab0Ah1 postpartum hari ke-3 normal
P	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Memberikan KIE kepada ibu untuk istirahat yang cukup atau istirahat saat bayi tidur sehingga ibu tidak merasa kelelahan karena apabila ibu kelelahan dapat mempengaruhi produksi ASI. Kebutuhan tidur ibu nifas dalam sehari kurang lebih delapan jam pada malam hari dan satu jam pada siang hari. Pola istirahat dan aktivitas ibu selama nifas yang kurang dapat menyebabkan kelelahan dan berdampak pada produksi ASI. Ibu bersedia untuk melakukan anjuran bidan2. Menganjurkan ibu untuk memberikan ASI eksklusif selama 6 bulan kepada bayinya. Menganjurkan ibu untuk memberikan ASI sesering mungkin atau memberikan ASI minimal 2 jam sekali. Bila bayi tidur lebih dari 2 jam, maka bangun bayi untuk minum ASI. Ibu sudah melakukannya dengan baik3. Memberikan KIE mengenai perawatan luka jahitan perineum yaitu setiap selesai mandi luka ditempel kassa yang diberi betadine, setiap mandi dan selesai BAB dan BAK dibersihkan dari arah depan ke belakang. Ibu mengerti informasi yang diberikan.

Hari, Tanggal : Kamis, 25 Februari 2024 pukul 10.15 WIB

Metode Pengkajian : Kunjungan Rumah

S	Ibu mengatakan produksi ASI keluar lancar, puting susu tidak lecet, masih terasa sedikit nyeri pada luka jahitan perineum, darah berwarna merah bercampur kekuningan. Ny. R memberikan ASI tiap 2 jam sekali atau on demand. Pemenuhan nutrisi ibu makan 3-4 kali/hari dengan nasi, sayur, lauk dan buah, cemilan. Minum 2-3 liter/hari dengan air putih, teh, jus buah. Ibu sudah melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari dan tidak ada keluhan. BAB 1x/hari dan BAK 5-7 x/hari serta tidak ada keluhan. Pada malam hari ibu tidur selama 5 - 6 jam dan siang hari jarang tidur
O	Keadaan umum ibu baik, pemeriksaan tekanan darah : 123/77 mmHg, S : 36,8° C, RR : 20 x/menit, N : 78x/menit. Pemeriksaan fisik : tidak ada pembengkakan pada wajah, sklera mata putih, konjungtiva merah muda, payudara tidak ada kemerahan, tidak ada pembengkakan, tidak ada bendungan ASI, pemeriksaan abdomen, TFU pertengahan symphysis dan pusat, kontraksi keras. Lochea sanguinolenta.
A	Ny. R umur 24 tahun P1Ab0Ah1 postpartum hari ke - 5 normal.
P	Penatalaksanaan yang diberikan yaitu menjelaskan hasil pemeriksaan, memastikan teknik menyusui ibu benar, menganjurkan ibu untuk menjaga personal hygiene, pola aktivitas, ASI on demand, istirahat yang cukup, menyarankan agar suami ikut bergantian membantu merawat bayi dan memberikan apresiasi kepada ibu karena ingin tetap ASI eksklusif selama 6 bulan pertama untuk bayinya.

Hari, Tanggal : **Jumat, 11 Februari 2024**
Pengkajian : **melalui WA dan buku KIA**

DATA SUBJEKTIF

Ny. R datang ke Puskesmas Nglipar I untuk kontrol nifas (KN II) dan tidak ada keluhan. Bayi sering diteteki, pola eliminasi, BAB 1 kali/hari, BAK 5-6 x/hari, pola nutrisi : 3 x / hari dengan jenis nasi lauk dan sayur serta buah – buahan. Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan tanda-tanda vital pada buku KIA menunjukkan tekanan darah 126/88 mmHg, pernafasan 19 kali per menit, suhu 36, 3 °C, nadi 94 x/mnt. Kontraksi uterus baik, TFU pertengahan simfisis pusat dan pusat, lochea berwarna merah kecoklatan (*lochea sanguelenta*), tidak berbau busuk, terdapat luka jahit di perineum, tidak ada tanda- tanda infeksi

Hari, Tanggal : **Jumat, 25 Februari 2024**
Pengkajian : **Melalui WA dan buku KIA**

DATA SUBJEKTIF

Ny. R datang ke Puskesmas Nglipar I untuk kontrol nifas (KN III) dan mengatakan tidak ada keluhan. Hasil pemeriksaan tanda-tanda vital pada buku KIA menunjukkan keadaan umum ibu baik, tekanan darah : 123/83, N : 88 x/menit, N : 97 x/menit,TFU tidak teraba, lochea alba, jahitan kering.

Hari, Tanggal : **Rabu, 05 April 2024 pukul 10.00 WIB**
Metode Pengkajian : **Kunjungan Rumah**

S	Ibu mengatakan produksi ASI keluar lancar, puting susu tidak lecet,. Ny. R memberikan ASI tiap 2 jam sekali atau on demand. Pemenuhan nutrisi ibu makan 3-4 kali/hari dengan nasi, sayur, lauk dan buah, cemilan. Minum 2-3 liter/hari dengan air putih, dan jus buah. Ibu sudah melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari dan tidak ada keluhan. BAB 1x/hari dan BAK 5-7 x/hari serta tidak ada keluhan. Pada malam hari ibu tidur selama 6 -7 jam dan siang hari 1 jam. Ibu mengatakan belum menggunakan alat kontrasepsi dan masih mendiskusikan dengan suami.
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O	Pemeriksaan tanda-tanda vital tekanan darah 120/80 mmHg, pernafasan 20 kali per menit, suhu 36,7°C, nadi 86 x/mnt. tidak ada pengeluaran abnormal pervaginam.
A	Ny. R umur 27 tahun P1Ab0Ah1 postpartum hari ke – 45 normal.
P	Menjelaskan hasil pemeriksaan, mengingatkan ibu untuk tetap ASI eksklusif selama 6 bulan pertama, memberikan KIE tentang macam macam metode dan alat kontrasepsi pasca persalinan, keuntungan dan kerugiannya tiap alat kontrasepsi. Menganjurkan ibu untuk berdiskusi dengan suami mengenai KB pasca bersalin atau alat kontrasepsi yang akan digunakan setelah masa nifas selesai agar jarak kehamilannya bisa diatur dan proses pemulihan organ reproduksinya berjalan dengan baik. Setelah diberikan konseling, ibu mengatakan belum menentukan pilihan, Ny. R masih ingin berdiskusi terlebih dahulu dengan suaminya.

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN KELUARGA BERENCANA
PADA NY. R USIA 27 TAHUN P1Ab0Ah1 DENGAN KB METODE
AMENOREA LAKTASI

Hari, Tanggal : Rabu, 25 februari 2024

Pengkajian dan asuhan melalui kunjungan rumah

S	Ibu mengatakan menggunakan metode kontrasepsi alami sementara yaitu metode amenorea laktasi. Ibu mengatakan bahwa Ibu saat ini memberikan ASI eksklusif kepada bayinya. Ibu belum mendapatkan haid kembali sejak melahirkan. Ibu tidak pernah menderita atau sedang menderita penyakit hipertensi, jantung, DM, kanker payudara, tumor payudara, mioma.
O	Keadaan umum baik, kesadaran compos mentis. Pemeriksaan tanda-tanda vital tekanan darah 120/80 mmHg, pernafasan 20 kali per menit, suhu 36,7°C, nadi 86 x/mnt. tidak ada pengeluaran abnormal pervaginam.
A	Ny. R umur 27 tahun P1Ab0Ah1 dengan KB alami Metode Amenorea laktasi.
P	Memberikan konseling ulang mengenai keuntungan, kerugian, syarat yang harus dipenuhi pada KB dengan metode amenorea laktasi. Memberitahu ibu untuk segera ke puskesmas apabila sudah mantap menggunakan alat kontrasepsi KB pasca salin. Ibu bersedia untuk ke fasilitas kesehatan apabila sudah mendapatkan keputusan dengan suami untuk menggunakan alat kontrasepsi KB.

INFORMED CONSENT (SURAT PERSETUJUAN)

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

N a m a : Ratri Dwi Ambarawati
Tempat / Tgl lahir : Gunungkidul, 1 Januari 1997
A l a m a t : Kedungkeris Kulon, Kedungkeris Nglipar

Bersama ini menyatakan kesediaanya sebagai pasien pada Asuhan *Continuity of Care* (COC) pada mahasiswa Program Studi Profesi Kebidanan Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta Tahun Akademik 2023/2024. Saya telah menerima penjelasan sebagai berikut :

1. Setiap tindakan yang dipilih, bertujuan untuk memberikan Asuhan Kebidanan berkesinambungan dalam rangka meningkatkan dan mempertahankan kesehatan fisik, mental keluarga. Namun demikian, setiap tindakan mempunyai risiko, baik yang telah diduga, maupun yang tidak diduga sebelumnya.
2. Pemberi asuhan telah menjelaskan bahwa akan berusaha sebaik mungkin untuk melakukan asuhan kebidanan dan menghindari kemungkinan terjadinya risiko agar diperoleh hasil yang optimal.
3. Semua penjelasan tersebut diatas, sudah saya maklumi dan dijelaskan dengan kalimat yang jelas, sehingga saya mengerti arti asuhan dan tindakan yang diberikan kepada saya. Dengan demikian terdapat kesepahaman antara pasien dan pemberi asuhan, untuk mencegah timbulnya masalah hukum di kemudian hari.

Demikian Surat Persetujuan ini saya buat tanpa paksaan dari pihak manapun dan agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta 15 Januari 2024

Mahasiswa



Shintha Kusumaning Pribadi

Pasien



Ratri Dwi Ambarawati

Lampiran 3 Surat Keterangan Selesai Pendampingan

Surat keterangan

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama pembimbing klinik : Asmiyatun, S.Tr Keb., Bdn.

Instansi : UPT Puskesmas Nglipar 1

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Mahasiswa : Shintha Kusumaning Pribadi

NIM : P07124523096

Prodi : Pendidikan profesi bidan

Jurusan : kebidanan poltekkes kemenkes Yogyakarta

Telah selesai melakukan asuhan kebidanan berkesinambungan dalam rangka pembuatan tugas akhir program Pendidikan profesi bidan.

Asuhan dilakukan pada tanggal 08 januari 2024 sampai dengan 10 Februari 2024

Judul asuhan : ASUHAN KEBIDANAN BERKESINAMBUNGAN PADA NY. R UMUR 27 TAHUN DARI MASA KEHAMILAN NORMAL SAMPAI KELUARGA BERENCANA DI PUSKESMAS NGLIPAR I

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Gunungkidul, 1 April 2024

Pembimbing Klinik

(Asmiyatun S.Tr Keb Bdn)

Lampiran 4 Dokumentasi Kegiatan Pendampingan



REVIEW ARTICLE

Exercise for the prevention of low back and pelvic girdle pain in pregnancy: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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Abstract

Background and objective: The effect of exercise in prevention of low back and pelvic girdle pain during pregnancy is uncertain. This study aimed to assess the effect of exercise on low back pain, pelvic girdle pain and associated sick leave.

Databases and data treatment: Literature searches were conducted in PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, ResearchGate and ClinicalTrials.gov databases from their inception through May 2017. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were eligible for inclusion in the review if they compared an exercise intervention with usual daily activities and at least some of the participants were free from low back pain and/or pelvic girdle pain at baseline. Methodological quality of included studies was evaluated using the Cochrane Collaboration's tool. A random-effects meta-analysis was performed, and heterogeneity and publication bias were assessed.

Results: Eleven randomized controlled trials (2347 pregnant women) qualified for meta-analyses. Exercise reduced the risk of low back pain in pregnancy by 9% (pooled risk ratio (RR) = 0.91, 95% CI 0.83–0.99, $I^2 = 0\%$, seven trials, $N = 1175$), whereas it had no protective effect on pelvic girdle pain (RR = 0.99, CI 0.83–1.21, $I^2 = 0\%$, four RCTs, $N = 565$) or lumbopelvic pain (RR = 0.96, CI 0.90–1.02, $I^2 = 0\%$, eight RCTs, $N = 1737$). Furthermore, exercise prevented new episodes of sick leave due to lumbopelvic pain (RR = 0.79, CI 0.64–0.99, $I^2 = 0\%$, three RCTs, $N = 1168$). There was no evidence of publication bias.

Conclusion: Exercise appears to reduce the risk of low back pain in pregnant women, and sick leave because of lumbopelvic pain, but there is no clear evidence for an effect on pelvic girdle pain.

Significance: Exercise has a small protective effect against low back pain during pregnancy.

1. Introduction

Lumbopelvic pain, defined as pain in the low back (lumbar region) and/or pelvic girdle (symphysis pubis, sacroiliac joint and gluteal region) (Wu et al., 2004), is the most common musculoskeletal complaint in pregnancy (Vernani et al., 2010). More than half of pregnant women experience low back

pain (Kovacs et al., 2012; Gjestland et al., 2013), and 10–65% pelvic girdle pain (Vleeming et al., 2008; Kovacs et al., 2012; Gjestland et al., 2013; Owe et al., 2016). Moreover, the pain is frequently rated as moderate to severe (Wu et al., 2004). The prevalence of lumbopelvic pain in the postpartum period is only about half that during pregnancy (Wu et al., 2004).

Redefining Maternal Wellness: The Role of Antenatal Exercises in Musculoskeletal Issues Among Primigravida Mothers

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Abstract

During pregnancy, there are notable alterations in biomechanics, hormones, and vascular functioning, which frequently result in a range of musculoskeletal ailments, including back pain, leg cramps, and pelvic girdle discomfort. The significance of pregnancy-related musculoskeletal problems on women's daily functioning and general well-being is highlighted by their widespread occurrence worldwide, necessitating heightened focus and implementation of effective therapeutic approaches. The main aim of this study were to assess the effectiveness of prenatal exercises in musculoskeletal discomfort and investigate the association between post-intervention levels of discomfort and certain demographic factors. A quantitative technique was used in this study, utilizing a pre-experimental design conducted for three months. A total of 60 primigravida mothers were selected as participants through purposive sampling. The study was conducted in a Maternity Tertiary Care Center located in Tamil Nadu. The intervention encompassed the provision of antenatal exercises, specifically focusing on abdominal tightness, pelvic tilting, and foot and ankle movements. The researcher demonstrated the exercises for 20 minutes, and afterward, mothers were asked to perform the activities themselves. The process was monitored and observed for two weeks. The findings were statistically significant, suggesting a noteworthy decrease in musculoskeletal disorders following the implementation of the intervention. The statistical analysis revealed a significant degree of significance ($P < 0.001$), confirming the efficacy of the exercises. Before the implementation of the intervention, a significant proportion of mothers, namely, 45 (75%) reported experiencing moderate back pain. However, following the intervention, this percentage notably fell to 33.34% (20). The incidence of moderate pelvic pain decreased from 80% (48) to 50% (18), and a comparable pattern was observed in the reduction of leg cramps. Additionally, the research identified significant associations between the improvements and a range of demographic and obstetric factors, including the level of education, occupation, family structure, age at marriage, and weight of the mother. The results highlight the significance of incorporating antenatal exercises as a regular component of prenatal care to minimize musculoskeletal discomfort, hence promoting the overall health and well-being of expectant mothers.

Categories: Obstetrics/Gynecology, Pain Management, Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
Keywords: pregnancy-related ailments, maternal wellness, musculoskeletal ailments, primigravida mothers, antenatal exercises

Introduction

Pregnancy represents a significant period of transformation in a woman's life, characterized by notable manifestations of creative and nurturing capacities [1]. This is a critical phase during which maternal health significantly impacts the overall welfare of the developing fetus. This particular period is distinguished by notable physical and physiological transformations, as the human body adjusts to facilitate the development of the growing fetus within the uterus [2]. The physiological alterations in biomechanics, hormone regulation, and vascular dynamics that occur during pregnancy have been associated with a diverse array of musculoskeletal problems. The displacement of the uterus during pregnancy results in a redistribution of the body's center of gravity, hence imposing mechanical strain on the physiological system [3]. Hormonal variations during pregnancy contribute to joint laxity, while fluid retention can exert pressure on soft tissues, rendering pregnant women more vulnerable to musculoskeletal problems. Frequently reported issues encompass a range of common ailments, such as back pain, leg cramps, and peripheral neuropathies, with spinal pain being the predominant concern [4].

The occurrence of pregnancy-induced neuromechanical changes, including modifications in stride, posture, and sensory input, escalates the susceptibility to musculoskeletal problems and fall-related accidents [5]. As an example, the pelvis undergoes a tilting motion, causing the back to arch to sustain equilibrium, frequently resulting in suboptimal postural alignment. Moreover, the progressive increase in body mass and hormonal fluctuations experienced during pregnancy can have an impact on the foot, contributing to feelings of pain [6]. Recent research has indicated that musculoskeletal disorders exhibit the highest prevalence during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy. In the absence of appropriate therapy, these relatively mild

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BMJ Open Effectiveness of breathing exercises, foot reflexology and back massage (BRM) on labour pain, anxiety, duration, satisfaction, stress hormones and newborn outcomes among primigravidae during the first stage of labour in Saudi Arabia: a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Labour pain is among the severest pains primigravidae may experience during pregnancy. Failure to address labour pain and anxiety may lead to abnormal labour. Despite the many complementary non-pharmacological approaches to coping with labour pain, the quality of evidence is low and best approaches are not established. This study protocol describes a proposed investigation of the effects of a combination of breathing exercises, foot reflexology and back massage (BRM) on the labour experiences of primigravidae.

Methods and analysis This randomised controlled trial will involve an intervention group receiving BRM and standard labour care, and a control group receiving only standard labour care. Primigravidae of 26–34 weeks of gestation without chronic diseases or pregnancy-related complications will be recruited from antenatal clinics. Eligible and consenting patients will be randomly allocated to the intervention or the control group stratified by intramuscular pethidine use. The BRM intervention will be delivered by a trained massage therapist. The primary outcomes of labour pain and anxiety will be measured during and after uterine contractions at baseline (cervical dilatation 6 cm) and post BRM hourly for 2 hours. The secondary outcomes include maternal stress hormone (adrenocorticotropic hormone, cortisol and oxytocin) levels, maternal vital signs (V/S), fetal heart rate, labour duration, Apgar scores and maternal satisfaction. The sample size is estimated based on the between-group difference of 0.6 in anxiety scores, 95% power and 5% α error, which yields a required sample size of 154 (77 in each group) accounting for a 20% attrition rate. The between-group and within-group outcome measures will be examined with mixed-effect regression models, time series analyses and paired t-test or equivalent non-parametric tests, respectively.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This single-blind, parallel, randomised controlled trial will explore the combined effects of breathing exercises, foot reflexology and back massage (BRM) on pain and anxiety during labour in healthy primigravidae with a singleton fetus.
- The effects of BRM will also be examined through objective physiological measurement of stress hormone levels and comparison of these levels between groups before and after the intervention.
- The intervention will be applied for 1 hour and only once during the first stage of labour after cervical dilatation of 6 cm.
- Blinding of the primigravidae mothers is not possible, and there may be bias in the self-assessed subjective outcomes such as the Visual Analogue Scale.
- The expertise and experience of the nursing graduates who are trained to be the massage therapists is considered an important factor in the quality of treatment provided and this may underestimate the effect of BRM.

Ethics and dissemination Ethical approval was obtained from the Ethical Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects of the Ministry of Health in the Saudi Arabia (H-02-K-076-0319-109) on 14 April 2019, and from the Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects (JKEUPM) Universiti Putra Malaysia on 23 October 2019, reference number: JKEUPM-2019-169. Written informed consent will be obtained from all participants. Results from this trial will be presented at regional, national and international conferences and published in indexed journals. Trial registration number ISRCTN87414969, registered 3 May 2019.

REVIEW

Open Access

Vitamin K prophylaxis in newborns

Sophie Jullien 



Abstract

We looked at existing recommendations and supporting evidence on the effectiveness of vitamin K given after birth in preventing the haemorrhagic disease of the newborn (HDN). We conducted a literature search up to the 10th of December 2019 by using key terms and manual search in selected sources. We summarized the recommendations and the strength of the recommendation when and as reported by the authors. We summarized the main findings of systematic reviews with the certainty of the evidence as reported. All newborns should receive vitamin K prophylaxis, as it has been proven that oral and intramuscular prophylactic vitamin K given after birth are effective for preventing classical HDN. There are no randomized trials looking at the efficacy of vitamin K supplement on late HDN. There are no randomized trials comparing the oral and intramuscular route of administration of prophylactic vitamin K in newborns. From older trials and surveillance data, it seems that there is no significant difference between the intramuscular and the oral regimens for preventing classical and late HDN, provided that the oral regimen is duly completed. Evidence assessing vitamin K prophylaxis in preterm infants is scarce.

Keywords: Vitamin K deficiency bleeding, Vitamin K prophylaxis, Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, Newborn

Background

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) European Region is developing a new pocket book for primary health care for children and adolescents in Europe. This article is part of a series of reviews, which aim to summarize the existing recommendations and the most recent evidence on preventive interventions applied to children under 5 years of age to inform the WHO editorial group to make recommendations for health promotion in primary health care. In this article, we looked at existing recommendations and supporting evidence on the effectiveness of vitamin K given after birth in preventing the haemorrhagic disease of the newborn (HDN).

Why is vitamin K important?

Vitamin K is required for the synthesis of coagulation factors, being essential for blood clotting. Vitamin K deficiency can lead to excessive and severe bleeding.

Context

In an infant, vitamin K deficiency can cause bleeding known as HDN or vitamin K deficiency bleeding (VKDB). It can present through three distinct forms: early, classical and late. The early disease occurs within the first 24 h of life and cannot be prevented by prophylactic administration of vitamin K to the newborn. The classical form presents between the days 1 and 7. The late onset HDN occurs between 7 days and 6 months of life, although it is more common between 14 days and 3 months of life, mainly in fully breastfed infants and typically with cutaneous, gastrointestinal or intracranial haemorrhage. At birth, newborns present low level of vitamin K because of the limited placental transfer, a sterile gut, and their immature liver. Therefore, newborns are susceptible to develop HDN. Pre-term infants are potentially at higher risk of HDN due to

The complete list of abbreviations can be accessed as supplementary file in <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-021-02638-8>.

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Interventions for preventing ophthalmia neonatorum (Review)

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Diagnosis and Management of Central Congenital Hypothyroidism

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Central congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is defined as thyroid hormone (TH) deficiency at birth due to insufficient stimulation by the pituitary of the thyroid gland. The incidence of central CH is currently estimated at around 1:13,000. Central CH may occur in isolation, but in the majority of cases (60%) it is part of combined pituitary hormone deficiencies (CPHD). In recent years several novel genetic causes of isolated central CH have been discovered (*IGSF1*, *TBL1X*, *IRS4*), and up to 90% of isolated central CH cases can be genetically explained. For CPHD the etiology usually remains unknown, although pituitary stalk interruption syndrome does seem to be the most common anatomic pituitary malformation associated with CPHD. Recent studies have shown that central CH is a more severe condition than previously thought, and that early detection and treatment leads to good neurodevelopmental outcome. However, in the neonatal period the clinical diagnosis is often missed despite hospital admission because of feeding problems, hypoglycemia and prolonged jaundice. This review provides an update on the etiology and prognosis of central CH, and a practical approach to diagnosis and management of this intriguing condition.

Keywords: central congenital hypothyroidism, isolated central congenital hypothyroidism, combined pituitary hormone deficiencies, etiology, diagnosis, management, pituitary stalk interruption syndrome

INTRODUCTION

Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is defined as thyroid hormone (TH) deficiency at birth, either due to defective thyroid gland development or function (primary or thyroidal CH), or due to insufficient stimulation by the pituitary of an otherwise normal thyroid gland (central CH) (1). Central CH is often accompanied by other pituitary hormone deficiencies (combined pituitary hormone deficiency, CPHD), but can also be an isolated condition. Because TH deficiency early in life is harmful to brain growth and development, and difficult to recognize shortly after birth, newborn screening (NBS) programs for CH have been implemented in many countries worldwide since the 1970s. These programs enable early detection and treatment of CH, and successfully prevent brain damage and subsequent mental retardation (2).

The first NBS programs for CH were total thyroxine (T4)-based, combined with, or followed by thyrotropin (thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH) measurement (T4+TSH and T4-reflex TSH, respectively). Although the main objective of these programs was detection of primary CH, they also

Article

Nutrient Intake during Pregnancy and Post-Partum: ECLIPSES Study

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Abstract: Pregnancy and post-partum are critical periods in which nutritional intake is essential to maternal and child health. Our aim was to describe dietary intake during pregnancy and post-partum and assess its adequacy. A longitudinal study was conducted on 793 pregnant women. Data about maternal characteristics, health, diet and lifestyle were assessed. Energy and nutritional intake were compared to the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA). The results showed that the intake of energy (82.6%), protein (80.6%) and carbohydrate (99.5%) was adequate (above 80% of RDA) during pregnancy, as were vitamins C, B2 and B12; but vitamin D, iron and folate intake were a long way from RDA (below 35%). Similar results were observed for the post-partum period although fiber, and vitamins E and C decreased compared to intake during pregnancy. In conclusion, although nutritional requirements increase during gestation, pregnant women did not increase their energy and nutritional intake during pregnancy and postpartum and they had a high risk of deficient intake of vitamin D, iron and folates during pregnancy, and therefore, of developing an unfavorable nutritional status, contrary to health recommendations. These findings underscore the necessity of intensive nutrition programs during and after pregnancy.

Keywords: pregnancy; lactation; post-partum; energy and nutrient intake; adequacy

1. Introduction

Pregnancy and lactation are an essential stage of the lifecycle during which an adequate diet is crucial in order to meet the increased nutritional requirements of the mother [1], respond to the physiological demands of pregnancy and milk production, and ensure the healthy development of the fetus [2].

Inadequate maternal nutrition, and especially a deficit of essential nutrients, is associated with negative health outcomes in both the mother and the child [3–6]. The key nutrients that are particularly important during pregnancy and lactation include iron, folates, calcium and vitamin D [7,8]. Poor maternal nutrition is associated with iron deficiency, which can lead to low birth weight (<2500 g); folate deficiency, which can cause neural tube defects [9,10]; and calcium deficiency, which increases the risk of hypertension during pregnancy and also contributes to bone demineralization [11]. Vitamin D plays an important role

Exercise after pregnancy



CFP 

Philippa Inge, Jessica J Orchard,
Rosie Purdue, John W Orchard

Background

Exercise is a critical protective factor for most chronic medical conditions and is strongly recommended during pregnancy and the postpartum period. The preventive health effect of exercise status (versus non-exercise) is similar to the effect of being a non-smoker (versus smoker). This makes lifelong exercise habits for the population critical for public health. Childbirth is a traumatic process (whether vaginal or by Caesarean section) that temporarily prevents usual exercise postpartum.

Objective

The aim of this article is to describe the return to normal exercise in the months postpartum, including the additional challenge of commencing good exercise habits for those new mothers who were not regular exercisers before childbirth.

Discussion

Pelvic issues, regardless of mode of delivery, affect return to exercise postpartum. Development of musculoskeletal injuries is also a significant risk, for example De Quervain's tenosynovitis from new activities such as changing, bathing and nursing. Hormonal and postural changes, extra body weight and support networks all affect successful return to exercise.

BENEFITS OF REGULAR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY on physical and emotional health are well documented and widely accepted.¹ Short-term benefits include improved mood, promotion of weight loss and maintenance of cardiovascular fitness. Longer-term benefits for both mother and child include weight management, reduction in chronic cardiometabolic disease, management of mental health and modelling healthy behaviours for families. There is strong evidence that exercise is beneficial for the majority of Australia's national health priorities.²

Exercise during pregnancy is strongly recommended³ and can be performed safely without risk to the mother or fetus.⁴ Women who remain active during pregnancy are more easily able to incorporate an exercise routine postpartum.

Despite these benefits, many women do not return to pre-pregnancy physical activity levels, with a sharp decline in physical activity levels reported three years postpartum.⁵ Common barriers include physical discomfort, social isolation, financial constraints and difficulties in prioritising health over competing responsibilities.

General practitioners (GPs) have the potential to contribute to far-reaching societal implications by helping women

return to physical activity after giving birth. The most common specific barriers, as detailed in this article, relate to musculoskeletal structures (in general) and specific pelvic trauma related to childbirth (whether by Caesarean section or vaginal delivery). A suggested list of referrals and indications is included in Box 1.

Challenges to return to exercise faced by women in the postpartum period

Musculoskeletal issues

Lower back and pelvic girdle pain
Up to 50% of women experience pregnancy-related pelvic girdle pain (PGP) or lower back pain during pregnancy and in the postpartum period. Although most recover spontaneously soon after delivery, up to 20% report pain persisting for years.⁶ Caesarean delivery increases the risk of severe persistent PGP six months postpartum.⁷

Early intervention with exercises focusing on dynamic control, ergonomic advice and development of strength and endurance is recommended as first-line management.⁸

Hand and wrist problems

De Quervain's tenosynovitis (inflammation of the tendon sheath of the first extensor



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Optimal duration of exclusive breastfeeding (Review)

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Optimal duration of exclusive breastfeeding (Review)
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Correlation Between the Exclusive Breastfeeding and THE Duration of the Amenorrhoe Lactation at the Work Region of North Galesong Community Health Center

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to investigate the correlation between the exclusive breastfeeding and the duration of the amenorrhoe lactation at the work region of North Galesong Community Health Center (CHC), Takalar Regency. The research type used was the Analytical-Observational research with the design of cross-sectional study. The total number of samples was 100 respondents. The data were analyzed by using Kaplan Meier were bivariate and multivariate analyses with Cox Proportional Hazard. The research result revealed that there was a correlation between the exclusive breastfeeding and the duration of the Amenorrhoe lactation ($p=0.000$). The mother who breastfed exclusively would have a 4 month-median of AMENORHOE LACTATION', while the mother who did not exclusively breastfeed would have only a 2 month-median of amenorrhoe lactation. Results of further analysis indicated that the variables which affected the duration of the amenorrhoe lactation in a different way with the exclusive breastfeeding and the frequency of the breastfeeding: the more often and longer a mother breastfed, the longer the duration of the amenorrhoe lactation.

CCS Concepts

• Social and professional topics → User characteristics

Keywords

amenorrhoe, breastfeed, exclusive.

1. INTRODUCTION

Exclusive breastfeeding is the provision of breast milk without additional fluids such as formula, orange, honey, tea, water and without the addition of solid foods such as bananas, papaya, milk

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porridge, biscuits, rice porridge and teams [1].

Exclusive breastfeeding is administered only breast milk without providing liquids or other solid foods except vitamins, minerals or drugs in the form of drops or syrups. Before the year 2001, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends exclusive breastfeeding for 4-6 months. But in 2001, after reviewing the systematic research article and consulting with some experts, WHO revised the exclusive breastfeeding recommendation to be 6 months, then continued for 2 years with the addition of complementary, timely, safe, proper and sufficient companions [2].

The period between the time of birth until the return of ovulation is called postpartum amenorrhoea. Postpartum amenorrhoea will be longer if the mother breastfeeds her child. According to Afifi, [3] Amenorrhoea postpartum in breastfeeding mothers is referred to as lactation amenorrhoea. Amenorrhoea lactation occurs due to stimulation of infant sucking at the time of breast feeding that continues to run. Exclusive breastfeeding under certain conditions can prevent ovulation and prolong infertility during the first 6 months after delivery. The Lactation Amenorrhoea Method (LAM) or Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM) is a temporary contraceptive method that relies exclusively on breastfeeding, meaning that it is given only breast milk without additional food and other beverages [4]. The method of Amenorrhoea Lactation (MAL) or Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM) can be regarded as a natural family planning method (KBA) or if it is not combined with other methods of contraception.

Along with the development of technology, contraception is made varied and accompanied by various purposes of its use. The purpose of contraceptive use is to regulate births, make births and prevent unplanned and undesirable pregnancies [5]. To meet the need for effective and safe contraception during the postnatal period, the government has socialized the LAM (Lactation Amenorrhoea Method) method of contraception. Contraception is a method used to regulate pregnancy distances. Until now, experts are still debating when contraception should be started and appropriate methods of contraception in breastfeeding women. Breastfeeding alone can be an effective method of contraception, known as the Lactation Amenorrhoea Method (LAM) [6]

Exclusive breastfeeding requires that babies be fed on demand (according to the baby's needs)[7]. When breastfeeding, the baby



Review

Lactational Amenorrhea: Neuroendocrine Pathways Controlling Fertility and Bone Turnover

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Abstract: Lactation is a physiological state of hyperprolactinemia and associated amenorrhea. Despite the fact that exact mechanisms standing behind the hypothalamus–pituitary–ovarian axis during lactation are still not clear, a general overview of events leading to amenorrhea may be suggested. Suckling remains the most important stimulus maintaining suppressive effect on ovaries after pregnancy. Breastfeeding is accompanied by high levels of prolactin, which remain higher than normal until the frequency and duration of daily suckling decreases and allows normal menstrual function resumption. Hyperprolactinemia induces the suppression of hypothalamic Kiss1 neurons that directly control the pulsatile release of GnRH. Disruption in the pulsatile manner of GnRH secretion results in a strongly decreased frequency of corresponding LH pulses. Inadequate LH secretion and lack of pre-ovulatory surge inhibit the progression of the follicular phase of a menstrual cycle and result in anovulation and amenorrhea. The main consequences of lactational amenorrhea are connected with fertility issues and increased bone turnover. Provided the fulfillment of all the established conditions of its use, the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) efficiently protects against pregnancy. Because of its accessibility and lack of additional associated costs, LAM might be especially beneficial in low-income, developing countries, where modern contraception is hard to obtain. Breastfeeding alone is not equal to the LAM method, and therefore, it is not enough to successfully protect against conception. That is why LAM promotion should primarily focus on conditions under which its use is safe and effective. More studies on larger study groups should be conducted to determine and confirm the impact of behavioral factors, like suckling parameters, on the LAM efficacy. Lactational bone loss is a physiologic mechanism that enables providing a sufficient amount of calcium to the newborn. Despite the decline in bone mass during breastfeeding, it rebuilds after weaning and is not associated with a postmenopausal decrease in BMD and osteoporosis risk. Therefore, it should be a matter of concern only for lactating women with additional risk factors or with low BMD before pregnancy. The review summarizes the effect that breastfeeding exerts on the hypothalamus–pituitary axis as well as fertility and bone turnover aspects of lactational amenorrhea. We discuss the possibility of the use of lactation as contraception, along with this method's prevalence, efficacy, and influencing factors. We also review the literature on the topic of lactational bone loss: its mechanism, severity, and persistence throughout life.

Keywords: lactational amenorrhea; kisspeptin; lactational amenorrhea method; lactational osteoporosis

1. Introduction

According to both WHO and American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations [1,2], every newborn should be breastfed within 1 h of life. Exclusive breastfeeding should continue until the baby is 6 months old. At that age, first complementary foods can be