

Asuhan Kebidanan Berkesinambungan pada Ny W Umur 28 Tahun Primigravida dengan Anemia di PMB Nurul Farida Purworejo

Abstrak

Anemia adalah penyebab tidak langsung dari kematian ibu. Ibu hamil dengan anemia akan meningkatkan risiko morbiditas dan mortalitas karena menjadi penyebab terjadinya pendarahan postpartum, sedangkan dampaknya padajananin akan meningkatkan risiko kelahiran prematur dan berat badan lahir rendah. Menurut penelitian Nova Winda Setiani bahwa ada hubungan ibu hamil anemia dengan persalinan lama. Hal ini sesuai dengan teori Proverawati dan Manuaba bahwa berkurangnya jumlah hemoglobin menyebabkan jumlah oksigen yang diikat dalam darah sedikit sehingga mengurangi jumlah pengiriman oksigen ke organ vital sehingga menyebabkan gangguan his dan kala satu.

Pada kunjungan ANC Trimester 3, Ibu mengalami anemia dengan kadar Hb9,5 gr%. Pada tanggal 14 Februari 2022 Ibu bersalin di RS Aisiah Purworejo dengan cara induksi karena ibu mengalami Kala 1 lama. Selama nifas ibu mengalami lecet pada puting susu sehingga mengalami gangguan dalam menyusui, namun setelah diberikan asuhan masalah teratasi. Bayi lahir dengan berat badan normal (2850 gram), namun pada waktu lahir bayi mengalami gangguan pernapasan sehingga memerlukan tambahan O₂ dan perawatan lanjut sampai 3 hari di RS Aisiah. Ibu memutuskan untuk menggunakan alat kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulanan (progestin).

Kesimpulan dari asuhan ini adalah ibu hamil primigravida anemia dalam kehamilan. Pada persalinan mengalami Kala I lama sehingga persalinan dilakukandengan cara induksi. Saran untuk bidan agar dapat meningkatkan kualitas asuhan berkesinambungan dengan cara memantau kesehatan ibu dan janin secara ketat dan konseling yang intensif sehingga bisa mendeteksi adanya komplikasi sedini mungkin dan melakukan tindakan yang tepat sesuai prosedur.

Continuous Midwifery Care for Mrs. W Age 28 Primigravida with Anemia at PMB Nurul Farida Purworejo

Abstract

Anemia is an indirect cause of maternal death. Pregnant women with anemia will increase the risk of morbidity and mortality because it is the cause of postpartum hemorrhage, while the impact on the fetus will increase the risk of premature birth and low birth weight. According to research by Nova Winda Setiani, there is a relationship between anemic pregnant women and prolonged labor. This is in accordance with the theory of Proverawati and Manuaba that the reduced amount of hemoglobin causes the amount of oxygen bound in the blood to be small, thereby reducing the amount of oxygen delivery to vital organs, causing his and first stage disorders.

At the 3rd Trimester ANC visit, the mother was anemic with an Hb level of 9.5 gr%. On February 14, 2022, Mother gave birth at Aisiah Purworejo Hospital by induction because she had a long 1st stage. During the puerperium the mother experienced blisters on the nipples so that she experienced problems in breastfeeding, but after being given care the problem was resolved. The baby was born with a normal weight (2850 grams), but at the time of birth the baby had respiratory problems so that he needed additional O2 and further treatment for up to 3 days at Aisiah Hospital. The mother decided to use a 3-month injectable contraceptive (progestin).

The conclusion of this care is that pregnant women are primigravida anemia in pregnancy. In labor, the first stage was long so labor was carried out by induction. Suggestions for midwives to be able to improve the quality of continuous care by monitoring the health of the mother and fetus closely and intensive counseling so that they can detect complications as early as possible and take appropriate action according to the procedure.