

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA PEREMPUAN “RN” DI PMB “TA”

WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BULELENG I

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ABSTRAK

Kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, serta kelahiran anak ialah proses alamiah, maka setiap perubahan fisiologis yang terjadi pada ibu hamil ialah hal yang wajar. Tugas akhir ini ditulis sebagai studi kasus yang mempergunakan strategi manajemen kebidanan tujuh langkah Varney sertaditulis pada SOAP. Pr dipergunakan sampel tunggal. RN di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Buleleng I TA PMB. Studi data sertaperawatan dikerjakan secara langsung dengan tetap mengikuti protokol kesehatan *Covid-19*. Hasil pemeriksaan ini diperoleh dengan melakukan asuhan kehamilan 2 kali pada Pr RN. Pada awal asuhan dimulai usia 23 tahun G1P0A0 usia kehamilan 36 minggu 1 hari fisiologis dengan keluhan nyeri punggung, asuhan terakhir pada kehamilan pada usia 35 minggu fisiologi tidak ada keluhan. Pada usia kehamilan 39 minggu 2 hari berlangsung persalinan kala 1 berlangsung 5 jam kala 2 berlangsung 1 jam 15 menit, kala 3 15 menit dan kala 4 terdapat laserai grade II dan penulisan partograf sudah lengkap, bayi baik-baik saja, masa nifas fisiologis. Kebutuhan ibu untuk tes 10T standar terpenuhi selama kehamilan. Pada persalinan sesuai dengan 60 langkah APN sertatidak ada kesenjangan antara teori dengan asuhan yang diberikan. Survei antropometrik lengkap dikerjakan. KF 1, KF 2 serta KF 3 dikerjakan postpartum dan tanpa keluhan. Tidak ada kesenjangan pada perawatan bayi baru lahir. Dengan kata lain, KN 1, KN 2, sertaKN 3 akan berlan sesuai rencana sertaAnda akan ditimbang di setiap kunjungan. Temuan pemeriksaan mengarah pada kesimpulan bahwa ada kesenjangan antara teori sertapraktik asuhan kebidanan, khususnya dalam hal proses sertaperubahan fisiologis.

Kata kunci : Komprehensif, *Continuity of Care (COC)*, Kehamilan, Persalinan, Bayi baru lahir, Nifas, Neonatus.

**MIDWIFE CARE FOR “RN” WOMEN IN PMB “TA”
WORK AREA OF BULELENG HEALTH CENTER I
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By

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Diploma III Study Program In Midwifery

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and child birth are natural processes, so any physiological changes that occur in pregnant women are natural. This final project is written as a case study using Varney's seven-step midwifery management strategy and written on SOAP. Pr used a single sample. RN in the Working Area of Buleleng Health Center I TA PMB. Data studies and treatments are carried out directly while still following the Covid-19 health protocol. The results of this study were obtained by carrying out pregnancy care twice on Pr RN. At the beginning of care starting at the age of 23 years G1P0A0 gestational age 36 weeks 1 physiological day with complaints of back pain, the last care in pregnancy at the age of 35 physiological weeks had no complaints. At 39 weeks 2 days of gestation, the 1st stage of labor lasted 5 hours, the 2nd stage lasted 1 hour 15 minutes, the 3rd stage 15 minutes and the fourth stage there was a grade II laceration and the writing of the partograph was complete, the baby was fine, the puerperium was physiological. The mother's need for a standard 10T test is met during pregnancy. At delivery according to the 60 steps of APN and there is no gap between theory and the care provided. A complete anthropometric survey was conducted by KF 1, KF 2 and KF 3 performed postpartum and without any complaints. There are no gaps in newborn care. In other words, KN 1, KN 2, and KN 3 will proceed as planned and you will be weighed at each visit. The findings of the examination lead to the conclusion that there is a gap between theory and practice of midwifery care, particularly in terms of physiological processes and changes.

Keywords: Comprehensive, Continuity of Care (COC), Pregnancy, Childbirth, Newborn, Postpartum, Neonate.