

ABSTRAK

Mengatur jarak kehamilan merupakan hal yang penting dari program keluarga berencana, karena jarak kehamilan yang terlalu jauh maupun terlalu dekat dapat mempengaruhi kondisi kesehatan anak maupun ibu, Namun Masih Banyak ibu hamil yang belum menerapkan jarak ideal antar anak ,Dari permasalahan tersebut bisa mengakibatkan beberapa resiko seperti kematian janin saat dilahirkan, BBLR dan kematian di usia bayi, selain itu resiko lain juga dapat terjadi seperti ketuban pecah dini dan prematur.Tujuan Laporan tugas akhir ini untuk memberikan asuhan komprehensif pada perempuan “KS” guna mencegah ibu mengalami resiko tinggi yaitu salah satunya kehamilan jarak dekat melalui pendekatan SOAP. Asuhan komprehensif yang dilakukan penulis dari perempuan “ KS” hamil, bersalin, nifas, bayi baru lahir sampai memutuskan menggunakan KB dan sudah sesuai dengan pentalaksanaan protokol covid-19. Asuhan ini pertama kali dilakukan saat usia kehamilan ibu berusia 39 Minggu 1 hari, Asuhan persalinan dilakukan pada umur kehamilan 39 Minggu 5 hari, ibu bersalin secara spontan belakang kepala, kala I berlangsung 8 jam, kala II berlangsung 20 Menit, kala III berlangsung 5 menit dan kala IV 2 jam, keadaan bayi saat lahir segera menangis, gerak aktif dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki. Pada kunjungan masa nifas pertama sampai ketiga ibu tidak memiliki keluhan. Saat kunjungan KB ibu mengatakan memutuskan menggunakan KB suntik 3 bulan. Selama masa asuhan diberikan ditemukan kesenjangan antara teori dengan praktek dilapangan yaitu saat asuhan persalinan tidak dilakukannya IMD karena ibu belum siap untuk melakukan teknik IMD, sehingga pernyataan ini tidak sesuai dengan teori yang menyatakan bahwa asuhan bayi baru lahir harus dilakukan teknik IMD.

Kata Kunci : Komprehensif, Persalinan, Masa nifas

ABSTRACT

Controlling pregnancy spacing is important from the family planning program, because pregnancy spacing that is too far or too close can affect the health condition of the child or mother. However, there are still many pregnant women who have not applied the ideal distance between children. From these problems can lead to several risks such as fetal death at birth, LBW and death at the age of the baby, besides that other risks can also occur such as premature and premature rupture of membranes. The aim of this final project report is to provide comprehensive care to women "KS" in order to prevent mothers from experiencing high risk, one of which is pregnancy meele through the SOAP approach. Comprehensive care by the author of "KS" women who are pregnant, childbirth, newborns until deciding to use birth control and are in accordance with covid-19 protocol. This care was first performed during the maternal age of the age of 39 weeks 1 day, childbirth care was carried out at 39 weeks 5 days of pregnancy, the mother gave birth spontaneously behind the head, the first time lasted 8 hours, the second time lasted 20 minutes, the third time lasted 5 minutes and when IV for 2 hours, the baby's condition at birth immediately cries, active movement with the male sex. During the first postpartum visit until the third mother had no complaints. During a family planning visit, she said that she decided to use 3-month injection. During the care period, it was found that there was a gap between theory and practice in the field, namely when childbirth care did not do IMD because the mother was not ready to do IMD techniques, so this statement was not in accordance with the theory that the newborn care must be done IMD techniques.

Keywords: Comprehensive, Childbirth, Postpartum