

ABSTRAK

Laporan Kasus Pada Ibu Bersalin Kala 1 Fase Laten Di Puskesmas Dukuh Kupang Kota Surabaya

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Pendahuluan : Komplikasi persalinan mencakup infeksi, gangguan payudara, gumpalan darah, pendarahan, pemulihan yang tertunda setelah persalinan, serta masalah psikologis, kelainan rahim, dan ketuban pecah dini. Angka kematian ibu dan bayi ialah tantangan kesehatan global, dan efektivitas program pemerintah tercermin dalam angka kematian tersebut. AKI total meninggalnya perempuan akibat komplikasi kehamilan, bersalin, dan pasca melahirkan /100.000 KH. Tujuan studi kasus ialah menjalankan dan memperoleh gambaran umum Manajemen Asuhan Kebidanan pada ibu bersalin kala 1 fase laten yang dilaksanakan pada Ny. A, usia 19 tahun. Metode : pendekatan laporan kasus manajemen asuhan kebidanan SOAP. Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan : Sesuai hasil studi kasus ialah Ny. A G1P0A UK 39 Minggu Janin T/H/I, Letak Kepala. Hasil VT Portio Lunak, VT Ø 1 cm, effacement 10 %, selaput ketuban negatif, air ketuban positif jernih, presentasi kepala, denominator ubun-ubun kecil anterior, penurunan kepala H I, molase dan bagian yang menumbung negatif. Persalinan berlangsung dengan normal mulai Kala I hingga Kala IV. Simpulan : Didasarkan pada Langkah pendokumentasian SOAP, semua Langkah ini dilakukan secara tepat dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan pasien sehingga masalah dapat diatasi.

Kata Kunci : Studi Kasus, Ibu Bersalin, Kala 1 Fase Laten

ABSTRACT

Case Report Of A Woman In Labour During The Latent Phase At The Dukuh Kupang Health Centre, Surabaya City

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Introduction: Complications during childbirth include infection during delivery, breast problems, haematoma, bleeding, delayed postpartum, subinvolution, thrombophlebitis, uterine inversion, psychological problems and premature rupture of membranes. Maternal and infant mortality are among the health challenges faced by all countries worldwide. The success of government health programs is measured by maternal and infant mortality rates. The maternal mortality rate counts women who die from pregnancy, childbirth, or postnatal complications per 100,000 live births. The aim of this study is to apply and evaluate midwifery care for Ms. A, a 19-year-old woman in early labor. Method: A case report approach to midwifery care management, consisting of the SOAP. Research findings and discussion: According to the research findings, Mrs. A is G1P0A, 39 weeks pregnant with a single live foetus in a cephalic presentation, intrauterine. The vaginal examination (VT) showed a soft cervix, VT diameter 1 cm, effacement 10%, amniotic membranes intact (-), amniotic fluid present (+) and clear, cephalic presentation, anterior uterine fundus, head descent H I, no moles or protruding parts. The labour progressed normally from the first stage to the fourth stage. Conclusion: Based on the SOAP documentation steps, All these steps were carried out appropriately and in accordance with the patient's needs, thereby resolving the issue.

Keywords: Case Study, Labouring Mother, Period 1 Latent Phase