

ABSTRAK

Studi Kasus Ibu Bersalin Dengan Ketuban Pecah Dini

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Pendahuluan : Ketuban Pecah dini merupakan peristiwa pecahnya selaput ketuban sebelum persalinan. KPD salah satu komplikasi persalinan dan masalah penting dalam obstetri berkaitan dengan meningkatnya morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu dan perinatal. Oleh karena itu penanganan KPD perlu dilaksanakan untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan angka kematian bayi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pengkajian dan implementasi pada ibu bersalin dengan KPD. **Metode :** Studi kasus ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif, pengumpulan data dilakukan di Puskesmas Taman Sidoarjo pada 25 Maret – 26 April 2024 dengan menggunakan teknik wawancara, pengkajian fisik, dan observasi. Subjek penelitian 2 orang ibu bersalin dengan KPD aterm. **Hasil dan Pembahasan :** Hasil pengkajian data subjektif kedua responden ditemukan keluar cairan dari jalan lahir berwarna jernih disertai perut kenceng-kenceng. Pada responden I ditemukan aktivitas seksual sebanyak 4 kali seminggu. Pada responden II terdapat riwayat obstetric makrosomia. Pada data objektif responden I didapatkan TFU 30 cm TBJ 2790 gram, presentasi kepala, bagian terendah janin sudah masuk PAP, djj 150x/menit, His 2x10'15'' pemeriksaan VT pembukaan 2 cm, ketuban(-) jernih. Pada responden II TFU 34 cm TBJ 3410 gram, presentasi kepala, bagian terendah janin sudah masuk PAP, djj 148x/menit, His 3x10'30'', pemeriksaan VT pembukaan 4 cm, ketuban(-) jernih, presentasi kepala. Pada kedua responden hasil pemeriksaan penunjang lakmus positif. Pada responden I dan II dilakukan penatalaksanaan setelah observasi selama 6 jam tidak ada kemajuan persalinan maka dilakukan rujukan ke RS dengan BAKSOKUDA. **Kesimpulan :** Berdasarkan hasil studi kasus pada pengkajian ditemukan keluar cairan dari vagina yang tidak disertai tanda dan gejala persalinan. KPD 6 jam tidak ada kemajuan persalinan sehingga dilakukan rujukan dengan BAKSOKUDA. Diharapkan pelayanan kebidanan yang dilakukan oleh bidan mampu melakukan pencegahan, pengkajian dan penatalaksanaan KPD yang sesuai.

Kata kunci : Ketuban Pecah Dini; Pengkajian; Penatalaksanaan

ABSTRACT

Case Study Of a Mother Giving Birth With Premature Rupture Of Membranes

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Introduction: Premature rupture of membranes is an event where the amniotic membranes rupture before delivery. PROM is a complication of childbirth and an important problem in obstetrics related to increased maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. Therefore, treatment of PROM needs to be implemented to reduce maternal mortality rates and infant mortality rates. This research aims to describe the assessment and implementation of mothers giving birth with PROM. Method: This case study uses a descriptive research design, data collection was carried out at the Taman Sidoarjo Community Health Center on March 25 - April 26 2024 using interview techniques, physical assessment and observation. The research subjects were 2 mothers who gave birth with PROM at term. Results and Discussion: The results of the assessment of the subjective data of the two respondents found clear colored fluid coming out of the birth canal accompanied by a loud stomach. Respondent I was found to have sexual activity 4 times a week. Respondent II had a history of obstetric macrosomia. In the objective data of respondent I, TFU was found to be 30 cm TBJ 2790 grams, head presentation, the lowest part of the fetus had entered PAP, DJJ 150x/minute, His 2x10'15" VT examination opening 2 cm, amniotic fluid(-) clear. In respondent II TFU 34 cm TBJ 3410 grams, cephalic presentation, lowest part of the fetus has entered PAP, DJJ 148x/minute, His 3x10'30", VT examination opening 4 cm, amniotic fluid(-) clear, cephalic presentation. For both respondents the results of the litmus examination were positive. In respondents I and II, management was carried out after observation for 6 hours and there was no progress in labor, so a referral was made to the hospital with BAKSOKUDA. Conclusion: Based on the results of the case study, the assessment found that vaginal discharge was not accompanied by signs and symptoms of labor. After 6 hours of PROM there was no progress in labor so a referral was made to BAKSOKUDA. It is hoped that midwifery services provided by midwives will be able to carry out appropriate prevention, assessment and management of PROM.

Keywords: Premature Rupture of Membranes; Assessment; Management