
SUSTAINABLE MIDWIFERY CARE
Continuity Of Care (COC) IN NY,D 25 YEARS AGE WITH BREAST MILK
DOMAIN AT PMB LUSIANA SIREGAR KEC. MEDAN RELELAN IN 2023/2024

Aisa Ulinda¹, Kamelia Sinaga², Nopalina Damanik³, Riska Pasaribu⁴, Siska Suci Triana^{Ginting5}
Email: Aisaulinda@gmail.com, nopalinasuyanti@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

According to the 2021 health scientific journal, breast milk dams occur due to several factors, including incorrect breastfeeding techniques, inverted nipples, babies unable to suck on the nipple and areola, mothers who do not breastfeed their babies as often as possible or babies who do not suck actively. Among the several causal factors above, if not treated immediately it will result in mastitis. Correct latching is one of the keys to the success of a baby breastfeeding at the mother's breast. If the breasts are sore, it could be a sign that the baby is not latching well when breastfeeding. Generally, the mother will correct the latching position by releasing the baby's mouth while breastfeeding and attaching it again. The importance of breast care for post partum mothers is one way to increase breast milk production because breast milk is an important intake for the growth and development and health of babies.

According to WHO data in 2018, the percentage of breastfeeding women who experienced breast milk dams reached an average of 87.06% or reached 8242. Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey data in 2015 stated that there were 35,985 or (15.60%) postpartum mothers who experienced breast milk dams and in 2016 as many as 77,231 or (37.12%) postpartum mothers experienced breast milk dams (Oroza, 2019)

Keywords: Midwifery care for childbirth, and breast milk dams

INTRODUCTION

The achievement of the SDGs in 2030 is to improve the level of public health so that we can achieve optimal levels of public health. The government is also making efforts to improve the welfare of mothers and children (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

According to WHO, the maternal mortality rate in the world is 303,000 people and according to ASEAN it is 235 per 100,000 live births. According to Indonesian health demographic data SDKI, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia has increased by 305 per 100,000 live births and the number of maternal deaths in Indonesia is 4,221 cases, decreasing compared to 2002-2007, namely 359 per 100,000 live births and in 2012-2015 around 305 per 100,000 live births (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2019)

The reported maternal mortality rate in North Sumatra province is 295 which is safe for live births. In 2020, the number of maternal deaths in the city of Medan was 12 people with causes of death namely bleeding, preeclampsia, infection, abortion.

Medan was 12 people with health phenomena or current cases related to life, especially at the boundaries of unclear contexts and phenomena. In this case, the author wants to describe midwifery care for Mrs. M uses the soap method (Riyanto, 2018)

During pregnancy there is a 10 T standard, namely measuring height, weight, measuring blood pressure, measuring upper arm circumference (LILA), measuring uterine fundal height (TFU), measuring fetal heart rate (DJJ), injecting neonatal tetanus immunization (TT), giving 90 (ninety) FE tablets, carrying out laboratory tests, and counseling given when the mother has been given care.

According to WHO data, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in 2017 was 7,000 stillborn babies. Meanwhile, in 2018, 371 newborns died. From the research results. Demographics And Health

Indonesia SDKI 2017 states that the infant mortality rate is 24 per 1000 live births and AKABA 32 per 1000 live births. Meanwhile, the results of the inter-census population survey (Sensus) state that the infant mortality rate is live births. (North Sumatra health profile) Signs and Symptoms of Breast Milk Dam

The following are some signs and symptoms of breast milk dams that can occur in breastfeeding mothers according to (international 2022):

1. The breasts feel sore and swollen
2. The nipple area feels sore or itchy
3. The breasts feel tense and full
4. The breast feels hot when touched
5. Reduced breast milk production. Impact of the ASI Dam

Damaged breast milk can have an uncomfortable impact on the mother, such as pain in the breasts, redness of the breast skin, fever and fatigue. Apart from that, it can also affect breast milk production and trigger mastitis, which is an infection of the breast tissue that can cause fever, breast pain para, and fatigue, if not treated properly, mastitis can cause abscesses in the breast. revention of breast milk dams

According to the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine Protocol Committee (2019), breast milk dams can be prevented with the following steps.

Breastfeed regularly and frequently at least 8-12 times in 24 hours.

Make sure the baby sucks the nipple and areola properly.

Don't limit breastfeeding time.

Do a gentle massage on the breasts to increase blood circulation and reduce the risk of blocked milk ducts.

METHOD

The method used for comprehensive care for Mrs. M is descriptive research, which systematically describes a phenomenon as it is. The type used is a case study, which is an observational study to obtain an overview of health phenomena or current cases related to life, especially at the boundaries of unclear contexts and phenomena. In this case, the author wants to describe midwifery care for Mrs. D uses the soap method (Riyanto, 2018)

Lokasi dan waktu penelitian

The location is the place we use to conduct research and the time we solve the problems at PMB Lusian Srigar Jl Roundabout from 2024 to the end.

Interview (Data Review)

An interview is an effort to obtain information through a direct question and answer session between the interviewer and the respondent. Interviews are usually used to collect if you want to conduct a preliminary survey to see if there are problems and find out more deeply (Riyanto, 2018). The results of the interview by conducting a study at PMB Lusian Srigar include subjective and objective data from Mrs.D

The second visit was carried out on January 11 2024 at 10.00 WIB, the mother said that the baby was strong at breastfeeding and moving actively, the mother's urination and defecation were smooth, then the results of the examination showed that the baby's vital signs were within normal limits, IHR 140 x, RR 40x/i. Temp 36.7c, BB 2800 grams, PB 50 cm, head circumference 34 cm. The care given is telling the mother to breastfeed her baby exclusively and not to give the baby any additional food for 6 months, encouraging the mother to dry her baby in the sun in the morning for 10-15 minutes, explaining to the mother again about language signs in new babies. was born and immediately took the baby to health facilities if danger signs are found in the baby.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Gambaran Responden

The patient who was used as a research respondent was Mrs. S, 33 years old, Javanese, Indonesian, Muslim, elementary school education, self-employed, home address on Jl. M basir environment 30 Medan Marelan

CONCLUSION

Kesimpulan

After the author carried out continuous midwifery care during the third trimester of pregnancy, Mrs.

Pregnancy midwifery care for Mrs. Dr. D experiences frequent urination, and which was given to Mrs.D

about discomfort in the third trimester.

1. Midwifery care during Mrs. D's birth which has been adapted to theory and procedures in the field, and documented in the form of Mrs.

Follow the normal delivery process without any complications or complications so that management is carried out according to the 58 steps of APN.

2. Midwifery care during the postpartum period for Mrs. D has been carried out in accordance with field theory and procedures, as well as with documentation in the form of Mrs. D's SOAP

who went through the postpartum period well without any complications and

received family support from Mrs. D can look after the baby

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