

DOI:

10.22301/IJHMCR.2528-3189.549

Article can be accessed online on:

<http://www.ijhmcr.com>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF HEALTH MEDICINE AND
CURRENT RESEARCH**

**POST PARTUM MIDWIFERY CARE IN NY "A" WITH RUPTURE
PERINEUM LEVEL III IN CLINIC TIBERIAS WOSIA NORTH
HALMAHERA REGENCY**

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 20th July, 2017

Received in revised form

07th Agustus, 2017

Accepted 22th Agustus, 2017

Published online 27th September,
2017

Key words:

Midwifery Care, Perineal Level
Rupture III.

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (SDKI) reported an AKI in 2012 of 359 / 100,000 live births, but this figure is still far above the target of AKI for the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) set by the WHO of 102 / 100,000 live births. While the IMR in Indonesia reached 40/1000 live births. Based on data obtained from Tobelo Health Office of North Halmahera Regency, the number of maternal mothers in 2016 was 3,663 people. And in 2017 from January to April as many as 439 people. AKI in the year 2016 as many as 13 people, because bleeding 10 people, HDKI 1 person, infection 1 person, others 1 person.

The goal is to perform Post Partum Midwifery Care at Ny "A" with Perineum Level III rupture at Tiberias Wosia clinic in North Halmahera District. From the above background, the formulation of this problem is "How Implementation of Midwifery Care Management at Post Partum Mother with Rupture Perinium Level III at Tiberias Tobelo Clinic 2017. This type of descriptive research with case study approach that is, examine and analyze theory, about management of Midwifery 7 step Varney, and methods of documenting and understanding Perinium Rupture, causes, signs, pathologists and management at Tiberias Maternity Clinic.

Results after midwifery care of the general condition of the mother and vital signs within normal limits: TD: 110 / 70mmHg, P: 24 / mnt, N: 83 / mnt, S:

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Citation: Afrianti Umar^{1*}, Maria Rantung¹, Alexander O Maengkom^{1,2}, 2017 "Post Partum Midwifery Care In Ny "A" With Rupture Perineum Level Iii In Clinic Tiberias Wosia North Halmahera Regency", *International Journal of Health Medicine and Current Research*, 2, (03), 549-552.

36.5°C, Good uterine contractions, palpable hard and round, Lochia rubra expenditure, Pain of prineum region has been reduced marked by a. Stitch wound started well. No signs of infection such as heat, redness, pain, swelling and tissue damage.

The conclusion after the authors did on June 17, 2017 was the third day post partum The normal walking on the mark with the general condition of the mother and vital signs within the normal limit of TD 110 / 70mmHg, breathing 24 / mnt, pulse 83 / mnt, temperature 36.6 ° C , Good uterine contractions and no signs of infection such as heat, redness, pain, swelling and tissue damage. The suggestion of each midwife is capable of applying optimal midwifery care in order to see the problem clearly and appropriately, in dealing with patients with perineal tears to avoid dangerous complications.

INTRODUCTION

At the childbirth period, there were physical and physical changes included change of reproduction organs, lactation process, the formation of relation between parents and baby by giving support. Based on that case, it needed to do an approach between mother and family. At the childbirth period, there were any complications such as problem in producing unsmooth ASI, blister nipple, flat nipple or immersed nipple, syndrome of lack ASI.¹

Basically, baby's need of ASI was varied. So that, mom needed to pay attention to the hungry or satisfy indications showed by the baby and the increasing of weight. ASI production was influenced by mom's physical and psychological factors, if both factors wasn't fulfilled so the production of ASI wasn't smooth. The research conducted by Utari,et.al. showed that if the physical condition of mother postpartum was good so the production of ASI would be increasing and the vice versa.³ The period of breastfeeding was very useful significantly toward child's growing.⁴

Based on the data at Tiberia Clinic in January to June 2017, there were 30 maternity moms, 12 of them (40,0%) ad problem in breastfeeding (the volume of ASI was lack) and 18 moms were normal.¹⁰ Therefore, with any things explained above, the writer was interested to deeply investigate about: Influence of giving katuk leave (*Sauropus Androgynus* L.Merr) capsule toward the increasing of volume ASI at childbirth moms at Tiberias Clinic Wosia Village Central Tobelo Sub District North Halmahera Regency.

BREAST MILK

Description

ASI is the best food for ew born baby. ASI is the most perfect, clean food, contained important antibody and appropriate nutrient. According Chumbley 2004, ASI is the most appropriate food for baby because ASI contained all substances needed for baby's growing and development and also contained substances that could protect baby toward infection diseases.¹¹

ASI is the most ideal nutrient source with balance composition and was adapted with baby's growing. By giving right breastfeeding management, ASI was enough to fulfill baby's needs until 6 months.D¹¹

Katuk Plant

Classification

Taxonomy of katuk plant could be classified as follow: ¹³

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Spermatophyte
Sub division : Angiosperm
Class : Dicotiledoneae
Nation : Euphorbiales
Ethnic : Euphorbiceae
Marga : Sauropus
Kinds : *Sauropus androgynous* (L.)Merr.

1. Morphology



Figure 1. Katuk Plant ¹³

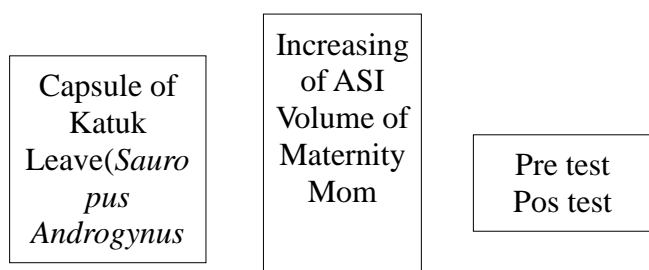
Katuk plant had some local name suck as karekar simani, and senkok manis. In Bali, katuk plant called kayu manis. Katuk plant grew prolonged (*perennial*), at the shape of shrubs bush with the height about 2 ½ m – 5 m, and congregated. The morphology structure of katuk plant consisted of root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit, and seed.¹⁴

Root system of katuk plant spread to all directions and could reach the depth between 30 cm – 50

cm. the stem and plant grew endlong and woody, at young stadium, the stem was green, and after getting old, it changed to be grey whitish. Katuk plant was tenacious enough toward mechanical treatment, such as cutting. If the tip of stem was cut so at the trace of cutting would grow new sprouts in the shape of branches with sporadic position.

Katuk plant had two even compound leave, small size, round leave as same as kelor, and structured at petiole, child leave was ovoid with taper tip, thin structure with blunt base and the edge was flat. The up surface of the leave was dark green while the bottom surface was light green. ¹⁴

Conceptual Framework



Description :



: Independent Variable
: Dependent Variable

Hypothesis

1. There was influence of giving capsule of katuk leave (*Sauropus Androgynus* L.Merr) toward the increasing of volume of breast milk production.
2. There was no influence of giving capsule of katuk leave (*Sauropus Androgynus* L.Merr) toward the increasing of volume of breast milk production.

Research Variable

Research variable had meaning size or characteristic owned by members of certain group that was different with other groups. Variable was something used certain characteristic, character or size owned by certain research about certain concept. ¹⁶

Variable of this research were independent and dependent variables where independent variable was variable that assumed influenced/determined the related variable, in this research, the independent variable was: Influence of giving capsule katuk leave (*Sauropus Androgynus* L.Merr). While the dependent variable or

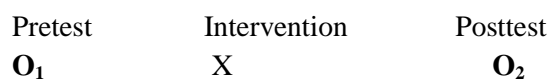
that was influenced was increasing of ASI volume of maternity mom.

Operational Definition

Operational definition was research variable that purposed to understand the meaning of each research variable before being analyzed. ¹⁷

METHODS

This research used *Quasy Experiment Design* with design of pretest and posttest, where it would conduct measurement before intervention and after treatment/intervention and measurement after intervention as the figure below: ¹⁷



Description: **O₁** measurement result before intervention
O₂ measurement result after intervention

RESULTS

Total sample in this research were 10 persons who had fulfilled inclusion criteria. The data collected then was organized by using *SPSS for windows* program, which was differentiated into univariat and bivariat analysis.

Univariat Analysis

Univariat analysis was done toward respondents' characteristic and research variables by describing the result as follow:

Respondents' Characteristic

Table 1. Respondents' distribution based on Age Group of Patient of Maternity Moms at Tiberias Clinic of Wosia Village of Tobelo Sub District.

| Age | n | % |
|---------|---|----|
| 20–25 | 3 | 30 |
| 26 - 20 | 5 | 50 |
| >30 | 2 | 20 |

Based on Table 1 above, it showed that distribution of respondents' age in this research, the biggest was at group of age 26-30 years old for 5 persons (50.0%) and the least were respondents with more than 30 years old (20.0%).

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