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**MEDICAL CARE MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC MOTHERS Mrs. MS
WITH MOM'S MILK DAM IN MEDICAL ROOM, JAILOLO
REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, WEST HALMAHERA REGENCY**

Maria Rantung¹, Bernard Fambrene², Selvie Ticoalu³, Chatrine F Tangisalu⁴

¹DIII- Midwifery Study Program, Makariwo Halmahera College of Health Sciences (STIKMAH) – Tobelo

²Medika Mandiri Foundation – Tobelo

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***Correspondence to Author:**

Maria Rantung

Lecturer Midwifery Study Program
Makariwo Halmahera College of
Health Sciences

ABSTRACT

Background swelling of the breast due to increased venous and lymphatic flow, causing breast milk damming and pain accompanied by an increase in body temperature. and if the breast milk dam is not handled it will result in continued severity such as mastitis and breast abscess. The Purpose of this research is to apply knowledge and skills about the application of the occurrence of the ASI Dam. **Method** Research is descriptive using the Varney case study method : Basic Data Collection, Basic Data Interpretation, Diagnosis Identification, Problems and Needs, Potential Diagnosis, Immediate Action, Planning, and Comprehensive Implementation. From the **Results** of this study, which was carried out on Mrs. MS P1 A0 Age 19 years, there was an occurrence of breast milk dams with technical handling of breast milk production by means of breast care, correct breastfeeding techniques, and drug therapy. **Conclusion** So that the mother's milk has come out smoothly, the mother's nipples have stood out, it is no longer painful and the mother can breastfeed her baby, and the mother feels happy.

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PRELIMINARY

Based on basic health research data (Riskasdas) 2010 shows that breastfeeding is currently still very concerning, namely only 15.3% of babies who breastfeed exclusively. This condition can progress to breast milk engorgement, the breasts are very full with milk, venous and lymphatic flow is blocked, the flow of milk becomes blocked, and the pressure in the milk ducts and alveoli increases.

The breast becomes swollen and edematous. In addition, if the breast milk dam is not handled immediately, it will result in continued severity, such as mastitis to breast abscess. To prevent the occurrence of breast milk dams, one of which is the provision of breast milk (ASI) immediately after birth or commonly called early initiation of breastfeeding and breastfeeding. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), that a lot of 30,000 deaths babies in Indonesia and 10,000,000 deaths child

toddlers in the world on each This can be prevented through exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months from the date of birth, without having to provide additional food and drinks to the baby.

Data obtained from the Halbar Health Office, the number of postpartum mothers in 2013, was 4.413 people, in 2014 as many as 3.109 people and in 2015 as many as 2, 222 people. While the ASI dam in 2016 from January to April 2019 as many as 8 people. (Profile 201, Halbar Health Office). While the data obtained by the General Hospital Jailolo Kab. Halbar, the number of ASI dams in 2013 was 36 people, in 2014 there were 33 people, in 2015 there were 34 people, and 2020 from January to April 2020 there were 7 people

RESEARCH METHODS.

This research was conducted using *the Varney case study* which is a research method with the main objective of reviewing and analyzing breast milk dams in mothers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems found as well as how method give care midwifery on Mrs. MS. P1 A0 19 years old with Dairy Dam Mother based on review theory and the case has taken start from identification of basic data, identification of diagnos/actual problems, the anticipation of being diagnosed, potential problems being diagnosed

Diagnose/Problem Actual, Anticipate Diagnoses/Problems Potential, Action Soon/ Collaboration, Planning Care Midwifery, Implementation Care Midwifery, As Well As Evaluation Care Midwifery. Are As Follows:

1. Identification of Base Data

A Step is to conduct an assessment by means of interviews, as well as observation, physical examination during the assessment, and data on NY. MS P1 A0 Age 19 years old, mother's village address, Christian religion, housewife occupation, diagnosed with Breast Milk Dam.

All data obtained can be grouped into subjective and objective data. With complaints of problems found, namely, weak general condition, and other

complaints, breast milk does not want to come out, pain.

2. Identify the Actual Diagnosis/Problem

In the case of Mrs. MS P1 A0 19 years old with a Mother's Milk Dam. The diagnosis of the actual problem that was raised was in accordance with the complaints felt during the assessment, namely as follows: Milk does not come out, pain in both breasts, the baby does not want to breastfeed and the mother feels anxious

3. Identify Diagnoses/Potential Problems

Based on the data obtained from the study, the problem that will occur with the data found in the case of Mrs. MS P1 A0 Age 19 years with the Breast Milk Dam that appears will be able to occur Mastitis and this can happen if the implementation of the Water Dam case Mother's milk for Mrs. MS is not done properly and correctly

4. Immediate action/when bored

At this stage, after conducting an examination and diagnosis, collaboration with SPOG Doctors is necessary

5. Midwifery Care Action Plan

The planning carried out includes the development of a design strategy so that it can prevent, reduce, and correct the problems identified in the diagnosis of the problem, in the case of Mrs. MS P1 A0 19 years old with a Mother's Milk Dam.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results study and discussion that has been outlined in on chapter before, then codraw rawn conclusion as the following :

1. In carrying out midwifery care for postpartum mothers on Mrs. MS with the 3rd day postpartum Mother's Milk Dam, the assessment was carried out properly and smoothly. The assessment was obtained from data collection, namely from subjective

and objective patient data. From subjective data, we got a patient named Mrs. MS, 19 years old, giving birth to the first child (1), giving birth on 26 June 2016, complaining of breast pain, heat, the baby doesn't want to breastfeed, from objective data, it was obtained postpartum mothers on the 15th day. 3 with Mother's Milk Dam

- 2.Immediately anticipate without collaboration or referral, which can be done by handling the technique of removing breast milk, breast care correct breastfeeding techniques, and drug therapy

3. Evaluation has been carried out in the case of Mrs. MS Postpartum on the 5th day with the Mother's Milk Dam, the results obtained that the mother's milk has come out smoothly, the mother's nipples have protruded, it is no longer painful so that the mother can breastfeed her baby, and the mother feeling happy.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results study and the conclusions that have been formulated, then put forward some suggestions and recommendations as follows:

For Educational Institutions

With the preparation of this scientific paper, it is hoped that it will increase the effectiveness in learning the knowledge, abilities, and skills of students in applying the studies that have been obtained, as well as complement the sources of library books as important information and reference materials in supporting the creation of the work. Scientific Writing.

2. Share the Practice Area

It is hoped that the practice area can further improve the quality of services comprehensively based on the midwife's authority in providing care services, especially to mothers with Breast Milk Dams.

3. For Postpartum Mothers Family/Public

It is hoped to understand more, especially for postpartum mothers in postpartum care, to increase the frequency of postpartum visits to detect early signs of danger or complications during the puerperium, so that if there are complications they can be handled immediately.

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