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## STUDY CASE MANAGEMENT MIDWIFERY CARE IN NEWBORN BABIES MRS. A. P WITH EARLY INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING IN THE MATERNITY HOME TIBERIAS WKO VILLAGE 2018

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### ABSTRACT

**Background** According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2010. The world recommends that all neonates be breastfed within one hour. I initiate breastfeeding This is the most convenient, cost-effective, and lifesaving intervention for health 2,3 Breastfeeding in the first hours of life is associated with a longer duration of breastfeeding and a reduction in infant mortality. **Objective:** To study and understand midwifery care in cases of early initiation of breastfeeding at the Tiberias Maternity Home. **Method Research** was conducted by interviewing to obtain data from the client himself, or it could be taken from the Mother's Register book at the Tiberias Maternity Home or the Midwife on duty at the Tiberias Maternity Home. The research subject is Mrs. AP 33 years old G3P3A0 with exclusive breastfeeding for newborns at the Tiberias Maternity Home. Data retrieval and through interviews, observation, direct and study of medical record documentation. Data analysis was carried out descriptively based on Varney's 7 steps. **Results:** Mrs. AP aged 33 years G3P3A0 39 weeks pregnant came with complaints of feeling lower abdominal pain, has been bleeding mucus mixed with blood since 08.50 WIT, the membranes ruptured at 09.00 WIT and wanted to push, was led to pushing by the clinical midwife at 10.21 WIT, for 39 minutes the baby's head was visible, the vulva was edematous and he was adequate. Oxytocin dips drug cc. **IN THIS CASE, Babies Born with Initiation of Breastfeeding this Conclusion:** Mrs. A. P age 33 years G3P3A0 39 weeks pregnant with Breastfeeding Initiation in babies born. Implementation of this case did not arise complications.

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## PRELIMINARY

Exclusive breastfeeding is breastfeeding for the first 6 months of a baby's life without food or drink other than vitamins, drugs, and ORS. The function of breast milk is to fulfill the baby's nutritional intake, increase body resistance and reduce infant morbidity and mortality, therefore exclusive breastfeeding is highly recommended and it is recommended to continue until the baby is 2 years old. According to research from the Ministry of Health in 2014 the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia was 52.3 % where this figure had not to reach the 2014 Ministry of Health program target of 80% and in Bali, the prevalence had only reached 72.2%.<sup>1</sup>

The main problem is that exclusive breastfeeding is not implemented, this is a factor in the awareness of the importance of breastfeeding, social culture, health services and health workers who have not fully supported PP-ASI, and working mothers.<sup>2</sup>

Breast milk is the best food for babies in the early stages of life. This is of course not only because breast milk has complete  
Pathophysiology of IMD

Nutrients that the baby needs, but breast milk also contains substances called immunologic that can protect babies from various kinds of infections. However, in reality, the use of breast milk has not been fully utilized by the community, and even some community groups use formula milk.<sup>3</sup>

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD) is giving breast milk immediately after the baby is born, usually within 30 minutes to 1 hour after the baby is born. an hour or so, until the first feeding, is over. If within one hour there is no breastfeeding reaction, then the baby is brought to the mother's nipple but still gives the baby a chance to Initiate Breastfeeding.<sup>4</sup>

In Indonesia, the percentage of newborns receiving IMD is 73.06% with the highest percentage held by the province of Aceh with a percentage of 97.31%, and the lowest percentage from the province of Papua with a percentage of 15.00%. The IMD level in urban areas reaches a percentage of 70.02% and in rural areas, it reaches a percentage of 64.05%.<sup>5</sup>

When breastfeeding takes place, occurs:

a. The release of the hormone oxytocin.

Oxytocin is a hormone that causes contractions. It is these contractions that help the uterus return

b. The baby's sucking reflex is strongest in the first 30 minutes after birth. The baby's sucking on the mother's nipple will stimulate the release of the hormone prolactin (which stimulates milk production) and the hormone oxytocin (which stimulates milk production). The work of these two hormones will make colostrum come out quickly.

c. Skin contact between mother and baby can reduce stress levels in babies. The baby will feel warm because of the mother's skin

d. The closeness between the mother and the baby makes the baby seem calmer so that his heart rate is stable.

e. Breastfeeding in the first hours can reduce infant mortality in the first few months of life.

f. Skin contact in early breastfeeding is very important for the following reasons :

1) The mother's chest warms the baby properly so that it will reduce the baby's mortality rate due to

hypothermia (decreased body temperature).

2) Mother and baby feel calm. Mothers feel calm because the baby was born safely, the baby feels calm because they feel the warmth in the mother's arms.

3) When on the chest, the baby will lick the mother's chest. When this process occurs, the baby is swallowing the bacteria in the mother's chest. These bacteria play a role in increasing the baby's immune system.

4) Babies who are awake in the first 1-2 hours after birth strengthen the bond of love between mother and baby better.

5) When the baby manages to find the mother's nipple and suckles for the first time, that's when she gets colostrum. Colostrum is already known to have many benefits, one of which is rich in immune substances that can protect the baby's body from various types of infections.

6) When the baby is successful in breastfeeding early, this will affect his success in the next exclusive breastfeeding.

- 7) All activities carried out by the baby above the mother's chest and stomach, such as touching, sucking, and licking the chest and nipples, will stimulate the release of the hormone oxytocin.
- 8) Improve neurological function. Nerve coordination for swallowing, and sucking. And breathing, in newborns may not be perfect.

#### **Early Initiation of Breastfeeding**

1. Immediately after birth, the body is dried as needed, except for the hands.
2. The baby is prone on the mother's chest or stomach, with the baby's skin attached to the mother's skin. Mother and baby can be blanketed to keep warm. If necessary, put a hat on the baby's head.
3. Babies are left to find their own mother's nipples.
4. Mothers are supported and helped to recognize the baby's behavior before feeding.
5. The baby is allowed to remain in the position where his skin is in contact with the mother's skin for at least an

hour or more until the first feeding is complete.

6. After finishing feeding, the new babies were separated to be weighed, measured, banded, and given vitamin K and eye drops.
7. Mother and baby stay together and be cared for together

#### **Management of Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, among others:**

1. It is recommended that the husband or family accompany the mother during childbirth.
2. It is recommended to reduce the use of chemical drugs during childbirth. Can be replaced by non-chemical means, such as massage, aromatherapy, movement, or hypnobirthing.
3. Let the mother determine how she wants to give birth, for example, vaginal birth, in water, or squatting.
4. The whole body and head of the baby are dried immediately, except for the hands. The white fat (vernix) that soothes the baby's skin should be left alone.
5. The baby is placed on the mother's chest or stomach. Let the baby's skin

adhere to the mother's skin. This skin-to-skin contact position is maintained for a minimum of one hour or after the initial feeding is over. Both are covered. If necessary, use a baby hat.

6. The baby is left looking for the mother's nipple. Mothers can stimulate the baby with a gentle touch but do not force the baby to the nipple.
7. father is supported to help the mother to recognize the signs or behavior of the baby before feeding.
8. It is advisable to give the mother a chance to make skin contact. The baby is separated from the mother to be weighed, measured, and stamped after an hour or after the initial feeding is over. Invasive procedures, such as vitamin K injections and baby eye drops can be delayed.
9. Take care of mothers and babies who are cared for in one room. For 24 hours Ibu and the baby remains unseparated and the baby is always within the reach of the mother. Giving pre-lacteal drinks (fluids given

before the milk comes out) is avoided.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **A. TYPES OF RESEARCH**

This type of research is descriptive, where the author only wants to describe how the implementation of midwifery care management for postpartum mothers with IMD at the Tiberias WKO maternity home, Central Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency.

### **B. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE**

#### **1. Primary data**

Is data taken directly through interviews with patients

#### **2. Secondary Data**

If data are taken from a patient status, register book at TIBERIAS.

### **C. POPULATION AND SAMPLE**

#### **1. Population**

A population is a group of subjects who are the object or target of research. The population in this study is newborns with IMD.

#### **2. Sample**

The sample is a part taken from the whole object under study and is considered to represent the entire

population. The sample in this study were newborns with IMD RB Tiberias, Wosia village, Tobelo district, and North Halmahera district.

#### D. Operational Definition

IMD is Early Initiation of Breastfeeding that lasts more than 1 hour.

#### E. Research Time and Place

##### 1. The place

The research or case taking was carried out at the house of RB Tiberias in the village of W KO Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency.

##### 2. Time

The study was conducted on June 16, 2020.

## DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the data of a Maternal Maternity with early initiation of breastfeeding at the Tiberias Maternity Home in WKO Tobelo Village which has been presented in chapter III by comparing the gaps that exist between the theory and practice being carried out. This discussion describes step by step the process of midwifery care according to Varney which includes: assessment (data collection), interpretation of basic data (diagnoses),

potential diagnoses, immediate action, planning, implementation, and evaluation.

#### Step I. Data collection

Based on the results of data collection on Mrs. AP's baby

#### Step II. Basic data interpretation

The interpretation of the basic data is the diagnosis made by the midwife regarding matters of early initiation of breastfeeding by By. Mrs. AP

Based on the data that has been identified, the author raises the case regarding the early initiation of breastfeeding.

#### Step IV. Immediate action

Help support the baby to the mother, to be breastfed because the baby can suckle on its own

#### Step V. Planning

The plan of activities carried out refers to problems that are very dangerous for the life of the mother and baby, namely by observing the general condition and vital signs every 30 minutes, his, FHR and monitoring the progress of labor.

#### Step VI. Implementation

The implementation stage is given directly to the mother based on the realization of the plan that has been prepared. The implementation of providing nutrition as

early as possible, in this case, the provision of food and drink, provides moral support and maternal support.

#### Step VII. Evaluation

Evaluation is the last step in the Midwifery Care Management process to assess the success of the implementation that has been carried out, as long as the mother and baby are cared for in the room, there are no difficult things. The evaluation on the last day was that the mother's general condition was good, body temperature was 37.5°C, pulse 80x/minute, respiration 20x/minute, on 23 the mother and baby were advised to go home in good condition.

#### CONCLUSION

After midwifery care was performed on the newborn, Mrs. AP with IMD, and following the existing discussion, it can be concluded that breastfeeding contains high nutrients, namely colostrum which contains antibodies for the growth and development of newborns. And can prevent pregnancy in postpartum mothers. And after caring for the condition of the newborn 1 hour after normal birth By. Mrs. AP was born on June 23, 2020, at 11.00 WIT at the Tiberias Maternity Home. Then it can be concluded

By. Mrs. AP's newborn is normal for gestational age, with good reflexes, drinking with mother's milk, Vitamin K injection To maintain body warmth and be breastfed to his mother so that his nutritional needs. After conducting a data assessment, there is no gap between theory and practice

#### SUGGESTION

1. For health workers:
  - a. Every Midwife can apply Midwifery Care to IMD. to prevent the occurrence of malnutrition factors in patients.
  - b. Midwives or other health workers, always provide counseling to clients about breast care to facilitate breastfeeding.
2. For respondents or the community, knowing the benefits of IMD for mothers and babies and how to take care of babies every day. to keep the baby warm.
3. For further researchers, they can examine this case more and how to breastfeed correctly and find out the inhibiting factors for IMD.

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