

Gambaran lamanya skin to skin contact dan waktu pengeluaran plasenta pada ibu partus pervaginam = The length of skin to skin contact and spending time on mother's vaginal birth placenta

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skin to skin contact merupakan salah satu bagian yang penting selama proses pelaksanaan manajemen kala III. Hormon oksitosin maternal yang diproduksi selama proses skin to skin contact mempercepat pengeluaran plasenta, meningkatkan kontraksi uterus, memberikan rasa nyaman, dan mencegah perdarahan setelah persalinan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran lamanya skin to skin contact dan waktu pengeluaran plasenta pada ibu partus pervaginam. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif sederhana dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 102 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar observasi dan kuesioner karakteristik responden. Analisa data menggunakan uji cross tabs. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, skin to skin contact yang dilakukan selama kurang dari 30 menit, 66.7% waktu pengeluaran plasenta yang terjadi adalah 5 menit. Hasil penelitian ini, turut dipengaruhi oleh pemberian oksitosin injeksi. Sehingga penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan untuk meneliti lamanya skin to skin contact pada ibu partus pervaginam yang tidak diberikan oksitosin injeksi.

ABSTRACT

Skin to skin contact is one important part during the implementation process of the management of the third stage. Maternal oxytocin hormone which is produced during the process of skin to skin contact can accelerate the expulsion of the placenta, increasing the strength of uterine contractions, giving a sense of comfort, and prevent bleeding after childbirth. This study aimed to describe the length of skin to skin contact and the time of removal of placenta in vaginal birth. The study design used in this study is a simple descriptive with a total sample of 102 respondents. Collected data use observation sheets and questionnaires characteristics of respondents. Analysis of data used cross-tabulations. The results showed that the length of skin to skin contact for less than 30 minutes, 66.7% of the time removal of placenta was 5 minutes. Time expulsion of the placenta were more dominated by oxytocin injection. So for the further research expected to examine the duration of skin to skin contact on the vaginal partum was not given oxytocin injections, to determined the effectiveness of maternal oxytocin in time of removal placenta.