

Midwifery Care Neonatal With BPM Murtinawita Spit On Pekanbaru

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Abstract - Spit is the most common clinical symptoms found in infants who have gastroesophageal reflux (RGE). Gastroesophageal reflux is defined as the return of gastric contents into the esophagus involuntarily without effort from the baby, while the regurgitation is the term used when the stomach contents are removed by mouth. As for the 25% of parents, especially mothers, consider that mumbling is a worrying condition for themselves. Although normal, excessive mumbling can cause various complications that will interfere with the growth of the baby. The general objective of this study is to be able to perform midwifery care in infants with spit problems through a management approach and document midwifery care in babies spit. According to research conducted occurs spit up a lot at the age of 0-3 months, the frequency sometimes reaches 1 to 4 times a day. 25% of babies experience mumbling more than 4 times a day for the first 3 months. Spit will be a pathological symptom if the frequency is more than 2 times a day for more than 2 days / week so, advice for the mother to pay more attention to the baby again if suckling position the baby to suckle properly, and to always belch the baby after breastfeeding.

Keywords : Newborn Baby With mumbling Midwifery Care

1. Introduction

Spit is an event that is often experienced by infants is the release back a small portion of gastric contents while after eating. Baby brings back the breast milk (ASI) who had drunk are common, especially in infants who are exclusively breastfed. This was due to air swallowing saat baby breastfeeding (Sudarti & Khoirunnisa, 2010),

Babies who are satisfied will spew milk she had claimed, if the amount is less then called the spit and the volume is 10 cc, otherwise if a large number and volume over 10 cc, called the vomiting (Son, 2012), About 70% of infants berumu rdbawah 4 months had spit up at least 1 time per day, and the incidence decreases with age up to 8-10% in the age of 9-12 months and 5% at 18 months.

The consequences of the spit can be a respiratory infection, fluid spit back keparu lungs can cause irritation, pale in the face baby because he could not breath (Maita Liva, 2015)

Based on the experiences of writers often see babies who issued back the remaining milk after feeding because of a glut but not directly disendawakan by the mother so that the spit but spit up here do not much like just spit, according to research by Hegar, et al (2013) in (Nurul, 2014). Spit common in the first 0-3 months of age. Spit would be if the frequency of pathological symptoms more than 2 times a day for more than 2 days / week.

2. Method

The method I use is by way of immediate management that includes tilt the baby spit up immediately so that the liquid does not return to the lungs, immediately clean the rest of the spit with tissue or a wet cloth to clean. Make sure the neck folds clean so as not to become a den of germs and fungi.

3. Result

- 1) Midwifery care newborn to spit up was conducted on June 27, 2018 Subjective data
 - a. Mother says baby reissue remainder of the milk after feeding
- 2) Objective Data

- a. The general state of good mother and awareness composmentis
 - b. TTV, N: 130 x / min, R: 60 x / minute, S: 36,5c
 - c. Birth weight 3400 kg
 - d. Ekarang badans Weight 3400kg
 - e. Anthropometric examination, Beratbadan: 3400 kg, panjangbadan: 48 cm, 34 cm head circumference, chest circumference: 34 cm, upper arm circumference: 11 cm
- 3) Assessment (Analysis)
Term neonates 2 hours post partum with spit
- 4) Planning (Management)
- a. Building a good relationship with the mother and family are friendly and courteous.
 - b. Inform mother examination results
Ttv: R: 60x / minute, S: 36,5c, N: 130x / min, Bb birth: 3400kg
Anthropometry: LK: 34 cm, Lila: 11 cm, LD: 34 cm.
 - c. Tilting the baby's body segeramungkin so that the liquid does not enter the lungs (do not pick up baby spit up, because the risk of fluid to enter keparu lungs, wash off immediately the rest of the spit with tissue or a wet cloth to clean so as not to become a den of germs and fungi, wait a while if you want to give milk again.
 - d. Teach mothers the correct feeding position so that mother and baby are comfortable and encourage mothers to breastfeed their babies often minimal 1-2 hours, encourage breastfeeding when the baby did not leave hungry.
 - e. Tell the mother to wait a while if you want to breastfeed again.
 - f. Advise the mother to her baby burping after feeding to avoid spit in infants.
 - g. Tell the mother that is not too much to move shortly after feeding.
 - h. Mother tells danger signs in infants that must be considered by mothers and families, such as:
 - a) Breathing is difficult or more than 60x / minute
 - b) Baby's temperature > 38C or <36C
 - c) The baby's skin: blue, pale, discolored, or yellow
 - d) Babies are not BAB within 3 days or do not urinate in 24 hours
 - e) Baby chills, irritability, lethargy, constant crying.

4. Discussion

On 27 Juni 2018 22:00 pm the results of the general state of good mother. The author conducted a management as soon as possible when the baby has spit. Based on the mother's complaints anamnesis results obtained that the situation being experienced by the newborn by issuing back the rest of the milk after feeding by (The Goddess, 2010) spit up or discharge a small portion of gastric contents after a while after the food goes into the stomach. Vomiting milk is a common problem, especially in infants who received breast milk. Spit usually occurs because babies swallow air during breastfeeding.

According to (Mitayani, 2010) the baby's vital signs are within normal limits, normal breathing 30-60 times per minute baby, baby normal temperature ranges between 36.5-37,5c, normal pulse rate ranges from 120-140 times per minute and 2500-4500 grams birth weight, between theory and practice is no gap.

Based on the diagnosis or problem scukup month neonate 2 hours post partum with spit has been adjusted according to (Rukiyah & Lia Yulianti, 2012) this is because the author did anamnesa against the mother's birth history. Neonates at term in this case has been adapted to the standard of writing according to the previously discussed theory that babies spit up.

In this case handling immediately given to infants to spit on By. Mrs S according to (Son, 2012) immediately mirirngkan baby as soon as possible so that the liquid does not get into the lungs, wash off immediately the rest of the spit with tissue or a wet cloth to clean, make sure the folds of the neck clean so as not to become a den of germs and fungi, then feeding position that is correct, namely, by lap, the baby's head propped up on one elbow, body propped up with a mother's hand, most of the areola into the baby's mouth. According to (Maita Liva, 2015) sendawakan baby shortly

after drinking. Babies who finished drinking do not immediately put to bed, but need disendawakan first.

According to Nurul research to reduce the frequency of spit up in infants, parents can position the baby upright position during and after feeding, in this position the milk into the stomach tidk will return to to the skeleton because it is influenced by adanyag ravitasi.

5. Conclusion

From the data collected, when the author got the consent of the patient that would do the examination and treatment of the baby who had spit up, analysis obtained are neonates at term 2 hours post partum with spit. Management is required which may tilt the baby immediately if experiencing spit. After that, the authors conducted an evaluation and the results obtained are no longer babies reissue remainder of milk after feeding.

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