



## OBSTETRIC CARE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH UNWANTED PREGNANCY

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### ABSTRACT

**Background :** incidence of unwanted pregnancies has increased globally in 2018, namely there are 208 million pregnancies in the world and 185 million of them occur in developing countries, then 86 million (41%) of unwanted pregnancies. Unwanted pregnancies in developed countries were (20%) and in developing countries were higher by (29%). The highest unwanted pregnancy is found in Asian countries (54%). **Objective:** Able to carry out obstetric care in Infants with Hyperbilirubin using 7 steps varney. **Method:** This type of research is meta-analysis research with the literature review method, writing method used with the author, by collecting data with wawancara, physical examination, observation, literature study, and documentation. **Conclusion :** in the application of upbringing, the care given is in accordance with what is given to the patient, so that there is no gap between theory and practice in the future.

**Keywords :** unwanted pregnancy, adolescents

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy in adolescence becomes the beginning of an unwanted pregnancy. Unwanted pregnancy (KTD) is a pregnancy that occurs due to a cause so that its existence is not desired by one or both prospective parents of the baby. Unwanted pregnancy (KTD) in adolescents will have a negative impact both in terms of physical, psychological, social, and spiritual. The physical impact will harm the mother and the fetus she is carrying or the mother will try to have an abortion which can lead to death. The impact of the psychological side, the mother will try to escape responsibility, or continue her pregnancy with compulsion, while judging from the social impact, society will ridicule and also excommunicate (Ismawati, 2017).

The incidence of unwanted pregnancies has increased globally in 2018, namely there are 208 million pregnancies in the world and 185 million million of them occur in developing countries, then 86 million (41%) of unwanted pregnancies. Unwanted pregnancies in developed countries were (20%) and in developing countries were higher by (29%). The highest unwanted

pregnancy is found in Asian countries (54%) (Guspaneza, 2019).

According to (who, 2020) especially in developing countries it is estimated that 21 Million girls between the ages of 15-19 are pregnant and about 10 million are experiencing unwanted pregnancies. In premarital sexual behavior there are several sexual activities, where sexual activity is defined as an activity carried out to satisfy sexual desires or an act of obtaining pleasure from the genitals or sexual organs through various behaviors.

According to the results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survy in 2018, it is stated that unwanted pregnancies reached (19.7%) that occurred in Indonesia (Rahayu, Suciawati and Indrayani, 2021). According to the Population and Family Planning Agency (BBKBN) this unwanted pregnancy accounts for 75% of maternal mortality (Kharisma, 2020).

Based on data obtained by PILAR PKBI Central Java, cases of unwanted pregnancy (KTD) in adolescents that occurred as a result of premarital sexual behavior were 64 cases in 2013 where 26 cases of KTD came from the city of Semarang. Meanwhile, the number of cases in



2018-2019 has increased, namely to 91 cases for the Semarang city area itself (PILAR PKBI Central Java, 2019)

Teenage pregnancy in Semarang City in 2020 was 885 cases. The distribution of cases is highest in the working area of the Gayamsari Health Center. The impact of adolescent pregnancy is complications in pregnancy and increases the risk of maternal and child mortality (Ministry of PPPA, 2020).

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted at the Bulu Lor Health Center, the data of unwanted pregnancies in June there were 3 cases, July 2 cases, August 2 cases therefore investigators were interested in taking Midwifery Care in Adolescents With Unwanted Pregnancies in Adolescents.

Teenage pregnancy also gives rise to quite severe psychological consequences (Alifah, Apsari and Taftazani, 2021). Getting pregnant out of wedlock is influenced by several factors that include lack of sex education or knowledge around reproductive health, permissive attitudes in the social environment, negative impacts of technological advances, influence of friends and parental parenting (Alifah, Apsari and Taftazani, 2021).

The social impact received by adolescents who become pregnant out of wedlock is to get negative stigma or ridicule by the surrounding environment. They also received treatment such as being ostracized or even expelled.

## **2. 2. BENEFIT**

Able to carry out obstetric care in Infants with Hyperbilirubin using these 7 varney steps appropriately if you encounter obstacles in implementing the program.

Psychologically, adolescents who become pregnant out of wedlock will experience confusion and feelings of guilt, become more mature and have difficulty adapting to the environment (Fathin, 2017).

Research conducted by (Nawati, 2018). The impact of unwanted pregnancy on this study identified 3 themes, namely: Theme 1. Psychosocial Problems Impact of Unwanted Pregnancy, Theme 2 Rejection of Pregnancy and Theme 3 Lack of Pregnancy Care. Meanwhile, the impact of unwanted pregnancy on the care of the baby identified 1 theme, namely: It Takes Time to Receive a Baby.

Research conducted by (Salahudin Liputo, 2019) found results that the incidence of unwanted pregnancy will definitely have an impact on the psychology of everyone who experiences it. This happens because of several factors including: the fear factor of family reactions, the fear factor of future damage and the fear of social penalties obtained.

Research conducted by (Tinarti, 2020) states that the age of parents has an effect on the form of parenting applied to their child. The older the father' age, the more mature the development that will be stimulated to their children. Mothers who tend to be young are less aware of the development of their child.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in taking a case study with the title Midwifery Care in Adolescents With Unwanted Pregnancies?

## **3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The writing method used by authorizing by collecting data with interview, physical examination, observation, literature study, and documentation.

## **4. METHOD**

The writing method used with the author by collecting data by interview, physical examination, observation, literature studies, and documentation.

## **5. DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the obstetric care case carried out on Ms. S aged 16 years G1POA0 week gestational age with unwanted pregnancy at the Bulur Lor Health Center the main problem is that Ms. S is anxious about her pregnancy and tries to abort her pregnancy, Ms. S even wants to kill herself because no one supports her pregnancy and the parents do not accept her pregnancy. according to the theory of Cahya Rosyida (2021) the impact of unwanted pregnancy, namely The medical risk of unsafe abortion contributes to the death of health disorders . Psychological Guilt, Depression, Anger, Adolescents or future mothers feel unwilling and unprepared . Psychosocial Pressure from society that denounces and rejects the situation, Excommunicated from the community environment and loses confidence. supported by research conducted by Fathin (2017). The social impact received by adolescents



who become pregnant out of wedlock is to get negative stigma or ridicule by the surrounding environment. They also received treatment such as being ostracized or even expelled. Psychologically, adolescents who become pregnant out of wedlock will experience confusion and feelings of guilt, become more mature and have difficulty adapting to the environment.

Research conducted by Salahudin Liputo (2019) found results that the incidence of unwanted pregnancy will definitely have an impact on the psychology of everyone who experiences it. This happens because of several factors including: the factor of fear of family reactions, the factor of fear of future damage and fear of social sanctions obtained. as for the research conducted by Nawati (2018). The impact of unwanted pregnancy on this study identified 3 themes, namely: Theme of Psychosocial Problems The Impact of Unwanted Pregnancy, Theme of Rejection of Pregnancy and Theme of Lack of Pregnancy Care. Meanwhile, the impact of unwanted pregnancy on the care of the baby was identified the theme, namely: It Takes Time to Receive a Baby.

There are several causal factors that cause unwanted pregnancies in Ms.S, namely Economic Factors, education, parenting. This is in accordance with research conducted by Ismawati (2017) in his research revealed that low knowledge of reproductive health encourages the occurrence of KTD, *permissive-indifferent* parenting patterns tend to let adolescents in association so that adolescents are easily affected in promiscuity. supported by research conducted by Lesterina (2021) Research shows that the causes of unwanted pregnancy in adolescents are lack of knowledge about reproductive health and sexuality, access to information media about pornography, parental treatment of adolescents.

In the management carried out on Ms. S, namely by Explaining to Ms.E about the results of the examination, explaining about the abortion, explaining the impact of abortion, explaining to Ms.E that she can still choose what kind of future she wants to achieve, Give Ms.E emotional support, Explain to the patient that with an incident like this it can be resolved with a family, Explain the patient that from the puskesmas will provide assistance to explain to explain to family, Recommend to consume nutritious food, Make a

referral to the Dr for psychological treatment, Recommend the patient for a re-visit tomorrow to be given counseling by Dr . according to Muchlisiana's theory (2021) unwanted pregnancy management, namely Resolved as a family, Immediately get married, Counseling for religion, planning, Ownership examination, If there is a psychiatric disorder, refer to a psychiatrist, If there is a high risk of pregnancy, refer to SpOG.

## 6. AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Nindi Mubarakatun Nafisah, Maria Ulfah Kurnia Dewi , Indri Astuti Purwanti, Nuke Devi Indrwati.

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