

## RINGKASAN

### ABSTRAK

**Asuhan Kebidanan *Continuity Of Care* pada Ny Y masa hamil sampai Kb dan neonatus**

**Di BPM Endah Tri A.**

**Oleh : Adelya Bella A.**

Continuity of Care merupakan pelayanan yang tercapai ketika terjalinnya hubungan secara berkelanjutan antara seorang klien dan bidan. Asuhan yang berkesinambungan dilakukan dengan tujuan memberikan pelayanan secara menyeluruh yang dapat di mulai dari masa prakonsepsi, awal kehamilan, selama kehamilan di setiap trimester, proses persalinan, perawatan BBL, hingga pasca persalinan 6 minggu yang dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan profesional. Asuhan yang diberikan selama masa hamil 1 kali, masa nifas sebanyak 4 kali, neonates sebanyak 3 kali dan pada pelayanan keluarga berencana (KB) sebanyak 1 kali serta didokumentasikan menggunakan metode SOAP. Asuhan kebidanan dilakukan pada Ny. Y usia 40 tahun G2P2A0 secara continuity of care mulai 9 desember 2025 sampai 8 february 2026 . Pelayanan yang diberikan Kehamilan trimester III (1 kali oleh penulis dan 6 kali oleh tenaga kesehatan), Persalinan normal, Kunjungan nifas 4 kali (8 jam, 7 hari, 26 hari, 31 hari postpartum), Kunjungan neonatus 3 kali (8 jam, 7 hari, 26 hari), Pelayanan KB 1 kali (KB suntik 3 bulan). Dalam pendokumentasian menggunakan metode SOAP Kehamilan Ny. Y dari awal kehamilan sudah memiliki Riwayat bekas sc (BSC) dan kehamilan ini kehamilan Ny. Y masuk dalam kategori resiko tinggi dikarenakan umur sudah 40 tahun. Kemudian saat persalinan Ny. Y melahirkan pada tanggal 10 januari 2026 di Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Pusdik pada jam 05.30 dengan jenis kelamin Perempuan BB : 2700 gram, PB :48cm. mendapatkan asuhan bayi baru lahir normal. Masa nifas dan neonatus berjalan normal tanpa komplikasi. Ibu

memilih menggunakan kontrasepsi IUD sebagai metode KB. Kunjungan nifas sebanyak 4 kali menunjukkan involusi uterus normal dan tidak ditemukan komplikasi. Kunjungan neonatus sebanyak 3 kali menunjukkan pertumbuhan dan adaptasi bayi dalam batas normal. Ibu memilih menggunakan KB suntik 3 bulan sebagai metode kontrasepsi. Secara keseluruhan tidak ditemukan kesenjangan antara teori dan praktik. Pelaksanaan COC pada Ny. Y menunjukkan bahwa asuhan kebidanan yang berkesinambungan dan komprehensif mampu menjaga kondisi ibu dan bayi tetap dalam keadaan normal. Pemantauan kontinu memungkinkan deteksi dini risiko dan penanganan tepat waktu. Hasil ini mendukung pentingnya penerapan COC dalam meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kebidanan dan keselamatan ibu serta bayi.

**Kata kunci: Continuity of care, ibu hamil, bersalin, nifas dan BBL**



## **ABSTRACT**

### **Midwifery Care Continuity of Care for Mrs. Y During Pregnancy Until Family Planning and Neonatal Period at BPM Endah Tri A.**

**By: Adelya Bella A.**

Continuity of Care is a healthcare service achieved through the establishment of an ongoing relationship between a client and a midwife. Continuous care aims to provide comprehensive services starting from the preconception period, early pregnancy, throughout each trimester, the childbirth process, newborn care, and up to six weeks postpartum, delivered by professional healthcare providers. The care provided consisted of one antenatal visit, four postpartum visits, three neonatal visits, and one family planning (FP) service, all documented using the SOAP method. Midwifery care was provided to Mrs. Y, aged 40 years, G2P2A0, using the Continuity of Care approach from December 9, 2025, to February 8, 2026. The services included third-trimester antenatal care (one visit by the author and six visits by healthcare providers), normal vaginal delivery, four postpartum visits (8 hours, 7 days, 26 days, and 31 days postpartum), three neonatal visits (8 hours, 7 days, and 26 days), and one family planning service (3-month injectable contraception). Documentation was carried out using the SOAP method. From the beginning of pregnancy, Mrs. Y had a history of a previous cesarean section (PCS), and this pregnancy was categorized as high risk due to her age of 40 years. During labor, Mrs. Y delivered on January 10, 2026, at Bhayangkara Pusdik Hospital at 05:30 a.m. She gave birth to a female infant weighing 2,700 grams and measuring 48 cm in length, who received normal newborn care. The postpartum and neonatal periods progressed normally without complications. Four postpartum visits indicated normal uterine involution with no complications detected. Three neonatal visits showed that the baby's growth and adaptation were within normal limits. The mother chose to use 3-month injectable contraception as her family planning method. Overall, no discrepancies were found between theory and practice.

The implementation of Continuity of Care for Mrs. Y demonstrated that continuous and comprehensive midwifery care can maintain the health of both mother and baby within normal conditions. Continuous monitoring enables early detection of risks and timely management. These findings support the importance of implementing Continuity of Care in improving the quality of midwifery services and ensuring maternal and neonatal safety.

**Keywords: Continuity of care, pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, newborn.**

