

RINGKASAN LAPORAN STASE *CONTINUITY OF CARE*

OLEH:

AMALIA MEIRISHA

Pelayanan kebidanan di lapangan belum seluruhnya menerapkan pendekatan *Continuity of Care (COC)*, padahal penting untuk mendeteksi dan mencegah komplikasi sejak masa kehamilan hingga keluarga berencana. Asuhan ini bertujuan memberikan pelayanan kebidanan komprehensif dan berkesinambungan melalui pendekatan manajemen kebidanan dan pendokumentasian SOAP. Asuhan kebidanan dilakukan pada Ny. L usia 30 tahun G2P10001, selama ± 7 minggu di RS Gatoel Kota Mojokerto, meliputi 1 kali kunjungan kehamilan, 1 kali kunjungan persalinan, 4 kali kunjungan nifas, 3 kali neonatus, dan 1 kali pelayanan KB.

Hasil asuhan menunjukkan kehamilan Ny. L pada usia 38–39 minggu berlangsung fisiologis dengan kondisi ibu dan janin normal. Persalinan berlangsung spontan dari kala I–IV, dengan kala II ± 50 menit dan kala III ± 15 menit tanpa komplikasi. Masa nifas hingga hari ke-40 menunjukkan involusi uterus baik, penyembuhan luka optimal, tanda vital stabil, dan produksi ASI lancar. Ibu menjadi akseptor KB IUD. Asuhan neonatus usia 6 jam hingga 24 hari menunjukkan bayi cukup bulan, kondisi stabil, eliminasi baik, serta keberhasilan pemberian ASI eksklusif.

Secara keseluruhan, asuhan kebidanan berada dalam kategori fisiologis dan tidak ditemukan adanya penyulit. Diharapkan ibu melanjutkan ASI eksklusif hingga 6 bulan, melakukan imunisasi bayi lengkap, serta kontrol KB sesuai jadwal sebagai upaya berkelanjutan pelayanan *COC*.

Kata Kunci: hamil, bersalin, *nifas*, neonatus, KB

SUMMARY OF CONTINUITY OF CARE CLINICAL REPORT

By: AMALIA MEIRISHA

Midwifery services in clinical practice have not fully implemented the *Continuity of Care* (COC) approach, although it plays an essential role in early detection and prevention of complications from pregnancy to family planning. This care aimed to provide comprehensive and continuous midwifery services through a midwifery management approach with SOAP documentation. Care was provided to Mrs. L, 30 years old, G2P10001, for approximately seven weeks at Gatoel Hospital, Mojokerto City, including one antenatal visit, one delivery care, four postpartum visits, three neonatal visits, and one family planning service.

The results showed that the pregnancy at 38–39 weeks of gestation was physiological, with normal maternal and fetal conditions. Labor progressed spontaneously from the first to the fourth stage, with the second stage lasting approximately 50 minutes and the third stage 15 minutes, without complications. The postpartum period until day 40 demonstrated adequate uterine involution, optimal wound healing, stable vital signs, and smooth breast milk production. The mother became an IUD family planning acceptor. Neonatal care from 6 hours to 24 days indicated a full-term infant in stable condition, good elimination, and successful exclusive breastfeeding.

Overall, the midwifery care proceeded physiologically without complications. The mother is encouraged to continue exclusive breastfeeding for six months, complete the infant's immunizations, and attend scheduled family planning follow-up visits as part of sustaining Continuity of Care services.

Keywords: pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, neonate, family planning