

RINGKASAN ASUHAN CONTINUITY OF CARE

NY “N” UMUR 36 TAHUN DI TPMB ELLYS YULIASTUTIK, S.Keb.Bd JOMBANG

Oleh :

DIAN PUSPITA YANI

Kehamilan merupakan proses fisiologis, namun dalam perjalanan berkembang patologis apabila disertai faktor risiko tertentu sehingga meningkatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu dan bayi. AKI ibu di Jawa Timur disebabkan usia yaitu 63,62% usia 20 – 33 tahun, 32,43% usia lebih dari 34 tahun, dan usia kurang dari 19 tahun 3,96%.. Tujuan penelitian ini dengan asuhan kebidanan *COC* pada ibu yang mempunyai masalah usia terlalu tua mulai dari kehamilan trimester III, persalinan, nifas, neonatus dan *KB*.

Metode yang diberikan pada asuhan kebidanan *COC* NY “N” G_{VI}P₄₀₀₁₃ usia 36 tahun, usia kehamilan 38 – 39 minggu, masa nifas hari ke 6 – 29 hari, neonatus usia 6 – 14 hari, serta *KB* di TPMB Elis Yuli Astutik Desa Sumber Rejo Jogoroto Jombang mulai bulan November 2025 – Januari 2026 dengan teknik pengumpulan data dengan wawancara, observasi, dan buku KIA.

Hasil asuhan kebidanan *COC* Ny.”N” kunjungan hamil 1x , persalinan, kunjungan nifas 3x, kunjungan neonatus 2x, dan *KB*. Ny. “N” 36 Tahun hamil resiko sangat tinggi. Ibu bersalin di Puskesmas secara normal, pada nifas hari ke 6 ibu tidak ada keluhan, nifas hari ke 14 mengeluh kualitas tidur kurang baik, nifas hari ke 29 tidak ada. Keluhan dialami ibu nifas umumnya fisiologis, konseling manajemen istirahat dan dukungan suami sangat diperlukan. Pada kunjungan neonatus keadaan bayi sehat, health education yang diberikan perawatan tali pusat, ASI Eksklusif, dan imunisasi BCG. Ibu menggunakan kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan

Kesimpulan asuhan Kebidanan *COC* Ny.N tidak ditemukan masalah. Meskipun masa kehamilan resiko sangat tinggi, bersalin normal, nifas, neonatus fisiologis, dan ibu menggunakan kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan. Asuhan kebidanan secara *COC* pada ibu hamil risiko sangat tinggi dengan peningkatan kesiapsiagaan serta penguatan dukungan emosional sehingga keselamatan ibu dan janin terjamin.

Kata Kunci : *Kehamilan, Persalinan, Nifas, Neonatus, BBL, KB*

SUMMARY ASUHAN CONTINUITY OF CARE

NY “N” UMUR 36 TAHUN DI TPMB ELLYS YULIASTUTIK, S.Keb.Bd

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Pregnancy is a physiological process; however, it may develop into a pathological condition when accompanied by certain risk factors, thereby increasing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Maternal mortality in East Java is associated with age-related factors, with 63.62% occurring among women aged 20–33 years, 32.43% among those aged over 34 years, and 3.96% among those aged below 19 years. This study aimed to provide *COC* midwifery care for a mother with advanced maternal age, covering the third trimester of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum period, neonatal care, and KB.

The method involved providing *COC* midwifery services to Mrs. “N”, G_{VI}P₄₀₀₁₃ a 36 year, at 38–39 weeks of gestation, during the postpartum period from day 6 to day 29, neonatal care from 6 to 14 days of age, and family planning services. The care was conducted at TPMB Elis Yuli Astutik, Sumber Rejo Village, Jogoroto District, Jombang Regency, from November 2025 to January 2026. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and books KIA

The results of the *COC* midwifery care showed that Mrs. “N” received one antenatal care visit, childbirth care, three postpartum visits, two neonatal visits, and family planning services. At the age of 36 years, the pregnancy was classified as a very high-risk pregnancy. The mother delivered normally at Puskesmas. On postpartum day 6, she reported no complaints; on day 14, she experienced poor sleep quality; and on day 29, no complaints were reported. The complaints experienced during the postpartum period were generally physiological in nature. Counseling regarding rest management and husband’s support was considered essential. During neonatal visits, the infant was found to be healthy. Health education provided included umbilical cord care, exclusive ASI, and BCG immunization. The mother chose a three-month injectable contraceptive method.

Conclusion, no significant problems were identified throughout the *COC* midwifery services provided to Mrs. “N”. Although the pregnancy was categorized as very high risk due to advanced maternal age, the mother experienced a normal delivery, a physiological postpartum period, a healthy neonatal period, and successfully adopted a three-month injectable contraceptive method. *COC* midwifery services for high-risk pregnant women should emphasize increased preparedness and strengthened emotional support to ensure maternal and fetal safety.

Keywords: *Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum, Neonate, Newborn, Family Planning.*
