

RINGKASAN

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA NY "M" USIA 26 TAHUN DI PUSKESMAS

DAWAR BLANDONG MOJOKERTO

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Asuhan Continuity of Care (CoC) merupakan pelayanan kebidanan komprehensif dan berkesinambungan yang mencakup masa kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, neonatus, hingga keluarga berencana. Perdarahan postpartum (HPP) merupakan penyebab utama kematian ibu di dunia dan berkontribusi terhadap lebih dari 70.000 kematian maternal setiap tahun. HPP adalah perdarahan lebih dari 500 mL setelah persalinan pervaginam yang dapat menyebabkan syok, kegagalan organ, bahkan kematian apabila tidak ditangani secara cepat dan tepat. Salah satu upaya untuk menurunkan risiko komplikasi maternal akibat HPP adalah melalui penerapan asuhan kebidanan berkesinambungan (Continuity of Care/CoC). Laporan ini menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan Continuity of Care yang diberikan secara berkesinambungan sejak masa kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, bayi baru lahir, hingga pelayanan keluarga berencana. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, studi dokumentasi, serta pendokumentasian menggunakan metode SOAP. Asuhan diberikan kepada Ny. M usia 26 tahun di Puskesmas Dawar Blandong Mojokerto. Pada tanggal 4 Januari 2026, Ny. M mengalami perdarahan postpartum dengan estimasi kehilangan darah ± 600 mL setelah persalinan. Penatalaksanaan yang dilakukan meliputi pemberian oksitosin, masase uterus, kompresi bimanual, pemberian misoprostol sesuai instruksi dokter, serta rujukan ke fasilitas kesehatan lanjutan. Setelah mendapatkan penanganan yang cepat dan tepat, kondisi ibu dan bayi dapat dipertahankan dengan baik serta proses pemulihan berlangsung optimal. Penerapan Continuity of Care membantu bidan dalam melakukan deteksi dini faktor risiko, pemantauan kondisi ibu secara berkelanjutan, serta mempercepat pengambilan keputusan dan proses rujukan saat terjadi kegawatdaruratan obstetri. Upaya pencegahan HPP dapat dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan antenatal yang teratur, identifikasi faktor risiko sejak kehamilan, pelaksanaan manajemen aktif kala III, pemantauan ketat pada masa nifas, serta peningkatan kesiapsiagaan tenaga. Dengan demikian, kualitas pelayanan kebidanan dapat ditingkatkan sehingga risiko terjadinya HPP dan komplikasi maternal dapat diminimalkan.

Kata kunci: *Continuity of Care*, perdarahan postpartum, asuhan kebidanan berkelanjutan.

SUMMARY

CONTINUITY OF CARE MIDWIFERY MANAGEMENT OF MRS. “M”, AGED 26 YEARS, AT DAWAR BLANDONG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, MOJOKERTO

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Continuity of Care (CoC) is a comprehensive and continuous midwifery care approach that covers pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, neonatal, and family planning services. Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is the leading cause of maternal mortality worldwide and contributes to more than 70,000 maternal deaths annually. PPH is defined as blood loss of more than 500 mL following vaginal delivery and can lead to shock, organ failure, and even death if not managed promptly and appropriately. One strategy to reduce the risk of maternal complications resulting from PPH is the implementation of continuous midwifery care through the Continuity of Care (CoC) approach. This report employed a case study method using the Continuity of Care approach, which was provided continuously from pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, newborn care, to family planning services. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, documentation reviews, and were recorded using the SOAP method. Care was provided to Mrs. M, a 26-year-old woman at Dawar Blandong Community Health Center, Mojokerto. On January 4, 2026, Mrs. M experienced postpartum hemorrhage with an estimated blood loss of approximately 600 mL following delivery. Management included the administration of oxytocin, uterine massage, bimanual compression, administration of misoprostol according to the physician's instructions, and referral to a higher-level healthcare facility. Following prompt and appropriate management, both the mother and newborn remained in good condition, and the recovery process progressed optimally. The implementation of Continuity of Care enables midwives to identify risk factors early, monitor maternal conditions continuously, and facilitate timely decision-making and referral processes during obstetric emergencies. Efforts to prevent postpartum hemorrhage include regular antenatal care visits, early identification of risk factors during pregnancy, implementation of active management of the third stage of labor, close postpartum monitoring, and improved preparedness of healthcare providers in managing obstetric complications. Therefore, the quality of midwifery care can be enhanced, thereby minimizing the risk of postpartum hemorrhage and other maternal complications.

Keywords: Continuity of Care, postpartum hemorrhage, continuous midwifery care.