

RINGKASAN

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN *CONTINUITY OF CARE* (COC) PADA NY. “K” HAMIL TRIMESTER III SAMPAI KB DI PUSKESMAS DAWARBLANDONG MOJOKERTO

OLEH: LAILATUL WAKHIDAH SISWANTO

Kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, neonatus, hingga keluarga berencana merupakan rangkaian proses fisiologis yang berpotensi menimbulkan komplikasi apabila tidak dipantau secara optimal. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan asuhan kebidanan berkelanjutan (*continuity of care*) untuk memantau kondisi ibu dan bayi secara menyeluruh. Asuhan diberikan kepada Ny. “K” usia 29 tahun G2P10001 di Puskesmas Dawarblandong melalui kunjungan antenatal care (ANC) dan kunjungan rumah dengan manajemen kebidanan serta pendokumentasian SOAP. Asuhan meliputi 1 kali kunjungan trimester III, 1 kali asuhan persalinan, 4 kali asuhan nifas, 3 kali asuhan neonatus, dan 1 kali asuhan keluarga berencana. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan kehamilan berlangsung fisiologis, persalinan spontan pervaginam pada usia kehamilan 38 minggu, masa nifas dan neonatus dalam kondisi normal, serta ibu memilih kontrasepsi kondom karena tidak memengaruhi laktasi dan sesuai untuk menjarangkan kehamilan. Ditemukan kesenjangan pada jumlah kunjungan ANC yang hanya dilakukan sebanyak 3 kali, sedangkan standar pelayanan minimal 6 kali selama kehamilan. Selain itu, lama perawatan pascapersalinan hanya 5 jam, sedangkan secara teori seharusnya dilakukan selama 1-2 hari. Namun dari segi pengkajian data subyektif dan obyektif, analisis, dan penatalaksanaan, sudah sesuai dengan teori. Asuhan kebidanan berkelanjutan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesehatan ibu dan bayi serta mencegah komplikasi secara dini.

Kata kunci: Asuhan kebidanan, asuhan berkesinambungan, kehamilan sampai kb

SUMMARY

CONTINUITY OF CARE (COC) MIDWIFERY CARE FOR MRS. "K" IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY UP TO FAMILY PLANNING AT THE DAWARBLANDONG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN MOJOKERTO

BY: LAILATUL WAKHIDAH SISWANTO

Pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, neonatal, and family planning are a series of physiological processes that have the potential to cause complications if not monitored optimally. Therefore, continuous midwifery care is needed to monitor the condition of the mother and baby comprehensively. These care were provided to Mrs. "K" aged 29 years G2P10001 at the Dawarblandong Community Health Center through antenatal care (ANC) visits and home visits with midwifery management and SOAP documentation. Continuity of care included 1 third trimester visit, 1 delivery care, 4 postpartum care, 3 neonatal care, and 1 family planning care. The results of the care showed a physiological pregnancy, spontaneous vaginal delivery at 38 weeks of gestation, normal postpartum and neonatal periods, and the mother chose condom contraception because it does not affect lactation and is suitable for spacing pregnancies. A gap was found in the number of ANC visits, which were only 3 times, while the service standard is at least 6 times during pregnancy. Furthermore, the duration of postpartum care was only 5 hours, while theoretically, normal postpartum observation lasts 1–2 days. However, in terms of subjective and objective data assessment, analysis, and management, it was in accordance with theory. Continuous midwifery care is expected to improve maternal and infant health and prevent complications early.

Keywords: Midwifery care, continuity of care, pregnancy to family planning