

RINGKASAN

ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA NY. “H” USIA 24 TAHUN DI PUSKESMAS TLOGOSADANG KABUPATEN LAMONGAN

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Angka kematian ibu (AKI) dan angka kematian bayi (AKB) masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan yang memerlukan upaya berkelanjutan, termasuk melalui peningkatan mutu pelayanan maternal dan neonatal. Salah satu pendekatan yang direkomendasikan adalah Continuity of Care (CoC), yaitu asuhan kebidanan yang diberikan secara berkesinambungan sejak kehamilan, persalinan, perawatan neonatus, masa nifas, hingga keluarga berencana. Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pelaksanaan asuhan kebidanan berbasis CoC pada Ny. H usia 24 tahun. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus deskriptif dengan pendekatan manajemen asuhan kebidanan, meliputi pengkajian, diagnosis, perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan evaluasi. Asuhan diberikan mulai dari masa kehamilan trimester III pada tanggal 19 januari sampai 28 maret 2026, Ketika usia kehamilan 38 minggu hingga persalinan, perawatan bayi baru lahir, masa nifas hingga pelayanan keluarga berencana. frekuensi kunjungan meliputi 1 kali kunjungan kehamilan ,1 kali persalinan,4 kali nifas,3 kali neonatus,dan 1 kali kunjungan KB. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan telaah dokumentasi dengan pencatatan SOAP serta analisis berdasarkan standar asuhan kebidanan. Proses kehamilan Ny. H berlangsung fisiologis selama kunjungan kehamilan, kondisi ibu secara umum dalam keadaan baik, meskipun ada keluhan sering kencing itu hal yang wajar. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan bahwa kehamilan, persalinan, masa nifas, perawatan neonatus, dan pelayanan keluarga berencana berlangsung dalam kondisi fisiologis tanpa komplikasi. Persalinan berlangsung spontan, bayi lahir secara spontan di TPMB I'anatus sa'diyah tanggal 04-maret-2026, jam: 16.29 dengan jenis laki-laki, berat 2.900 gram, Panjang 49 cm langsung menanggapi Gerak aktif dan tidak memiliki kelainan. dengan kondisi sehat, masa nifas berjalan normal, dan ibu memilih kontrasepsi IUD yang aman digunakan selama menyusui. Tidak ditemukan kesenjangan antara teori dan praktik dalam pelaksanaan asuhan kebidanan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penerapan Continuity of Care pada kasus ini terlaksana dengan baik dan berkontribusi dalam mempertahankan kondisi kesehatan ibu dan bayi. Pendekatan CoC efektif dalam meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kebidanan yang holistik, berkesinambungan, dan berpusat pada kebutuhan ibu dan bayi.

Kata Kunci: *Continuity of Care*; Kehamilan dan Persalinan; Keluarga Berencana; Neonatus

SUMMARY

MIDWIFERY CARE FOR Mrs. "H" 24 YEARS OLD AT TLOGOSADANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, LAMONGAN

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Maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) remain major public health challenges that require continuous improvement in the quality of maternal and neonatal care. One recommended approach is Continuity of Care (CoC), which provides comprehensive and continuous midwifery care from pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal care, postpartum period, to family planning services. This case study aimed to describe the implementation of CoC-based midwifery care for a 24-year-old woman (Mrs. H) in the working area of Tlogosadang Primary Health Center, Lamongan. This study employed a descriptive case study design using the midwifery care management approach, including assessment, diagnosis, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Care was provided starting from the third trimester of pregnancy on January 19 until March 28, 2026, when the gestational age was 38 weeks until delivery, newborn care, postpartum, up to family planning services. The frequency of visits included 1 prenatal visit, 1 time childbirth, 4 postpartum periods, 3 neonates, and 1 family planning visit. Data were collected through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and document review, recorded using SOAP notes and analyzed based on midwifery care standards. Mrs. H's pregnancy process proceeded physiologically during prenatal visits, with the mother's general condition being good, although frequent urination complaints are normal. Care results showed that pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum period, neonatal care, and family planning services proceeded under physiological conditions without complications. Childbirth was spontaneous, the baby was born spontaneously at TPMB I'anatus Sa'diyah on March 4, 2026, at 16:29, male, weighing 2,900 grams, 49 cm long, immediately crying, actively moving, and having no abnormalities, in good condition. The postpartum period proceeded normally, and the mother chose an IUD contraceptive that is safe to use while breastfeeding. No discrepancies were found between theory and practice in the implementation of midwifery care. In conclusion, the implementation of Continuity of Care in this case was carried out effectively and contributed to maintaining maternal and neonatal health. The CoC approach is effective in improving the quality of holistic, continuous, and woman-centered midwifery care.

Keywords: Continuity of Care, Family Planning, Neonatal Care, Pregnancy and Childbirth