

RINGKASAN
ASUHAN CONTINUITY OF CARE
PADA NY “ N” MULAI DARI MASA KEHAMILAN TRIMESTER 3
SAMPAI DENGAN PELAYANAN KONTRASEPSI DI TPMB BIDAN SITI
NURSALAMAH,AMD. KEB. DESA SUMBERWULUH – KECAMATAN
CANDIPURO – KABUPATEN LUMAJANG”.

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Asuhan kebidanan komprehensif yang di laksanakan secara berkesinambungan sejak masa kehamilan hingga pelayanan kontrasepsi merupakan strategi yang sangat penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas Kesehatan ibu dan bayi karena wilayah Candipuro, Kabupaten Lumajang, memiliki risiko bencana geologis tinggi akibat erupsi Gunung Semeru. Kondisi ini memicu fenomena diskontinuitas asuhan (asuhan terputus) akibat ketidakstabilan domisili dan faktor psikososial pasien. Metode dalam pendampingan oleh peneliti yaitu secara observasi secara berkelanjutan. Tujuan pelaksanaan asuhan ini Adalah memberikan asuhan kebidanan secara berkesinambungan pada Ny. N usia 33 tahun di laksanakan selama kurang lebih 2 bulan, meliputi, pemeriksaan kehamilan 1 kali, persalinan 1 kali, nifas 4 kali, neonatus 3 kali, pelayanan kontrasepsi 1 kali. Hasil pemeriksaan kehamilan berlangsung fisiologis. Persalinan kala I berlangsung normal, kala II 30 menit, Kala III 10 menit, dan kala IV 2 jam tanpa komplikasi. Masa nifas pada kunjungan pertama hingga ke empat berlangsung normal tanpa ada penyulit. Bayi lahir dengan jenis kelamin laki – laki, BB 3000 gram, PB 50 cm dan kunjungan neonatus berjalan fisiologis tanpa penyulit. Pada kunjungan KB juga tidak ditemukan penyulit karena ibu menggunakan KB Suntik 3 bulan. Pendampingan yang berkesinambungan mmelalui asuhan berkelanjutan Continuity of Care dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan Kesehatan ibu dan bayi, sehingga dapat mewujudkan Kesehatan yang optimal.

Kata Kunci : Hamil, Bersalin, Nifas, Neonatus, KB

ABSTRACT
**SUMMARY OF CONTINUITY OF CARE FOR Mrs. "N," FROM THE
THREE TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY UNTIL CONTRACEPTION
SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY MIDWIFE SITI NURSALAMAH, AMD.,
SUMBERWULUH VILLAGE, CANDIPURO DISTRICT, LUMAJANG
REGENCY.**

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Comprehensive midwifery care implemented continuously from pregnancy to contraceptive services is a very important strategy in improving the quality of maternal and infant health because the Candipuro area, Lumajang Regency, has a high risk of geological disasters due to the eruption of Mount Semeru. This condition triggers the phenomenon of discontinuity of care (interrupted care) due to domicile instability and psychosocial factors of the patient. The method in mentoring by the researcher is through continuous observation. The purpose of implementing this care is to provide continuous midwifery care to Mrs. N, aged 33 years, carried out for approximately 2 months, including, 1 pregnancy check-up, 1 delivery, 4 postpartum visits, 3 neonatal visits, 1 contraceptive service. The results of the pregnancy examination were physiological. The first stage of labor was normal, the second stage 30 minutes, the third stage 10 minutes, and the fourth stage 2 hours without complications. The postpartum period from the first to fourth visits was normal without any complications. The baby was born male, weighing 3,000 grams and 50 cm long. The neonatal visit proceeded physiologically without complications. No complications were found during the family planning visit, as the mother used a 3-month contraceptive injection. Continuous support through Continuity of Care (CPC) improves the well-being and health of both mother and baby, achieving optimal health.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum, Neonate, Family Planning