

RINGKASAN ASUHAN *CONTINUITY OF CARE*
PADA NY. “W” USIA 24 TAHUN DI POLINDES DAWARBLANDONG

Asuhan kebidanan komprehensif secara berkelanjutan (*Continuity of Care*) merupakan upaya untuk meningkatkan derajat kesehatan ibu dan bayi serta menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Tujuan studi kasus ini adalah memberikan asuhan kebidanan berkesinambungan pada Ny. “W” usia 24 tahun di Polindes Dawarblandong. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan pendekatan *Continuity of Care* melalui observasi dan pendampingan selama kurang lebih 8 minggu, meliputi dua kali kunjungan kehamilan, satu kali persalinan, empat kali kunjungan nifas, tiga kali kunjungan neonatus, dan satu kali kunjungan keluarga berencana. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan bahwa kehamilan berlangsung fisiologis tanpa komplikasi. Persalinan berjalan normal dengan kala II selama 13 menit tanpa laserasi perineum, kala III selama 12 menit, dan kala IV tanpa komplikasi. Masa nifas dan neonatus berlangsung normal tanpa penyulit. Bayi lahir laki-laki dengan berat badan 3100 gram. Pada pelayanan keluarga berencana, ibu memilih metode KB MAL tanpa keluhan. Kesimpulan menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan *Continuity of Care* mampu mendukung kesehatan ibu dan bayi secara optimal melalui pelayanan kebidanan yang komprehensif dan berkesinambungan.

Kata Kunci: Kehamilan, Persalinan, Nifas, Neonatus, Keluarga Berencana, *Continuity of Care*

**SUMMARY OF CONTINUITY OF CARE MIDWIFERY CARE
FOR MRS. “W”, 24 YEARS OLD AT DAWARBLANDONG POLINDES**

Comprehensive and continuous midwifery care (Continuity of Care) is an effort to improve the health status of mothers and babies and to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. The purpose of this case study was to provide continuous midwifery care for Mrs. “W”, 24 years old, at Dawarblandong Polindes. The method used was a case study with a Continuity of Care approach through observation and assistance for approximately 8 weeks, including two antenatal visits, one delivery care, four postpartum visits, three neonatal visits, and one family planning visit. The results of the care showed that the pregnancy progressed physiologically without complications. The delivery process was normal, with the second stage lasting 13 minutes without perineal laceration, the third stage lasting 12 minutes, and the fourth stage without complications. The postpartum and neonatal periods were normal without any complications. A male baby was born weighing 3100 grams. In family planning services, the mother chose the Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) without complaints. The conclusion showed that the Continuity of Care approach was able to optimally support maternal and neonatal health through comprehensive and continuous midwifery services.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum, Neonate, Family Planning, Continuity of Care

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