

RINGKASAN
ASUHAN KEBIDANAN PADA NY “A” USIA 22 TAHUN
DI UPTD PUSKESMAS PUNGGING KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

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Kehamilan post date dan oligohidramnion merupakan komplikasi yang dapat meningkatkan risiko morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu maupun janin. Pendekatan Continuity of Care (COC) diperlukan untuk memberikan asuhan kebidanan secara berkesinambungan mulai masa kehamilan hingga keluarga berencana guna mendeteksi dini komplikasi dan meningkatkan kualitas kesehatan ibu dan bayi. Tujuan asuhan ini memberikan asuhan kebidanan komprehensif pada Ny. “A” usia 22 tahun di Puskesmas Pungging dengan pendokumentasian SOAP. Metode yang digunakan Studi kasus deskriptif dengan pendekatan Continuity of Care pada Ny. “A” usia 22 tahun di UPTD Puskesmas Pungging Kabupaten Mojokerto. Asuhan dilakukan selama ±61 hari menggunakan metode pendokumentasian SOAP, meliputi 2 kali kunjungan kehamilan, 1 kali persalinan, 4 kali kunjungan nifas, 3 kali kunjungan neonatus, dan 1 kali kunjungan keluarga berencana. Selama kehamilan trimester III kondisi ibu dan janin dalam keadaan baik. Pada usia kehamilan aterm ditemukan komplikasi post date disertai oligohidramnion sehingga dilakukan terminasi kehamilan melalui sectio caesarea. Bayi lahir laki-laki dengan berat badan 3100 gram, menangis kuat, bergerak aktif, dan tidak ditemukan kelainan. Masa nifas berlangsung fisiologis dengan proses involusi uterus normal, produksi ASI lancar, serta luka operasi sembuh dengan baik. Pada akhir asuhan ibu memilih menggunakan kontrasepsi IUD. Asuhan yang diberikan sesuai dengan standar pelayanan kebidanan dan teori yang berlaku. Penerapan Continuity of Care memungkinkan deteksi dini komplikasi post date dan oligohidramnion sehingga penatalaksanaan dapat dilakukan secara tepat. Asuhan berkelanjutan juga mendukung pemulihan ibu pasca sectio caesarea, kesehatan neonatus, serta keberhasilan penggunaan kontrasepsi pascapersalinan.

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

SUMMARY
MIDWIFERY CARE FOR MRS. “A” AGED 22 YEARS AT UPTD
PUNGGING PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, MOJOKERTO REGENCY

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Post-term pregnancy and oligohydramnios are pregnancy complications that can increase maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. The Continuity of Care (COC) approach is needed to provide continuous midwifery care from pregnancy to family planning in order to facilitate early detection of complications and improve maternal and neonatal health outcomes. This case study aimed to provide comprehensive midwifery care for Mrs. “A”, a 22-year-old woman at UPTD Puskesmas Pungging, Mojokerto Regency, using SOAP documentation. This study employed a descriptive case study design with a Continuity of Care approach over approximately 61 days. The care included two antenatal visits, one delivery care, four postpartum visits, three neonatal visits, and one family planning visit. The results showed that during the third trimester, both the mother and fetus were in good condition. At term pregnancy, complications of post-term pregnancy accompanied by oligohydramnios were identified, requiring pregnancy termination through cesarean section. A healthy male infant was delivered with a birth weight of 3,100 grams, strong crying, active movements, and no congenital abnormalities. The postpartum period progressed physiologically with normal uterine involution, adequate breast milk production, and good surgical wound healing. At the end of the care period, the mother chose an intrauterine device (IUD) as her contraceptive method. The care provided was in accordance with midwifery care standards and existing theories. The implementation of Continuity of Care enabled early detection of post-term pregnancy and oligohydramnios, allowing timely and appropriate management. Continuous care also supported maternal recovery after cesarean section, neonatal well-being, and successful postpartum family planning.

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