

**ASUHAN BERKELANJUTAN INI DITUJUKAN KEPADA NY. I USIA 22
TAHUN DI RUANG PONED UPTD PUSKESMAS JATIREJO
MOJOKERTO**

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ABSTRAK

Kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, neonatus, hingga keluarga berencana merupakan rangkaian proses fisiologis yang berpotensi menimbulkan komplikasi apabila tidak dipantau secara optimal. berisiko menimbulkan komplikasi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan asuhan kebidanan berkelanjutan (*continuity of care*) untuk memantau kondisi ibu dan bayi secara menyeluruh. Asuhan berkelanjutan ini ditujukan kepada Ny. I usia 22 tahun di Ruang Poned UPTD Puskesmas Jatirejo Mojokerto, melalui kunjungan ANC dan kunjungan rumah dengan manajemen kebidanan serta pendokumentasian SOAP. Asuhan yang diberikan, meliputi kunjungan trimester III 1 kali, persalinan 1 kali, nifas 4 kali, neonatus 3 kali, dan KB 1 kali. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan kehamilan berlangsung fisiologis, persalinan spontan pervaginam pada usia kehamilan 38 minggu, nifas tanpa keluhan, dan neonatus dalam kondisi fisiologis, serta ibu memilih kontrasepsi MAL dan kondom pada pelayanan KB. Secara keseluruhan tidak ditemukan kesenjangan antara teori dan praktik kebidanan. Adanya pendampingan selama hamil hingga KB dapat meningkatkan kesehatan ibu dan bayi sehingga tenaga kesehatan diharapkan terus menerapkan asuhan kebidanan sesuai standar pelayanan. Ibu juga dianjurkan memberikan ASI eksklusif serta rutin ke Posyandu untuk pemantauan tumbuh kembang bayi dan pemberian imunisasi sesuai dengan jadwal.

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

**THIS CONTINUOUS CARE IS DIRECTED FOR 22-YEAR-OLD MRS. I
IN THE PONED ROOM OF THE UPTD OF THE JATIREJO PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER, MOJOKERTO**

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, neonatal care, and family planning are a series of physiological processes that have the potential to cause complications if not optimally monitored. Therefore, continuous midwifery care is necessary to comprehensively monitor the condition of the mother and baby. This continuous care is provided to 22-year-old Mrs. I in the PONED ROOM of the UPTD of the Jatirejo Mojokerto Community Health Center, through ANC visits and home visits with midwifery management and SOAP documentation. The care provided includes one third-trimester visit, one delivery visit, four postpartum visits, three neonatal visits, and one family planning visit. The results of the care showed a physiological pregnancy, spontaneous vaginal delivery at 38 weeks, an asymptomatic postpartum period, and a physiological neonate. The mother chose LAM (Laboratory Assistance) and condoms during the family planning service. Overall, no gaps were found between midwifery theory and practice. Support during pregnancy and family planning can improve maternal and infant health, and health workers are expected to continue implementing midwifery care according to service standards. Mothers are also encouraged to exclusively breastfeed and regularly attend Posyandu (Integrated Health Post) for monitoring of their infant's growth and development and scheduled immunizations.

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