

Continuity of Care (CoC) pada Ny. G di RSUD Raffa Majenang

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ABSTRAK

Kehamilan dapat menimbulkan kecemasan dan kekhawatiran apabila kehamilan mengalami komplikasi yang dapat mengancam jiwa. Upaya menurunkan KIA dan AKB adalah dengan melakukan pelayanan kebidanan berkesinambungan sejak awal kehamilan, selama persalinan sampai dengan enam minggu pertama *post partum*. Tujuan dalam riset ini adalah melakukan asuhan pada ibu hamil diharapkan mahasiswa mampu menerapkan asuhan kebidanan berkelanjutan pada ibu hamil, persalinan, bayi baru lahir sampai dengan nifas sesuai dengan standar asuhan dengan menggunakan pendekatan manajemen kebidanan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Pada penelitian ini, ibu hamil mendapatkan perlakuan yaitu diberikan asuhan dengan metode *Continuity of Care (CoC)* dari kehamilan sampai dengan 6 minggu pertama *post partum* dengan melakukan kunjungan ke rumah pada 1 orang ibu hamil. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, kajian dokumen dan observasi partisipasi. Analisa data berasal dari data subjektif dan data objektif yang diambil dari pemberian asuhan kepada partisipan dengan metode CoC dimulai dari masa kehamilan, nifas, bayi baru lahir dan KB yang selanjutnya akan dilakukan analisa sesuai dengan Manajemen Kebidanan Varney. Hasil penelitian Ny. G G3P1A1 usia 33 tahun selama masa kehamilan tidak ada keluhan khusus yang mengganggu namun pada kehamilan 37+6 minggu kondisi janin dengan letak lintang. Hasil evaluasi didapatkan ibu menyatakan kecemasan berkurang setelah diberikan konseling tentang persalinan SC. Tindakan persalinan SC dilakukan dengan hasil bayi lahir pukul 11.10 WIB, plasenta lahir pukul 11.15, lahir lengkap dan selaput utuh. Hasil pengkajian setiap kunjungan nifas pada Ny. G tidak ada keluhan yang mengganggu, payudara dan produksi ASI keluar dan puting susu menonjol, TFU turun sesuai teori, kontraksi keras, perubahan warna lochea normal, dan tidak ditemukan tanda-tanda infeksi. Bayi Ny. G dari hasil pengkajian tidak ada keluhan yang mengganggu sampai kunjungan yang terakhir. Penambahan berat badan bayi sesuai, TTV selalu normal, tidak ada tanda infeksi pada tali pusat, bayi menyusu kuat, reflek baik, tidak ada kelainan pada bayi.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan, Kebidanan, Berkelanjutan

Continuity of Care (CoC) for Mrs. G at RSU Raffa Majenang

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy can cause anxiety and worry if the pregnancy experiences complications that can be life-threatening. Efforts to reduce KIA and IMR are by providing continuous midwifery services from early pregnancy, during labor until the first six weeks postpartum. The purpose of this research is to provide care for pregnant women, it is hoped that students will be able to apply continuous midwifery care to pregnant women, labor, newborns until postpartum in accordance with care standards using a midwifery management approach. This type of research is qualitative research. In this study, pregnant women received treatment, namely being given care with the Continuity of Care (CoC) method from pregnancy to the first 6 weeks postpartum by conducting home visits to 1 pregnant woman. Data collection was carried out through interviews, document reviews and participant observation. Data analysis came from subjective data and objective data taken from providing care to participants with the CoC method starting from pregnancy, postpartum, newborns and family planning which will then be analyzed according to Varney Midwifery Management. The results of Mrs. G G3P1A1, 33 years old, had no specific disturbing complaints during pregnancy, but at 37+6 weeks of pregnancy, the fetus was in a transverse position. The evaluation results showed that the mother stated that her anxiety had decreased after being given counseling about C-section delivery. The C-section delivery was performed with the result that the baby was born at 11.10 WIB, the placenta was born at 11.15, was born complete and the membranes were intact. The results of the assessment of each postpartum visit to Mrs. G showed no disturbing complaints, breasts and milk production came out and the nipples protruded, TFU decreased according to theory, strong contractions, normal lochia color changes, and no signs of infection were found. Mrs. G's baby from the assessment results had no disturbing complaints until the last visit. The baby's weight gain was appropriate, TTV was always normal, there were no signs of infection in the umbilical cord, the baby suckled strongly, reflexes were good, there were no abnormalities in the baby.

Keywords: Care, Midwifery, Continuous