

**KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN RIAU
PROGRAM STUDI D III KEBIDANAN**

**LAPORAN TUGAS AKHIR, JUNI 2026
SHENYA DESTRI YURIKA**

**ASUHAN KEBIDANAN KOMPREHENSIF PADA NY. S DI TPMB ERMA
SURIANTI KOTA PEKANBARU**

xiv + 147 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 1 Gambar + 10 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pelayanan kebidanan berkesinambungan merupakan upaya meningkatkan kesehatan ibu dan bayi melalui pemantauan sejak masa kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, hingga neonatus. Laporan Tugas Akhir ini bertujuan memberikan asuhan kebidanan komprehensif pada Ny. S melalui pendekatan *Continuity of Midwifery Care* di TPMB Erma Surianti Kota Pekanbaru pada November 2025–Juni 2026. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus dengan pendokumentasian SOAP melalui anamnesis, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan penunjang, serta penggunaan instrumen KSPR, partograf, Buku KIA, dan Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). Kunjungan yang dilakukan meliputi, 3 kali kunjungan kehamilan, persalinan, 4 kali kunjungan nifas, dan 1 kali kunjungan neonatus. Hasil menunjukkan kehamilan berlangsung fisiologis dengan skor KSPR 2 (Kehamilan Risiko Rendah). Edema kaki trimester III teratasi melalui rendam kaki air hangat dan jahe serta aktivitas fisik ringan. Persalinan berlangsung spontan sesuai APN. dengan teknik pengurangan nyeri berupa massage punggung. Bayi lahir spontan, menangis kuat, perempuan dengan berat badan 2.600 gram dan panjang badan 48 cm. Berdasarkan hasil pengkajian, suami Ny. S perokok pasif di dalam rumah sejak masa kehamilan sehingga ibu dan bayi terpapar asap rokok pasif. Bayi mengalami ikterus neonatorum dan pneumonia neonatorum, dirawat di NICU, kemudian meninggal pada usia 8 hari. Pada masa nifas, bendungan ASI dan depresi postpartum ringan ditangani melalui edukasi, komunikasi terapeutik, dukungan psikologis, dan pelibatan keluarga. Disarankan agar pelayanan CoMC terus dioptimalkan melalui deteksi dini faktor risiko, edukasi bahaya paparan asap rokok, serta pemantauan ibu dan neonatus secara berkesinambungan untuk mencegah komplikasi.

Kata kunci : *Asuhan Kehamilan, Persalinan, Nifas, Neonatus, CoMC*

Refensi : 47 Referensi (2018-2026)

**KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN RIAU
PROGRAM STUDI D III KEBIDANAN**

**FINAL PROJECT REPORT, JUNI 2026
SHENYA DESTRI YURIKA**

**COMPREHENSIVE MIDWIFERY CARE FOR MRS. S AT TPMB ERMA
SURIANTI, PEKANBARU CITY**

xiv + 147 Pages + 8 Table + 10 Appendices

ABSTRAC

Continuity of midwifery care is an effort to improve maternal and infant health through monitoring during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and neonatal periods. This Final Project aimed to provide comprehensive midwifery care for Mrs. S using the Continuity of Midwifery Care (CoMC) approach at TPMB Erma Surianti, Pekanbaru City, in 2025–2026. The method used was a case study with SOAP documentation through history taking, observation, physical examination, supporting examinations, and the use of the Poedji Rochjati Score Card (KSPR), partograph, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) handbook, and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). Care was provided through three antenatal visits, childbirth care, four postpartum visits, and one neonatal visit. The results showed that the pregnancy progressed physiologically with a KSPR score of 2, categorized as Low-Risk Pregnancy. Third-trimester discomfort in the form of leg edema was managed through warm water and ginger foot soaking combined with light physical activity. Labor occurred spontaneously through vaginal delivery at term without complications. A female infant was born weighing 2,600 grams and measuring 48 cm in length. Assessment findings revealed that the father had smoked inside the house since pregnancy, resulting in passive exposure to cigarette smoke for both the mother and infant. Theoretically, cigarette smoke exposure may increase the risk of fetal growth disorders and respiratory infections in infants. During the neonatal period, the infant developed neonatal jaundice and neonatal pneumonia, requiring intensive care in the NICU. Cigarette smoke exposure was suspected to aggravate the infant's respiratory condition. Despite intensive treatment, the infant died at 8 days of age. In conclusion, the CoMC approach improved early detection of risk factors, complications, and environmental factors affecting maternal and infant health.

**Keywords :Care For Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum, Neonatus,
CoMC**

Reference : 47 Reference (2018-2026)