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**Implementation Of Continuous Midwifery Care In Maternal Health Services**Fyzria Qudratullah^{1*}, Eka Sarofah Ningsih²^{*1} Midwifery Professional Education Study Program, Mitra Adiguna Health College, Indonesia² Midwifery Study Program, Lamongan Islamic University, Indonesia*Correspondent Author: Fyzria Qudratullah, email: fyzriaqudratullah@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Continuity midwifery care of *midwifery Continuous midwifery care (CNC)* is a midwifery service approach provided continuously from pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, to family planning services. This approach aims to improve the quality of maternal health services and reduce the risk of maternal complications. This study aims to determine the implementation of continuous midwifery care in maternal health services. The study used quantitative methods with an analytical design and a *cross-sectional approach. Sectional*. The research sample was mothers who received midwifery services at health service facility X. Data were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets, then analyzed using the Chi- Square test. The results of the study showed that the implementation of continuous midwifery care was significantly related to the improvement of the quality of maternal health services ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this study is that continuous midwifery care plays an important role in improving the quality of maternal health and service.

Keywords: Continuous Midwifery Care, Maternal Health Services, Continuity of Care



1. Introduction

Maternal health is a top priority in health development. High maternal morbidity and mortality rates remain a public health issue that requires serious attention. Most pregnancy and childbirth complications are preventable through quality and continuous midwifery care.

Continuity of midwifery care is the ongoing provision of midwifery services, from pregnancy through childbirth, postpartum, and through family planning. This approach emphasizes a continuous relationship between the midwife and the mother, allowing for early detection of problems and timely intervention.

Fragmented midwifery services often lead to delays in managing complications and suboptimal monitoring of maternal conditions. With continuous midwifery care, mothers receive consistent support, ongoing health education, and a sense of security and trust in healthcare professionals.

The implementation of continuous midwifery care in healthcare facilities is not yet optimal. This is due to limited resources, the workload of midwives, and a lack of understanding of the concept of *continuity of Continuous midwifery care* presents challenges in its implementation. Therefore, this research is important to understand the implementation of continuous midwifery care in maternal health services.

2. Research Methods

a. Types and Design of Research

This research uses a quantitative method with an analytical design and a cross-sectional approach.

b. Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted at health service facility X in April–August 2025.

c. Population and Sample

The research population was all mothers who received midwifery services at health service facility X. The research sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique.

d. Inclusion criteria:

- 1) Pregnant, giving birth, or postpartum women
- 2) Get midwifery services
- 3) Willing to be a respondent

e. Exclusion criteria:

- Mother with incomplete data

f. Research Variables

- Independent variable: Implementation of continuous midwifery care
- Dependent variable: Quality of maternal health services

g. Research Instruments





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The research instruments were in the form of a questionnaire on the implementation of continuous midwifery care and a questionnaire on the assessment of the quality of maternal health services.

h. Data analysis

Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi- Square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

i. Research Ethics

The research was conducted by paying attention to the principle of *informed consent*, *consent*, anonymity, and confidentiality of respondent data.

3. Research Results And Discussion

a. Research Result

1) Respondent Characteristics

Table 1
Distribution of Respondent Characteristics
Characteristics Frequency (n) Percentage (%)

Mother's Age

< 20 years	7	11.7
20–35 years	39	65.0
> 35 years	14	23.3

Parity

Primipara	24	40.0
Multipara	36	60.0
Total	60	100

2) Implementation of Continuous Midwifery Care

Table 2
Distribution of Implementation
of Continuous Midwifery Care

Implementation of Care	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not enough	22	36.7
Good	38	63.3
Total	60	100

3) Quality of Maternal Health Services





Table 3
Distribution of Quality
of Maternal Health Services

Quality of Service	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not good	23	38.3
Good	37	61.7
Total	60	100

- 4) The Relationship between the Implementation of Continuous Midwifery Care and the Quality of Services

Table 4
Relationship between Implementation of
Continuous Midwifery Care and Quality of Service

Implementation of Care	Poor Service	Good Service	Total	p- value
Not enough	15	7	22	
Good	8	30	38	
Total	23	37	60	0.001

Square test, $p < 0.05$

b. Discussion

The results of the study showed that most respondents had received good levels of continuous midwifery care. This indicates that midwifery services at health facility X have adopted a *continuity approach of care*, although there are still some mothers who have not received optimal services.

Bivariate analysis showed a significant relationship between the implementation of continuous midwifery care and the quality of maternal health services. Mothers who received continuous midwifery care tended to rate the health services as good. Consistent support from midwives fostered trusting relationships and effective communication between midwives and mothers.

Continuous midwifery care allows for early detection of risk factors and complications during pregnancy. Ongoing monitoring also helps midwives provide health education tailored to the mother's needs at every stage of pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period.

A continuous approach also provides psychological support to mothers. The sense of security and comfort mothers feel during care can increase their satisfaction and adherence to healthcare providers' recommendations, ultimately contributing to improved maternal health.





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The results of this study are in line with the concept of maternal health services which emphasizes the importance of *the continuum. of Without continuous care*, the risk of delays in managing complications increases. Therefore, the implementation of continuous midwifery care needs to be continuously strengthened as a strategy to improve the quality of maternal health services.

4. Conclusion And Suggestions

a. Conclusion

The implementation of continuous midwifery care is significantly associated with improving the quality of maternal health services. Continuous midwifery care plays a crucial role in improving the quality of maternal health and services.

b. Suggestion

1) For Health Workers (Midwives)

Improving the implementation of continuous midwifery care in daily service practices.

2) For Health Service Facilities

Supporting the implementation of *continuity of care* through service policies and management.

3) For Further Researchers

It is recommended to conduct research with a longitudinal design or qualitative approach.

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